The American Heritage Dictionary of Indo-European Roots

Revised and edited by
Calvert Watkins

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Foreword

The American Heritage Dictionary of Indo-European Roots is a revised and expanded version of the Appendix of Indo-European Roots in *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language* published in 1969. This material is presented here for the first time in a separate volume. The present work has been designed as a companion to *The American Heritage Dictionary: Second College Edition* and contains a complete index to all the English words whose antecedents are given in the *Dictionary of Indo-European Roots*. The wealth of information about the Indo-European origins of the English vocabulary has now been made readily accessible to scholars, students, and all those who are interested in the history and development of the English language.

Marion Severynse

Preface

In my article "The Indo-European Origin of English" in the first edition of *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language,* I wrote that "a reconstructed grammar and dictionary cannot claim any sort of completeness, to be sure, and the reconstruction may be changed because of new data or better analysis." The present revised edition of *The American Heritage Dictionary of Indo-European Roots* stands as eloquent testimony to the accuracy of that statement. Indo-European studies have not stood still between the 1960's and the 1980's, and both advances in theory and an increase in the database have made a thoroughgoing revision not merely possible but necessary. Many new roots have been added. In part, this is in order to include and extend the etymologies of words new to *The American Heritage Dictionary: Second College Edition*; in part, it is to provide a superior account of the histories of previously existing words. Advances in printing technology have now made it both feasible and economical to present in a work for the general public the sounds and forms of Proto-Indo-European in a manner consistent with current usage in the field. Few entries in the dictionary have escaped revision. Old etymologies have been revised and brought into line with current thinking, and new etymologies have been proposed where it seemed proper to do so. The introductory essay has also been revised and brought up to date.

This dictionary is designed and written for the general English-speaking public and not, needless to say, for specialists in the field of Indo-European. With the indispensable and able assistance of Marion Severynse, the staff etymologist of *The American Heritage Dictionary,* I have tried to put some order into the presentation of a vast amount of linguistic information. I have also tried to introduce only as much technical background explanation as is required without burdening the reader with unnecessary detail. The amount in fact introduced may seem overmuch to some; but human language is not simple, and a part of the fascination of the study of human language lies in the recognition of its complexity.

Calvert Watkins

Indo-European and the Indo-Europeans

The forms given in **boldface** type are Indo-European roots that are entries in this Dictionary. The words in SMALL CAPITALS are English words whose etymologies in *The American Heritage Dictionary: Second College Edition* relate them to the roots here discussed. For fuller insight into the relationships alluded to, the reader is encouraged to pursue both of these kinds of reference. An asterisk is placed before every reconstructed form (a form that is not attested in documents), except for the boldface root forms.

Speaking to the Asiatick Society in Calcutta on February 2, 1786, the English orientalist and jurist Sir William Jones uttered his famous pronouncement:

> . . . the Sanskrit language, whatever be its antiquity, is of a wonderful structure; more perfect than the Greek, more copious than the Latin, and more exquisitely refined than either, yet bearing to both of them a stronger affinity, both in the roots of verbs and in the forms of grammar, than could possibly have been produced by accident; so strong, indeed, that no philologer could examine them all three, without believing them to have sprung from some common source, which, perhaps, no longer exists.

Jones was content with the assertion of a common original language, without exploring the details. Others took up the cause, notably the German philosopher Friedrich von Schlegel, to whom is principally due the popular diffusion of the long-lived misconception that the European languages were in some sense derived from Sanskrit. But it remained for another German, Franz Bopp, to found the new science of comparative grammar, with the publication in 1816 of his work *On the conjugational system of the Sanskrit language, in comparison with that of the Greek, Latin, Persian, and Germanic languages.* He was twenty-five when it appeared.

It has been rightly said that the comparatist has one fact and one hypothesis. The one fact is that certain languages present similarities among themselves which are so numerous and so precise that they cannot be attributed to chance, and which are such that they cannot be explained as borrowings or as universal features. The one hypothesis is that these languages must then be the result of descent from a common original. Certain similarities may be accidental: the Greek verb "to breathe, blow," has a root *pneu-*, and in the language of the Klamath Indians of Oregon the verb "to blow" is *pniw-*. Other similarities may reflect universal or near-universal features of human language: in the languages of most countries where the bird is known, the *cuckoo* has a name derived from the noise it makes. A vast number of languages around the globe have "baby-talk" words like *mama* and *papa*. Finally, languages commonly borrow words and other features from each other, in a whole gamut of ways ranging from casual or chance contact to learned coinages of the kind that English systematically makes from Latin and Greek. But where all of these possibilities must be excluded, the comparatist assumes genetic filiation: descent from a common ancestor, which, in the case of Indo-European, as Sir William Jones surmised almost two centuries ago, no longer exists.

In the early part of the 19th century, scholars set about exploring systematically the similarities observable among the principal languages spoken now or formerly in the regions from Iceland and Ireland in the west to India in the east, and from Scandinavia in the north to Italy and Greece in the south. They were able to group these languages into a *family* which they called *Indo-European* (the term first occurs in English in 1813, though in a sense slightly different from today's). The similarities among the different Indo-European languages require us to assume that they are the continuation of a single prehistoric language, called *Indo-European* or *Proto-Indo-European*. In the words of the greatest Indo-Europeanist, the

French scholar Antoine Meillet, "we will term *Indo-European language* every language which at any time whatever, in any place whatever, and however altered, is a form taken by this ancestor language, and which thus continues by an uninterrupted tradition the usage of Indo-European."

Those dialects or branches of Indo-European still represented today by one or more languages are Indo-Iranian, Greek, Armenian, Slavic, Baltic, Albanian, Celtic, Italic, and Germanic. The present century has seen the addition of two branches to the family, neither of which has left any living trace: Hittite and other Anatolian languages, the earliest attested in the Indo-European family, spoken in what is now Turkey in the second millennium B.C.; and the two Tocharian languages, the easternmost of Indo-European dialects, spoken in Chinese Turkestan (present-day Xinjiang) in the first millennium A.D.

It should be pointed out that the Indo-European family is only one of many language families that have been identified around the world, comprising several thousand different languages. We have good reason, however, to be especially interested in the history of the Indo-European family. Our own language, English, is the most prevalent member of that family, being spoken as a native language by nearly 350 million people and being the most important second language in the world. The total number of speakers of all Indo-European languages amounts to approximately half the population of the earth.

English is thus one of many direct descendants of Indo-European. One of the dialects of the parent language became prehistoric Common Germanic, which subdivided into dialects of which one was West Germanic; this in turn broke up into further dialects, one of which emerged into documentary attestation as Old English. From Old English we can follow the development of the language directly, in texts, down to the present day. This history is our linguistic heritage; our ancestors, in a real cultural sense, are our linguistic ancestors. Only a small proportion of people in the United States can trace their biological ancestry back more than a century or two; and certainly large segments of the population had languages other than English in their backgrounds only a few generations ago. But every individual is part of a culture, with language its external expression. That language, our language, has an ancestry, a history; indeed, languages have perhaps the longest uninterrupted histories of all the cultural phenomena that we can study.

But it must be stressed that linguistic heritage, while it may well tend to correspond with cultural continuity, does not imply genetic or biological descent. That is, there is no more reason to suppose that we, as speakers of an Indo-European language, are descended biologically from the speakers of Proto-Indo-European, than that the English-speaking population of Nigeria is Anglo-Saxon. The transmission of language by conquest, assimilation, migration, or any other ethnic movement is a complex and enigmatic process which this discussion does not propose to examine, beyond stating the general proposition that in the case of Indo-European no genetic conclusions can or should be drawn.

English, genetically a member of the Germanic branch of Indo-European and retaining much of the basic structure of its origin, has an exceptionally mixed lexicon. During the millennium of its documented history, it has borrowed very extensively from its Germanic and Romance neighbors and from Latin and Greek. At the same time it has lost the great bulk of its original Old English vocabulary. However, the inherited vocabulary, though now numerically a small proportion of the total, remains the genuine core of the language; all of the 100 words shown to be the most frequent in the Brown University *Standard Corpus of Present-Day Edited American English* are native, inherited words; and of the second 100, 83 are native. Precisely because of its propensity to borrow from ancient and modern Indo-European languages, especially those mentioned above but including nearly every other member of the family, English has in a way replaced much of the Indo-European lexicon it lost. Thus, while the distinction between native and borrowed vocabulary remains fundamentally important, more than 50 per cent of the basic roots of Indo-European as represented in Julius Pokorny's *Indogermanisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch* (Bern, 1959) are represented in modern English by one means or the other. Indo-European therefore looms doubly large in the background of our language.

Linguistic History and the Comparative Method

The *comparative method* remains today the most powerful device for elucidating linguistic history. When it is carried to a successful conclusion, the comparative method leads not merely to the assumption of the previous existence of an antecedent common language, but to a reconstruction of all the salient features of that language. In the best circumstances, as with Indo-European, we can reconstruct the sounds, forms, words, even the structure of sentences—in short, both grammar and lexicon—of a language spoken before the human race had invented the art of writing. It is worth reflecting on this accomplishment. A reconstructed grammar and dictionary cannot claim any sort of completeness, to be sure, and the reconstruction may be changed because of new data or better analysis. But it remains true, as one distinguished scholar has put it, that a reconstructed proto-language is "a glorious artifact, one which is far more precious than anything an archaeologist can ever hope to unearth."

An Example of Reconstruction

We may illustrate the comparative method by a concrete case, which will serve at the same time to indicate the high degree of preciseness that the techniques of reconstruction permit.

A number of Indo-European languages show a similar word for the kinship term "daughter-in-law": Sanskrit *snuṣā́*, Old English *snoru*, Old Church Slavonic *snŭkha* (Russian *snokhá*), Latin *nurus*, Greek *nuós*, and Armenian *nu*. Albanian has *nuse* in the meaning "bride," a meaning shared by the Armenian form. In a patrilocal and patriarchal society (such as most, if not all, early Indo-European-speaking societies), where the bride went to live in her husband's father's house, "daughter-in-law" and "bride" were equivalents.

All of these forms, spoken of as *cognates*, provide evidence for the phonetic shape of the prehistoric Indo-European word for "daughter-in-law" that is their common ancestor. Sanskrit, Germanic, and Slavic agree in showing an Indo-European word that began with *sn-*. We know that an Indo-European *s* was lost before *n* in other words in Latin, Greek, Armenian, and Albanian, so we can confidently assume that Latin *nurus*, Greek *nuós*, Armenian *nu*, and Albanian *nuse* go back to an Indo-European **sn-*. (Compare Latin *nix* (stem *niv-*), "snow," with English SNOW, which preserves the *s*.) This principle is spoken of as the regularity of sound correspondences; it is basic to the sciences of etymology and comparative linguistics.

Sanskrit, Latin, Greek, Armenian, and Albanian agree in showing the first vowel as *-u-*. We know from other examples that Slavic *ŭ* regularly corresponds to Sanskrit *u* and that Germanic *o* (of Old English *snoru*) in this position has been changed from an earlier *u*. It is thus justifiable to reconstruct an Indo-European word beginning **snu-*.

For the consonant originally following **snu-*, closer analysis is required. The key is furnished first by the Sanskrit form, for we know there is a rule in Sanskrit that *s* always changes to *ṣ* (a *sh*-like sound) after the vowel *u*. Hence a Sanskrit *snuṣ-* must go back to an earlier **snus-*. In the same position, after *u*, an old *s* in Slavic changes to *kh* (like the *ch* in Scottish *loch* or German *ach*); hence the Slavic word, too, reflects **snus-*. In Latin always, and under certain conditions in Germanic, an old *-s-* between vowels became *-r-*. For this reason Latin *nurus* and Old English *snoru* may go back to older **snus-* (followed by a vowel) as well. In Greek and Armenian, on the other hand, an old *-s-* between vowels disappeared entirely, as we know from numerous instances. Greek *nuós* and Armenian *nu* (stem *nuo-*) thus regularly presuppose the same earlier form, **snus-* (followed by a vowel). Finally, that *-s-* between vowels is still preserved—almost accidentally, one might say—in Albanian *nuse*. All the comparative evidence agrees, then, on the Indo-European root form **snus-*.

For the ending, the final vowels of Sanskrit *snuṣā́*, Old English *snoru*, and Slavic *snŭkha* all presuppose earlier *-ā* (**snus-ā*), which is the ordinary feminine ending of these languages. On the other hand, Latin *nurus*, Greek *nuós*, and Armenian *nu* (stem *nuo-*) all regularly presuppose the earlier ending **-os* (**snus-os*). Here is an apparent impasse, but the way out is given by the gender of the forms in Greek and Latin. They are feminine, even though most nouns in Latin *-us* and Greek *-os* are masculine.

Feminine nouns in Latin *-us* and Greek *-os,* since they are an abnormal type, cannot have been created afresh; they must have been inherited. This suggests that the original Indo-European form was **snusos,* of feminine gender. On the other hand, the commonplace freely formed ending for feminine nouns was **-ā.* It is reasonable to suggest that the three languages Sanskrit, Germanic, and Slavic replaced the peculiar feminine ending **-os* (because the ending was normally masculine) with the normal ordinary feminine ending **-ā,* and thus that the oldest form of the word was **snusos* (feminine).

One point remains to be ascertained: the accent. Four of the language groups in which the word for "daughter-in-law" is attested reflect the Indo-European accent: Sanskrit, (Balto-)Slavic, Greek, and Germanic. The first three are agreed in showing a form accented on the last syllable: *snuṣā́, snokhá, nuós.* The Germanic form is equally precise, however, since the rule is that old *-s-* became *-r-* (as in Old English *snoru*) only if the accented syllable came after the *-s-*. On this basis we may add the finishing touch to our reconstruction: the complete form of the word for "daughter-in-law" in Indo-European is **snusós.*

It is noteworthy that no single language in the family preserves this word intact. In every language, in every tradition in the Indo-European family, the word has been altered in some way from its original shape. It is the comparative method that permits us to explain the different forms in this variety of languages by the reconstruction of a unitary common prototype, a common ancestor.

Proto-Indo-European

After the initial discovery of a prehistoric language underlying the modern Indo-European family and the foundation of the science of comparative linguistics, the detailed reconstruction of Proto-Indo-European proceeded by stages still fascinating to observe. The main outlines of the reconstructed language were already seen by the end of the 1870's, but it is only in the 20th century that certain of these features have received general acceptance. Though not affecting vocabulary in any serious way, many questions remain open even today, both in reconstruction and in the histories of the individual languages.

Phonology and Morphology

The system of sounds in Proto-Indo-European was rich in stop consonants. There was an unvoiced series, *p, t, k,* k^w (like the *qu* of *quick*), a voiced series, *b, d, g,* g^w, and a voiced aspirate series, *bh, dh, gh,* g^wh, pronounced like the voiced series but followed by a puff of breath. Some forms have been taken to suggest also the existence of an unvoiced aspirate series, *ph, th, kh,* as well, at least for the dialect of Indo-European from which Greek, Armenian, and Indo-Iranian came. If the language was rich in stop consonants, it was correspondingly poor in continuants, or fricatives, like English *f, v, th, s, z,* having only *s,* which was voiced to *z* before voiced stop consonants. It had as well three "laryngeals" or *h*-like sounds, all of which are here written as *ə* (equivalent notations are *H* or *h*). The sound *ə* is preserved as such (at least in part) only in Hittite and the other Anatolian languages in cuneiform documents from the second millennium B.C. Compare Hittite *pah(s)-,* "to protect," coming directly from Indo-European **paə(s)-* (PASTOR). In all the other languages of the family, its former presence in a word can only be deduced from indirect evidence such as the contractions discussed immediately below. The elucidation of the details of these laryngeals remains one of the most interesting problems confronting Indo-Europeanists today.

Proto-Indo-European had two nasals, *m* and *n,* two liquids, *r* and *l,* and the glides *w* and *y*. A salient characteristic of Indo-European was that these sounds could function both as consonants and as vowels. Their consonantal value was as in English. As vowels, symbolized *m̥, n̥, l̥, r̥,* the liquids and nasals sounded much like the final syllables of English *bottom, button, bottle, butter.* The vocalic counterparts of *w* and *y* were the vowels *u* and *i.* The laryngeals could function both as consonants and as vowels; their consonantal value was that of *h*-like sounds, while as vowels they were varieties of schwa (*ə*), much like the final syllable of English *sofa*—hence the choice of schwa to represent laryngeals in this Dictionary.

The other vowels of Indo-European were *e, o,* and *a.* These, as well as *i* and *u,* occurred both long and short. Since we can distinguish chronological layers in Proto-Indo-European, it can be said that a number of the long vowels of later Indo-European resulted from

the contraction of early Indo-European short vowels with a following *ə*. Already in Proto-Indo-European itself, two of the three laryngeals had the property of coloring an adjacent fundamental vowel *e* to *a* and *o*, respectively, before the contractions took place. Thus the root **pā-**, "to protect," is contracted from older **paə-*, with "*a*-coloring"; the root **dō-**, "to give," is contracted from older **doə-*, with "*o*-coloring"; and the root **dhē-**[1], "to set, put," is contracted from older **dheə-*, without coloring. The fundamental vowel in each of these roots, as in most Indo-European roots, was originally *e*. In scholarly usage it is now customary to write the non-coloring laryngeal as $ə_1$, (or h_1), thus **dheə$_1$-*; the *a*-coloring laryngeal as $ə_2$ (or h_2), thus **paə$_2$-*; and the *o*-coloring laryngeal as $ə_3$ (or h_3), thus **doə$_3$-*. This rather cumbersome notation has been simplified in this Dictionary, since the vowel before the schwa is sufficient to distinguish the three in the cases of contraction to a long vowel, and in other positions in most languages other than Greek the three merge to one. No systematic notice has been taken in this Dictionary of word-initial laryngeals before vowels (amply attested in Hittite), since the root forms with initial vowel are readily convertible by the student. Thus **ap-**[2], "water," from **əap-* (Hittite *happ-*, "water"; **op-**[1], "to work, produce in abundance," from **əop-* (Hittite *happ-in-*, "rich"); **ed-**, "to eat," from *əed-* (Hittite *ed-*, "to eat").

A characteristic feature of Indo-European was the system of vocalic alternations termed *apophony* or *ablaut*. This was a set of internal vowel changes expressing different morphological functions. A clear reflex of this feature is preserved in the English strong verbs, where, for example, the vocalic alternations between *write* and *wrote, give* and *gave* express the present and past tenses. Ablaut in Indo-European affected the vowels *e* and *o*. The fundamental form was *e*; this *e* could appear as *o* under certain conditions, and in other conditions both *e* and *o* could disappear entirely. On this basis we speak of given forms in Indo-European as exhibiting, respectively, the *e-grade* (or *full grade*), the *o-grade,* or the *zero grade*. The *e* and the *o* might furthermore occur as long *ē* or *ō*, termed the *lengthened grade*.

To illustrate: the Indo-European root **ped-**[1], "foot," appears in the e-grade in Latin *ped-* (PEDAL) but in the o-grade in Greek *pod-* (PODIATRIST). Germanic **fōtuz* (FOOT) reflects the lengthened o-grade **pōd-*. The zero grade of the same root shows no vowel at all: **pd-*, a form attested in Sanskrit.

When the zero grade involved a root with one of the sounds *m, n, r, l, w, y,* (collectively termed *resonants*), the resonant would regularly appear in its vocalic function, forming a syllable. We have the e-grade root **seng^{w}h-** in English SING, the o-grade form **song^{w}h-* in SANG and SONG, and the zero-grade form **sn̥g^{w}h-* in SUNG.

In the case of roots with long vowels arising from contraction with *ə*, the ablaut can be most clearly understood by referring to the older, uncontracted forms. Thus **pā-**, "to protect," contracted from **paə-*, has a zero grade **pə-*; **dō-**, "to give," contracted from **doə-*, has a zero grade **də-*; **dhē-**, "to place," contracted from **dheə-*, has a zero grade **dhə-*. The fundamental vowel of the full grade disappears in the zero grade, and only the *ə* remains. Long *ū* and long *ī* could also arise from contraction: full grade **peuə-**, "to purify," has a zero grade **puə-* contracted to **pū-* (PURE); full grade **k^{w}eiə-**[1], "to value, honor," has a zero grade **k^{w}iə-* contracted to **k^{w}ī-* (TIMOCRACY).

Grammar and Syntax

Proto-Indo-European was a highly inflected language. Grammatical relationships and the syntactic function of words in the sentence were indicated primarily by variations in the endings of the words. Nouns had different endings for different cases, such as the subject and the direct object of the verb, the possessive, and many other functions, and for the different numbers, namely the singular, plural, and a special dual number for objects occurring in pairs. Verbs had different endings for the different persons (first, second, third) and numbers (singular, plural, dual), for the voices active and passive (or middle, a sort of reflexive), as well as special affixes for a rich variety of tenses, moods, and such categories as causative-transitive and stative-intransitive verbs. Practically none of this rich inflection is preserved in Modern English, but it has left its trace in many formations in Germanic and in other languages such as Latin and Greek. These are noted in the Dictionary where they are relevant.

With the exception of the numbers five to ten and a group of particles including certain conjunctions and quasi-adverbial forms, all Indo-European words underwent inflection. The structure of all inflected words, regardless of part of speech, was the same: *root* plus one or more *suffixes* plus *ending*. Thus the word **ker-wo-s,* "a stag," is composed of the root **ker-**[1], "horn," plus the noun suffix *-wo-*, plus the nominative singular ending *-s*. The root contained the basic semantic kernel, the underlying notion, which the suffix could modify in various ways. It was primarily the suffix that determined the part of speech of the word. Thus a single root like **prek-**, "to ask," could, depending on the suffix, form a verb **pr̥k-sko-,* "to ask" (Latin *poscere*), a noun **prek-,* "prayer" (Latin *precēs*), and an adjective **prok-o-,* "asking" (underlying Latin *procus,* "suitor"). Note that **prek-, *prok-,* and **pr̥k-* have, respectively, *e-, o-,* and zero grade.

The root could undergo certain modifications, spoken of as *extensions* or *enlargements*. These did not affect the basic meaning and simply reflect formal variations between languages.

Suffixes had more specific values. There were verbal suffixes that made nouns into verbs and others that marked different types of action, like transitive and intransitive. There were nominal suffixes that made agent nouns, abstract nouns, verbal nouns and verbal adjectives, and nouns of instrument and other functions.

The root plus the suffix or suffixes constituted the *stem*. The stems represented the basic lexical stock of Indo-European, the separate words of its dictionary. Yet commonly a single root would furnish a large number of derivative stems with different suffixes, both nominal and verbal, much as English *love* is both noun and verb as well as the base of such derivatives as *lovely, lover,* and *beloved*. For this reason it is customary to group such collections of derivatives, in a variety of Indo-European languages, under the root on which they are built. The root entries of this Dictionary are arranged in this way, with derivatives that exhibit similar suffixes forming subgroups consisting of Indo-European stems, or words.

Indo-European made extensive use of suffixation in the formation of words but had very few prefixes. The use of such prefixes ("preverbs") as Latin *ad-, con-, de-, ex-* (AD-VENT, CONVENTION, etc.) or Germanic *be-* (BECALM, BECLOUD) can be shown to be a development of the individual languages after the breakup of the common language. In Indo-European, such "compounds" represented two independent words, a situation still reflected in Hittite and the older Sanskrit of the Vedas (the sacred books of the ancient Hindus) and surviving in isolated remnants in Greek and Latin.

An important technique of word formation in Indo-European was composition, the combining of two separate words or notions into a single word. Such forms were and continue to be built on underlying simple sentences; an example in English would be "he is someone who *cuts wood,*" whence "he is a *woodcutter.*" It is in the area of composition that English has most faithfully preserved the ancient Indo-European patterns of word formation, by continuously forming them anew, recreating them. Thus *housewife* is immediately analyzable into *house* + *wife,* a so-called descriptive compound in which the first member modifies the second; the same elements compounded in Old English, *hūs* + *wīf,* have been preserved as an indivisible unit in HUSSY. Modern English has many different types of compound, such as *catfish, housewife, woodcutter, pickpocket,* or *blue-eyed*; exactly similar types may be found in the other Germanic languages and in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Celtic, and Slavic.

The comparative study of Indo-European poetics has shown that such compounds were considered particularly apt for elevated, formal styles of discourse; they are a salient characteristic especially of Indo-European poetic language. In addition, it is amply clear that in Indo-European society the names of individual persons—at least in the priestly and ruling (or warrior) classes—were formed by such two-member compounds. Greek names like *Sophocles,* "famed for wisdom," Celtic names like *Vercingetorix,* "warrior-king," Slavic names like *Wenceslas,* "having greater gory," Old Persian names like *Xerxes,* "ruling men," Germanic names like *Bertram,* "bright raven," are all compounds. The type goes as far back as Proto-Indo-European, even if the individual names do not. English family names continue the same tradition with such types as *Cartwright* and *Shakespeare,* as do those of other languages, like Irish *(O')Toole,* "people's valor."

Semantics

A word of caution should be entered about the semantics of the roots. It is perhaps more hazardous to attempt to reconstruct meaning than to reconstruct linguistic form, and the meaning of a root can only be extrapolated from the meanings of its descendants. Often these diverge sharply from one another, and the scholar is reduced in practice to inferring only what seems a reasonable, or even merely possible, semantic common denominator. The result is that reconstructed words and particulary roots are often assigned hazy, vague, or unspecific meanings. This is doubtless quite illusory; no human society from Proto-Indo-European times to the present day would be viable if conversation were limited to vague generalities. The apparent haziness in meaning of a given Indo-European root often simply reflects the fact that with the passage of several millennia the different words in divergent languages derived from this root have undergone semantic changes that are no longer recoverable in detail.

Lexicon and Culture

The reconstruction of a *protolanguage*—the common ancestor of a family of spoken or attested languages—has a further implication. Language is a social fact; languages are not spoken in a vacuum, but by human beings living in a society. When we have reconstructed a protolanguage, we have also necessarily established the existence of a prehistoric society, a speech community that used that protolanguage. The existence of Proto-Indo-European presupposes the existence, in some fashion, of a society of Indo-Europeans.

Language is intimately linked to culture in a complex fashion; it is at once the expression of culture and a part of it. Especially the lexicon of a language—its dictionary—is a face turned toward culture. Though by no means a perfect mirror, the lexicon of a language remains the single most effective way of approaching and understanding the culture of its speakers. As such, the contents of the Indo-European lexicon provide a remarkably clear view of the whole culture of an otherwise unknown prehistoric society.

Archaeology, archaeological evidence, is limited to material remains. But human culture is not confined to material artifacts alone. The reconstruction of vocabulary can offer a fuller, more interesting view of the culture of a prehistoric people than archaeology precisely because it includes nonmaterial culture.

Consider the case of religion. To form an idea of the religion of a people, archaeologists proceed by inference, examining temples, sanctuaries, idols, votive objects, funerary offerings, and other material remains. But these may not be forthcoming; archaeology is, for example, of little or no utility in understanding the religion of the ancient Hebrews. Yet of the Indo-European-speaking society we can reconstruct with certainty the word for "god," **deiw-os,* and the two-word name of the chief deity of the pantheon, **dyeu-pə-ter-* (Latin *Jūpiter,* Greek *Zeus patēr,* Sanskrit *Dyaus pitar,* and Luvian *Tatis Tiwaz*). The forms **dyeu-* and **deiw-os* are both derivatives of a root **deiw-**, meaning "to shine," and appearing in the word for "day" in numerous languages (Latin *diēs*; but English DAY is not related). The notion of deity was therefore linked to the notion of the bright sky.

The second element of the name of the chief god, **dyeu-pə-ter-,* is the general Indo-European word for FATHER, used not in the sense of father as parent, but with the meaning of the adult male who is head of the household, the sense of Latin *pater familias.* For the Indo-Europeans, the society of the gods was conceived in the image of their own society as patriarchal. The reconstructed words **deiw-os* and **dyeu-pə-ter-* alone tell us more about the conceptual world of the Indo-Europeans than a roomful of graven images.

The comparative method enables us to construct a basic vocabulary for the society of speakers of Proto-Indo-European that extends to virtually all aspects of their culture. This basic vocabulary is, to be sure, not uniform in its attestation. Most Indo-European words are found only in certain of the attested languages, not in all, which suggests that they may well have been formed only at a period later than the oldest common Indo-European we can reconstruct. There exist certain dialectal words that are limited in the area of their extension, as in the case of such an important sociological term as the word for tribe, **teutā-**, which is confined to the western branches Italic, Celtic, and Germanic. (It is the base of German *Deutsch* and of DUTCH and TEUTONIC.) In cases such as

these, where a word is attested in several traditions, it is still customary to call it Indo-European, even though it may not date from the remotest reconstructible time. It is in this sense, universally accepted by scholars, that the term *Indo-European* has been used in this Dictionary.

We may examine the contents of this Indo-European lexicon, which aside from its inherent interest permits us to ascertain many characteristics of Indo-European society. It is remarkable that by far the greater part of this reconstructed vocabulary is preserved in native or borrowed derivatives in Modern English.

General Terms. It is appropriate to begin with a sampling of basic terms in the lexicon, which have no special cultural value but attest to the richness of the tradition. All are widespread in the family. There are two verbs expressing existence, **es-** and **bheuə-**, found in English IS, Latin *esse,* and English BE, Latin *fu-turus* (FUTURE), respectively. There are verbs "to sit" (**sed-**[1]), "to lie" (**legh-**, **kei-**[1]), "to stand" (**stă-**). There are a number of verbs of motion, like **gʷă-**, "to come," **ei-**[1], "to go," **terə-**[2], "to cross over," **sekʷ-**[1], "to follow," **kei-**[3], "to set in motion," and the variants of rolling or turning motion in **wel-**[3], **wer-**[3], **kʷel-**[1].

Reconstructions are by no means confined to general, imprecise meanings such as these; we have also such specific semantic values as **nes-**[1], "to return safely home" (NOSTALGIA).

The notion of carrying is represented by the widespread root **bher-**[1] (BEAR[1]), found in every branch except Anatolian. This root is noteworthy in that it formed a phrase **nŏ̄-men- bher-**, "to bear a name," which is reconstructible from several traditions, including English. This phrase formed a counterpart to **nŏ̄-men- dhē-**, "to give a name," with the verb **dhē-**[1], "to set, put," in Sanskrit, Greek, and Slavic tradition. The persistence of these expressions attests the importance of the name-giving ritual in Indo-European society.

For the notions of eating and drinking, the roots **ed-** and **pōi-**[1] are most widespread. A root **swel-**[1] is attested in Avestan and survives in English both in SWALLOW[1] and in as humble a word as SWILL. For drink, a root **srebh-** is found in some dialects (ABSORB). The metaphor in "drunk, intoxicated" seems to have been created independently a number of times in the history of the Indo-European languages; Latin *ēbrius,* "drunk" (INEBRIATED), was without etymology until a cognate turned up in the Hittite verb meaning "to drink"; both are derived from the root **ēgʷh-**.

The verb "to live" was **gʷei-**; it formed an adjective **gʷī-wos,* "alive," which survives in English QUICK, whose original sense is seen in the Biblical phrase *the quick and the dead.* For the notion of begetting there are two roots, **tek-** and the extremely widely represented **genə-**, which appears not only as a verb but also in various nominal forms like **gen-os,* "race," and the prototypes of English KIN and KIND.

A number of qualitative adjectives are attested that go back to the protolanguage. Some come in semantic pairs: **sen-**[1], "old," and **newo-**, "new"; also **sen-**[1], "old," and **yeu-**, "youthful vigor"; **tenu-,* "thin" (under **ten-**), and **tegu-**, "thick"; **gʷerə-**[2], "heavy," and **legʷh-**, "light." There are also the two prefixes **su-**, "good, well-," and **dus-**, "bad, ill-," in the Greek forms borrowed as EU- and DYS-. But normally adjectives of value judgments like *good* and *bad* are not widespread in the family and are subject to replacement; English *good,* Latin *bonus,* and Greek *agathos* have nothing to do with each other, and each is confined to its own branch of the family.

The personal pronouns belong to the very earliest layer of Indo-European that can be reached by reconstruction. The forms are unlike those of any other paradigms in the language; they have been called the "Devonian rocks" of Indo-European. The lack of any formal resemblance in English between the subject case (nominative) I and the object case (accusative) ME is a direct and faithful reflex of the same disparity in Proto-Indo-European, respectively **eg** (**egō*) and **me-**[1]. The other pronouns are **tu-** (**te-*), "thou," **nes-**[2], **we-**, "we," **yu-**[1] "you." No pronouns for the third person were in use.

The cognate languages give evidence for demonstrative and interrogative pronouns. Both have also developed into relative pronouns in different languages. The most persistent and widespread pronominal stems are **to-** and **kʷo-**, which are preserved in the English demonstrative and interrogative-relative pronouns and adverbs beginning with *th-* (THIS, THEN) and *wh-* (WHO, WHICH, WHEN).

All the languages of the family show some or all of the Indo-European numerals. The language had a decimal system. There is

complete agreement on the numerals from two to ten: **dwo-** (**duwō*), **trei-** (**treyes*), **kʷetwer-** (**kʷetwores*), **penkʷe**, **s(w)eks**, **septm̥**, **oktō(u)**, **newn̥**, **dekm̥**. For the numeral "one" the dialects vary. We have a root **sem-**[1] in some derivatives, while the western Indo-European languages Germanic, Celtic, and Latin share the form **oi-no-**. The word for "hundred," formed from **dekm̥**, "ten," was **(d)km̥tom*. No common form for "thousand" or any other higher number can be reconstructed for the protolanguage.

Man and His Physical Environment. A large number of terms relating to time, weather, seasons, and natural surroundings can be reconstructed from the daughter languages, some of which permit certain inferences about the homeland of the Indo-European-speaking people before the period of migrations took them to the different localities where they historically appear.

There are several words for "year," words that relate to differing conceptions of the passage of time. Such are **yēr-** (YEAR), related to words denoting activity; **wet-**[2], the year as a measure of the growth of a domestic animal (WETHER, basically "yearling"); and **at-** in Latin *annus* (ANNUAL), from a verb meaning "to go," referring to the year as passage. The seasons were distinguished in Indo-European: **ghei-**[2], "winter," **esr-*, "spring," **sem-**[2], "summer," and **esen-**, "fall, harvest," the latter plausibly reflected in Germanic *aznōn,* "to earn," referring to harvest labor in an agricultural society.

The lunar month was a unit of time. The word for "month" (**mēns-*) is in some languages identical with the word for "moon," in others a derivative of it, as in Germanic **mēnōth-* from **mēnōn-*. "Moon/month" in Indo-European is a derivative of the verb "to measure," **mē-**[2]. The adjective **sen-**[1] (**seno-*), "old," was also used for the waning of the moon, on the evidence of several languages.

The other celestial bodies recognized were the sun, **sāwel-**, and the stars, **ster-**[3]. There is evidence from several traditions for similar designations of the constellation Ursa Major, though these may not go back to the earliest Indo-European times. The movement of the sun dictated the names for the points of the compass. EAST is derived from a verbal root **aus-**[1], "to shine," as is the word for "dawn" (Latin *Aurora*), divinized since Indo-European times on the evidence of Greek, Lithuanian, and Sanskrit. The setting sun furnished the word for "evening" and "west": **wes-pero-**. The Indo-Europeans oriented themselves by facing east. Therefore the root **deks-**, "right," could also denote "south." "Right" was considered lucky; the terms for "left" vary from language to language (one Indo-European term is **laiwo-**) and were evidently subject to taboo.

The most widespread of the words for "night" was **nekʷ-t-**. Words for "day" include **āmer-** and **agh-**[2] and such dialectal creations as Latin *diēs*; **ayer-** refers to the morning. The old word for "darkness," **regʷes-**, shows up in Greek as a term for the underworld.

The Indo-Europeans knew snow in their homeland; the word **sneigʷh-** is nearly ubiquitous. Curiously enough the word for "rain," however, varies among the different branches; we have words of differing distribution like **seuə-**[2], **ombh-ro-** and **reg-**[2].

Conceptions of the sky, heaven, were varied in the different dialects. As we have seen, the root **deiw-** occurs widely as the divinized bright sky. On the other hand, certain languages viewed the heavens as basically cloudy; **nebh-** is "sky" in Balto-Slavic and Iranian, but "cloud" elsewhere. Another divinized natural phenomenon is illustrated by the root **(s)tenə-**, "thunder," and the name of the Germanic god THOR.

A word for the earth can be reconstructed as **dhghem-** (**dheghom*). Other terms of lesser distribution designated forest or uncultivated land, like **kaito-** and **welt-** (WILD). Swampy or boggy terrain was apparently also familiar, from the evidence of the roots **sel-es-**, **pelə-**[1], and **māno-*. But since none of these runs through the whole family, it would not be justifiable to infer anything from them regarding the terrain of a hypothetical original homeland of the Indo-Europeans.

On the other hand, from the absence of a general word for "sea" we may deduce that the Indo-Europeans were originally an inland people. A root **mori-** is attested dialectally (MERE), but it may well have referred to a lake or other smaller body of water. Transportation by or across water was, however, known to the Indo-Europeans, since most of the languages attest an old word for boat or ship, **nāu-**[2], probably propelled by oars or a pole (**erə-**[1], "to row").

The names for a number of different trees are widely enough attested to be viewed as Proto-Indo-European in date. The general term for tree and wood was **deru**. The original meaning of the root was doubtless "to be

firm, solid," and from it is derived not only the family of English TREE but also that of English TRUE. Note that the semantic evolution has here been from the general to the particular, from "solid" to "tree" (and even "oak" in some dialects), and not the other way around.

There are very widely represented words for the beech tree, **bhāgo-**, and the birch, **bherəg-**. These formerly played a significant role in attempts to locate the original homeland of the Indo-Europeans, since their distribution is geographically distinct. But their ranges may have changed over several millennia, and, more important, the same word may have been applied to entirely different species of tree. Thus the Greek and Latin cognates of BEECH designate a kind of oak found in the Mediterranean lands.

Of fruit trees in the usual sense, only the apple (**abel-**) and the cherry (**ker-⁶**) were known. Wine was made in the Mediterranean basin before the arrival of the Indo-Europeans, and the pear and the olive, as well as the grape, were cultivated. As immigrants into Greece and Italy the Indo-Europeans adopted the names along with the fruits, and both were later widely diffused.

Indo-European had a generic term for "wild animal," **ghwer-** (FERAL). The wolf was known and evidently feared; its name is subject to taboo deformation (conscious alteration of the form of a tabooed word, as in English *gol-derned, dad-burned*). The variant forms **wl̥kʷo-**, **lupo-*, and **wl̥p-** (also "fox"), are all found. The name of the bear was likewise subject to a hunter's taboo: the animal could not be mentioned by its real name on the hunt. The southern Indo-European languages have the original form, **r̥tko-** (Latin *ursus,* Greek *arktos*), but all the northern languages have a substitute term. In Slavic the bear is the "honey-eater," in Germanic the "brown one" (BEAR, and note also BRUIN).

The BEAVER was evidently known (**bhibhru-*, from **bher-³**), at least in Europe, and the MOUSE (**mūs-**) then as now was ubiquitous. The HARE, probably named from its color (**kas-**, "gray"), is also widespread. Domesticated animals are discussed below.

A generic term for "fish" existed, **dhghū-** (also **peisk-** in Europe). The salmon (**laks-**) and the eel (**angʷhi-**) were known, the latter also in the meaning "snake." Several birds were known, including the crane (**gerə-²**), the eagle (**or-**), the THRUSH (**trozdo-**), the STARLING (**storo-**), and, at least in some dialects, the SPARROW (**sper-³**), FINCH (**sping-**), and woodpecker ((**s**)**peik-**). The generic term for "bird" was **awi-** (Latin *avis*), and from this was derived the well-represented word for egg, **ōwyo-*.

The names for a number of insects can be reconstructed in the protolanguage, including the WASP (**wopsā**), the hornet (**krəs-r̥o-*, a derivative of **ker-¹**, "head," from the shape of the insect), and the fly (**mu-²**). The BEE (**bhei-¹**) was particularly important as the producer of honey, for which we have the common Indo-European name **melit-**. Honey was the only source of sugar and sweetness (**swād-**, "sweet," is ancient), and notably was the base of the only certain Indo-European alcoholic beverage, MEAD, **medhu-**, meaning in different dialects both "mead" ("wine" in Greece) and "honey." The Germanic languages have innovated, perhaps from a taboo on speaking the name while gathering wild honey; the common Germanic English word HONEY is from an old color adjective for "yellow," **k(e)nəko-**.

The Indo-Europeans were clearly also troubled by more "personal" insect pests. A root **sker-¹** is the base of a word **kori-*, attested in different languages as either "bedbug" or "moth." English NIT faithfully continues Indo-European **knid-**, "louse, louse egg," attested in many branches of the family. And **lūs-**, "louse," has rhymed with **mūs-**, "mouse," since Indo-European times.

Man and Society. For man himself, a number of terms were employed, with different nuances of meaning. The general terms for "man" and "woman" are **wī-ro-** (VIRILE) and **gʷenā-* from **gʷen-** (GYNECOLOGY). For man as a human being, the oldest word was apparently **manu-* (**man-¹**), as preserved in English MAN and in Slavic and Sanskrit. In other dialects we find interesting metaphorical expressions, which attest a set of religious concepts opposing the gods as immortal and celestial to mankind as mortal and terrestrial. Man is either **mortos,* "mortal" (**mer-²**, "to die"), or **dhghomyo-,* "earthling" (**dhghem-**, "earth").

The parts of the body belong to the basic layer of vocabulary and are for the most part faithfully preserved in Indo-European languages. Such are **ker-¹**, "head" (also **kaput** in dialects, doubtless a more colloquial word), **genu-²**, "chin, jaw," **dent-**, "tooth," **okʷ-**, "to see," whence "eye," **ous-**, "ear," **nas-**, "nose," **leb-²**, "lip," **bhrū-**, "brow," **ōs-**, "mouth,"

dn̥ghū, "tongue," and **mon-**, "neck." The word for "foot" is attested everywhere (**ped-**[1]), while that for the hand differs according to dialect.

Internal organs were also named in Indo-European times, including the womb (**gʷelbh-**), gall (**ghel-**[2]), brain (**mregh-mno-**, confined to Low German and Greek), spleen (**spelgh-**), and liver (**yekʷr̥**). The male sexual organs, **pes-** and **ergh-**, are common patrimony, as is **ors-**, "backside."

A large number of kinship terms have been reconstructed. They are agreed in pointing to a society that was patriarchal, patrilocal (the bride leaving her household to join that of her husband's family), and patrilineal (descent reckoned by the male line). "Father" and "head of the household" are one: **pəter-**, with his spouse, the **māter-**. These terms are ultimately derived from the baby-talk syllables *pa(pa)* and *ma(ma)*, but they had a sociological significance in the Indo-European family over and above this, which is marked by the kinship-term suffix *-ter-*. Related terms are found for the grandfather (**awo-**) and the maternal uncle (**awon-*), and correspondingly the term **nepōt-** (feminine **neptī-*) applied to both grandson (perhaps originally daughter's son) and nephew (sister's son). English SON and DAUGHTER clearly reflect Indo-European **sūnu-* (from **seuə-**[1]) and **dhughəter-**.

Male blood relations were designated as **bhrāter-** (BROTHER), which doubtless extended beyond those with a common father or mother; the Greek cognate means "fellow member of a clan-like group." The female counterpart was **swesor-** (SISTER), probably literally "the female member of the kin group," with a feminine suffix **-sor-* and the root **s(w)e-**, designating the self, one's own group.

While there exist many special terms for relatives by marriage on the husband's side, like **daiwer-**, "husband's brother," fewer corresponding terms on the wife's side can be reconstructed for the protolanguage. The terms vary from dialect to dialect, providing good evidence for the patrilocal character of marriage.

The root **demə-**[1] denoted both the house (Latin *domus*) and the household as a social unit. The father of the family (Latin *pater familias*) was the "master of the house" (Greek *despotes*) or simply "he of the house" (Latin *dominus*). A larger unit was the village, designated by the word **weik-**[1]. The community may have been grouped into divisions by location; this seems to be the basic meaning of the **dā-mo-* (from **dā-**) in Greek *dēmos,* people (DEMOCRACY).

A root designating a human settlement is **sel-**[1]. These establishments were frequently built on the top of high places fortified for defense, a practice taken by Indo-European migrants into Central and Western Europe, and Italy and Greece, as confirmed by archaeological finds. Words for such fortified high places vary; there are **pelə-**[3], variant **poli-* (ACROPOLIS), **ark-,* **dhūno-** (TOWN), and **bhergh-**[2] (*-burg* in place names).

Economic Life and Technology. A characteristic of Indo-European and other archaic societies was the principle of exchange and reciprocal gift-giving. The presentation of a gift entailed the obligation of a countergift, and the acts of giving and receiving were equivalent. They were simply facets of a single process of generalized exchange, which assured the circulation of wealth throughout the society.

This principle has left clear traces in the Indo-European vocabulary. The root **dō-** of Latin *dōnāre* means "to give" in most dialects but in Hittite means "to take." The root **nem-** is "to distribute" in Greek (NEMESIS), but in German it means "to take," and the cognate of English GIVE (**ghabh-**) has the meaning "to take" in Irish. The notion of exchange predominates in the roots **skamb-** and **gher-**[5]. The root **dap-** means "to apportion in exchange," which may also carry a bad sense; Latin *damnum* is "damage entailing liability." The GUEST (**ghos-ti-**) in Indo-European times was the person with whom one had mutual obligations of hospitality. But he was also the stranger, and the stranger in an uncertain and warring tribal society may well be hostile; the Latin cognate *hostis* means "enemy."

The Indo-Europeans practiced agriculture and the cultivation of cereals. We have several terms of Indo-European antiquity for grain: **gr̥ə-no-** (CORN), **yewo-**, and **pūro-**, which may have designated wheat or spelt. Others of more restricted distribution are **wrughyo-**, "rye," and **bhares-**, "barley." Two roots for grinding are attested, **al-**[4] and **melə-** (MEAL[2], MILL). The latter is confined to the European branches of the family. Another European term is **sē-**[1], "to sow," not found in Greek, Armenian, or Indo-Iranian. The verb "to plow" is **arə-**, again a common European term, with the name of the plow, **arə-trom.*

Terms for the furrow are **perk-**[2] and **selk-**; **wogʷh-ni-** designated the wedge-shaped plowshare. Other related roots are **yeug-**, "to yoke," **serp-**[1], "sickle, hook," and **kerp-**, "to gather, pluck" (HARVEST). The root **gʷerə-**[2], "heavy," is the probable base of **gʷerə-nā-*, "hand mill" (QUERN). The term is found throughout the Indo-European-speaking world, including India.

Stockbreeding and animal husbandry were an important part of Indo-European economic life. The names for all the familiar domesticated animals are present throughout the family: **gʷou-**, "cow and bull," **owi-**, "sheep," **agʷh-no-**, "lamb," **aig-** and **ghaido-**, "goat," **sū-**, "swine," and **porko-**, "farrow." The domestic dog was ancient (**kwon-**); its name may underlie the common Indo-European word for horse, **ekwo-**. The expansion and migration of the Indo-European-speaking peoples in the later third and early second millennia B.C. is intimately bound up with the diffusion of the horse. The verbal root **demə-**[2], "to force," acquired the special sense of "to tame horses," whence English TAME. Stock was a source and measure of wealth; the original sense of **peku-** was probably "wealth, riches," as in Latin *pecunia,* whence "wealth in cattle" and finally "cattle" proper. The same evolution from the general to the particular may be observed in the root **neud-**, "to make use of," whence English NEAT[2].

The verbal roots **pā-**, "to protect," and **kʷel-**[1], "to revolve, move around," are widely used for the notion of herding or watching over stock, and it is interesting to note that the metaphor of the god or priest watching over mankind like a shepherd (Latin *pāstor*) over his flock occurs in many Indo-European dialects.

Roots indicating a number of technical operations are attested in most of the languages of the family. One such is **teks-**, which in some dialects means "to fabricate, especially by working with an ax," but in others means "to weave" (TEXTILE). A root **dheigh-**, meaning "to mold, shape," is applied both to bread (DOUGH) and to mud or clay, whence words for both pottery and mud walls (Iranian **pari-daiza,* "walled around," borrowed into Greek as the word that became English PARADISE).

The house (**demə-**[1]) included a **dhwer-** (DOOR), which probably referred originally to the gateway into the enclosure of the household. The house would have had a central hearth, denoted in some languages by **aidh-** (properly a verb, "to burn"). Fire itself was known by two words, one of animate gender (**egni-**, Latin *ignis*), and one neuter (**pūr-**, Greek *pur*).

Indo-European had a verb "to cook" (**pekʷ-**, also having the notion "to ripen") and an adjective "raw" (**om-**). Another operation is denoted by **peis-**[1], "to crush." Meat (**mēms-**) was an established item of diet, and some sort of sauce or broth is indicated by the term **yeuə-** (**yū-s-*, JUICE, from Latin). Other household activities included spinning (**(s)nē-**[1]), weaving, (**webh-**) and sewing (**syū-**). The verb **wes-**[4] (WEAR) is ancient and everywhere attested. The Indo-European garment was probably belted: **yōs-**, "to gird."

The Indo-Europeans knew metal and metallurgy, to judge from the presence of the word **ayes-** in Sanskrit, Germanic, and Latin. The term designated copper and perhaps bronze. Iron is a latecomer, technologically, and the terms for it vary from dialect to dialect. Latin has *ferrum,* while the Germanic and Celtic term was **isarno-*, properly "holy (metal)," doubtless so called because the first iron was derived from small meteorites. Gold was known from ancient times, though the names for it vary; **ghel-**[2], probably "yellow (metal)," and **aurum** (**aus-*, Latin *aurum*), are widespread. Silver was **arg-**, with various suffixes, doubtless meaning "white (metal)."

It was probably not long before the dispersal of the Proto-Indo-European community that the use of the wheel and wheeled transport was adopted. Despite the existence of widespread word families, most terms relating to wheeled vehicles seem to be metaphors formed from already existing words; they are not primitives or primary vocables. So the word for AXLE (**aks-**) may mean simply "a pivotlike juncture"; the NAVE or hub of the wheel (**nobh-**) is the same word as NAVEL. This is clearly the case with WHEEL itself, where the widespread **kʷ(e)-kʷl-o-* is an expressive derivative of a verb (**kʷel-**[1]) meaning "to revolve or go around." Other words for "wheel" are dialectal and again derivative, like Latin *rota* from a verbal root **ret-**, "to run." A root **wegh-**, "to go, transport in a vehicle" (WAGON), is attested quite early, though not in Hittite. This evidence for the late appearance of the wheel agrees with archaeological findings that date the distribution of the wheel in Europe to the latter

part of the fifth millennium B.C., the latest possible date for the community of Proto-Indo-European proper.

Ideology. We pointed out earlier that the great advantage of the lexicon as an approach to culture and history is that it is not confined to material remains. Words exist for natural phenomena, objects, and things that can be found in nature or identified from their material remains. But words also exist for ideas, abstractions, and relations. The Indo-European protolanguage is particularly rich in such vocabulary items.

A number of verbs denoting mental activity are found. The most widespread is **men-**[1], preserved in English MIND. Other derivatives refer to remembering, warning (putting in mind), and thinking in general. A root notable for the diversity of its derivatives is **med-**, which may be defined as "to take the appropriate measures." Reflexes of this verb range in meaning from "rule," through "measure" (MODICUM, from Latin), to "physician" (Latin *medicus*).

The notion of government and sovereignty was well represented. The presence of the old word for tribal king, **reg-* (**reg-**[1]), only in the extreme east (RAJAH) and the extreme west (Latin *rēx,* Celtic *-rīx*) virtually guarantees its presence in the earliest Indo-European society. (Here is an example of the phenomenon of marginal or peripheral conservation of a form lost in the central innovating area). Roman tradition well attests the sacral character of kingship among the Indo-Europeans. The functions of king and priest were different aspects of a single function of sovereignty. It is this which is symbolized by the divine name **dyeu-pəter-* (**deiw-**), the chief of the gods.

Indo-European is particularly rich in religious vocabulary. An important form, which is also found only in the peripheral languages Sanskrit, Latin, and Celtic, is the two-word metaphoric phrase **kred-dhə-,* literally "to put (**dhē-**[1]) heart (**kerd-**[1])." The two words have been joined together in the western languages, as in Latin *crēdō,* "I believe." Here a term of the most ancient pagan religion has been taken over by Christianity. A common word for religious form (**bhlag-men-**) may be preserved in BRAHMIN, a member of the priestly class, from Sanskrit.

Oral prayers, request of the deity, and other ritual utterances must have played a significant role in Indo-European religion. We have the roots **weg^{w}h-**, "to preach," and **seng^{w}h-**, "to prophesy, sing, make incantations," now secularized in SING. Another is **g^{w}erə-**[3], "to praise aloud," which in Latin *grātia* (GRACE) has had a considerable fortune in Christianity.

Several words apparently denoted specific ritual actions, like **ghow-ē-**, "to honor, worship," and **sep-el-yo-* (**sep-**), with the specific notion "to venerate the dead," found in the Latin verb *sepelīre,* meaning "to bury." The root **spend-** has the basic meaning of "to make an offering or perform a rite," whence "to engage oneself by a ritual act." Its Latin derivative *spondēre* means "to promise" (SPOUSE).

A hint of Indo-European metaphysics appears in the word **aiw-**, "vital force," whence "long life, the eternal recreation of life, eternity" (EON). It is noteworthy that the idea of "holy" is intimately bound up with that of "whole, healthy" in a number of forms: **kailo-** (WHOLE and HOLY), **swento-** (SOUND[2]), and **solə-**, whence Latin *salvus* (SALVATION). An ancient root relating solely to religion is **sak-** (SACRED).

Another aspect of the function of sovereignty is the sphere of the law. There is an old word, **yewes-**, probably for "religious law," in Latin *jūs.* Latin *lēx* is also ancient (**leg-**[1]), though the details of its etymology are uncertain. In a society that emphasized the principle of exchange and reciprocity, it is scarcely surprising that the notion of contractual obligation should be well represented. Several roots specify the notion of "bond": **bhendh-**, **ned-**, **leig-**[1], all of which have derivatives with technical legal meanings in various languages. The word for "a pledge," **wadh-**[1], exists in western Indo-European, whence the English verb for making a particular kind of contract, WED. An oath then as now was important: the roots **serk-* and **oito-** are found in Celtic and Germanic. The verb **k^{w}ei-**[1] meant "to pay compensation for an injury." Its derivative noun, **k^{w}oinā,* was borrowed from Doric Greek into the most ancient Roman law as Latin *poena, pūnīre,* whence English PUNISH and a host of legal terms. The Greek word for justice, *dikē,* is derived from the notion of "boundary marker" (**deik-**; compare also **ter-**, **termen-*).

In conclusion we may add that poetry and a tradition of poetics are also common patrimony in most of the Indo-European traditions. The hymns of the Rig-Veda are composed in meters related to those used by

the Greek poets, and the earliest verse forms found among the Celts and the Slavs go back to the same Indo-European source. Many, perhaps most, of the stylistic figures and embellishments of poetic language which we associate with "Classical" poetics and rhetoric can be shown, by the comparative method, to have their roots in Indo-European poetics itself.

A number of metaphorical expressions appear to be creations of ancient, even Indo-European date. Thus the verb **dheg^{w}h-**, "to burn, warm," forms derivatives in Latin and Celtic which mean "to keep warm, cherish," and refer especially to the duties of the pious son toward his aged parent. Latin *terra,* "earth" (TERRAN), is historically a transferred epithet, "dry (land)," from **ters-**, "to dry." One securely reconstructible Indo-European place name rests squarely on a metaphor: **Pīwer-iā* in Greek *Pieria* (PIERIAN SPRING) and *Īwer-ion-*, the prehistoric Celtic name for Ireland (Gaelic *Éire, Érin*), both continue an Indo-European feminine adjective **pīwer-iə*, "fat," metaphorically "fertile," from **peiə-**, the same root which gives English FAT.

Most interesting are the cases where from two or more traditions (usually including Homer and the Rig-Veda) it is possible to reconstruct a poetic phrase or formula consisting of two members. Such are the expressions "imperishable fame," **klewos ṇdhg^{w}hitom* (**kleu-**[1], **dhg^{w}hei-**); "holy (mental) force," **isərom menos* (**eis-**[1], **men-**[1]); and the "weaver (or crafter) of words," the Indo-European poet himself, **wek^{w}ōm teks-on* (**wek^w**, **teks-**). The immortality of the gods (**ṇ-mrto-*, from **mer-**[2]) is emphasized anew by the vivid verb phrase **nek-**[1] **terə-**[2], "to overcome death," appearing in the Greek word *nektar,* the drink of the gods. And at least one three-member formula (in the sense of the word in traditional oral poetry) can be reconstructed for the poetic language of prayer, on the combined evidence of four languages, Latin, Umbrian, Avestan, and Sanskrit: "Protect, keep safe, man and cattle!" (**pā- wī-ro- peku**).

Conclusion

This survey has touched on only a representative sample of the available reconstructed Indo-European lexicon and has made no attempt to cite the mass of evidence in all the languages of the family, ancient and modern, for these reconstructions.

For this essay, we have given only the information about Indo-European culture that could be derived from language and lexicon alone. Other disciplines serve to fill out and complete the picture to be gathered from the study of vocabulary: archaeology, prehistory, comparative religion, and the history of institutions.

Archaeologists have not in fact succeeded in locating the Indo-Europeans. An artifact other than a written record is silent on the language of its user, and prehistoric Eurasia offers an abundant choice of culture areas. Archaeologists are generally agreed that the so-called Kurgan peoples, named after the Russian word for their characteristic "barrow" or "tumulus" grave structure, spoke an Indo-European language. Some time around the middle of the fifth millennium B.C., these people expanded from the steppe zone north of the Black Sea and beyond the Volga into the Balkans and adjacent areas. These Kurgan peoples bore a new mobile and aggressive culture into Neolithic Europe, and it is not unreasonable to associate them with the coming of the Indo-Europeans. But the Kurgan peoples' movement into Europe took place in distinct waves from the fifth to the third millennium B.C. The earliest so far discovered might be compatible with a reasonable date for Proto-Indo-European, that is, a date sufficiently long ago for a single language to develop into forms as divergent as Mycenean Greek and Hittite as they are historically attested by the middle of the second millennium B.C. But the later Kurgan immigrations after 4,000 B.C. are too late to be regarded as incursions of speakers of undifferentiated Proto-Indo-European. The archaeological evidence for the later waves of Kurgan migrations points to their having had an Indo-European culture, but the languages spoken by the later Kurgan peoples must have been already differentiated Indo-European dialects, some of which would doubtless evolve into some of the historical branches of the family tree. We must be content to recognize the Kurgan peoples as speakers of certain Indo-European languages and as sharing a common Indo-European cultural patrimony. The ultimate "cradle" of the Indo-Europeans may well never be known, and language remains the best and fullest evidence for prehistoric Indo-European society.

Guide to the Dictionary

The American Heritage Dictionary of Indo-European Roots carries the etymology of the English language to its logical and natural conclusion, for if the documentary history of words is of interest and value, so is their reconstructed prehistory. The historical component is given in the etymologies in *The American Heritage Dictionary: Second College Edition.* This Dictionary supplies the prehistoric component.

The form given in **boldface** type at the head of each entry is, unless otherwise identified, an Indo-European root in its basic form, which may be followed by one or more variants, also in the boldface type. The basic meaning or meanings of the root are given immediately after the entry form and its variants (but see the caution under "Semantics" in the preceding essay). Meanings that are different parts of speech are separated by a semicolon:

kagh-. To catch, seize; wickerwork, fence.

pelə-². Flat; to spread.

mu-¹. Imitative of inarticulate sounds.

After the basic meaning there may appear further information about the phonological shape or nature of the root:

dhreg-. To draw, glide. Variant form of **dhrag-**.

temp-. To stretch. Extension of **ten-**.

tauro-. Bull. Derivative of **stā-**, but an independent word in Indo-European.

dail-. To divide. Northern Indo-European root.

pipp-. To peep. Imitative root.

pā-. To protect, feed. Contracted from **paə-*.

kak-². A round object, disk. Germanic root.

mas. Male, Latin adjective of unknown origin.

Most, but not all, of the additional information is self-explanatory. In the first three examples, the boldface forms **dhrag-**, **stā-**, and **ten-** are cross-references to those roots, which are main entries in this Dictionary. Every boldface form appearing in the text of an entry is such a cross-reference. In the example **pā-** the form **paə-* represents an older root form; the nature of these contractions is explained in the preceding essay under "Phonology and Morphology." The entries **kak-²** and **mas** are not strictly speaking Indo-European, since they are represented in only one branch of the family. There is a relatively small number of such entries in this Dictionary; they are included because of the number of English words among their descendants. Boldface brackets are placed around these entries, and they are explicitly identified.

The text of each entry describes in detail the development of Modern English words from the root. In some cases no semantic or morphological development needs to be explained, and the *lemma* (the historically attested representative of the root) is immediately given:

kaiko-. One-eyed. Latin *caecus,* blind . . .

Much more commonly, however, intermediate developments require explanation. These intermediate stages are reconstructions representing a word stem in Indo-European that is necessary to explain the lemma following it (see the section "Grammar and Syntax" in the preceding essay). The reconstructed forms are not historically attested; they are preceded by an asterisk (*) to note this fact. Sometimes earlier or later developments of the intermediate forms are given in parentheses, as in the example of **stā-** below. In these cases the symbol < is used to mean "derived from" and the symbol > is used to mean "developed into." The systematic presentation of these reconstructed forms is a feature unique to *The American Heritage Dictionary of Indo-European Roots.* The following terms are used to describe typical morphological processes of Indo-European:

full-grade form. A form with *e*-vocalism (the basic form); so identified for descriptive contrast.

o-grade form. A form with *o*-vocalism.

nekʷ-t-. O-grade form **nokʷ-t-* . . .

zero-grade form. A form with zero-vocalism.

men-¹. I. Zero-grade form **mn̥-* . . .

lengthened-grade form. A form with lengthened vocalism.

ghers-. 2. Lengthened-grade form **ghēr(s)-* . . .

secondary full-grade form. A new full-grade form created by inserting the fundamental vowel *e* in the zero-grade form of an extended root.

stā-. V. Zero-grade extended root **stū-* (< **stuə*) . . . **VI.** Secondary full-grade form **steuə-* . . .

basic form. The unchanged root; so identified for descriptive contrast.

suffixed form. A form with one or more suffixes, written with an internal hyphen.

mut-. Suffixed form **mut-il-* . . .

āpero. Suffixed form **āper-yo-* . . .

mel-⁴. 1. Suffixed (comparative) form **mel-yos-* . . .

prefixed form. A form with a prefix, written with an internal hyphen.

op-¹. 6. Prefixed form **co-op-* . . .

extended form. A form with an extension or enlargement, written solid.

pel-⁶. II. Extended form **pelə-* . . .

nasalized form. A form with a nasal infix, written with internal hyphens.

tag-. 1. Nasalized form **ta-n-g-* . . .

reduplicated form. A form prefixed by its own initial consonant followed by a vowel.

segh-. 5. Reduplicated form **si-sgh-* . . .

expressive form. A form with "expressive gemination" (doubling of the final consonant), written solid.

gal-². 3. Expressive form **gall-* . . .

compound form. A form compounded with a form of another root, written with internal hyphens.

demə-¹. 2. Compound form **dems-pot-* . . .

shortened form. A form with shortened vocalism.

syū-. 5. Shortened form **syu-* . . .

reduced form. A form with phonological loss of one or more sounds.

konəmo-. Reduced form **kommo-* . . .

oldest root form. A root form showing a laryngeal (ə) in a position, typically at the beginning of a word, where it is preserved in only a few Indo-European languages, such as Greek or Hittite.

ster-³. 3. Oldest root from **əster-* in Greek *astēr* . . .

variant form. A form altered in any way other than in the above categories.

deru. 2. Variant form **dreu-* . . .

These terms can be combined freely to describe in as much detail as necessary the development from the root to the lemma. The Modern English words derived from the lemma follow in small CAPITALS. The simple (uncompounded) derivatives are listed first; the compounds follow, separated from the first list by a semicolon.

dhē(i)-. 1. Suffixed reduced form **dhē-mnā-* in Latin *fēmina,* woman (< "she who suckles"): FEMALE, FEMININE; EFFEMINATE.

peig-². 3. Suffixed o-grade form **poik-yos* in Germanic **faigjaz* in Old English *fæge,* fated to die: FEY.

petə-. 2. Suffixed (stative) variant zero-grade form **pat-ē-* in Latin *patēre,* to be open: PATENT, PATULOUS.

stebh-. 2. Germanic nasalized form **stamp-* in: **a.** Middle English *stampen,* to pound, stamp: STAMP . . .

In order to emphasize the fact that English belongs to the Germanic branch of Indo-European and to give precedence to directly inherited words in contrast to words borrowed from other branches, the intermediate stages in Germanic etymologies are covered in fuller detail. The Common or Proto-Germanic (called simply Germanic) forms

underlying English words are always given. Where no other considerations intervene, Germanic is given first of the Indo-European groups, and Old English is given first within Germanic, although this precedence is not rigidly applied.

The final item in most entries of the *Dictionary of Indo-European Roots* is an abbreviated reference to Julius Pokorny's *Indogermanisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch* (Bern, 1959). This, the standard work of reference and synthesis in the Indo-European field, carries a full range of the actual comparative material on which the roots are reconstructed. This Dictionary presents only those aspects of the material that are directly relevant to English. For example, the English word MANY is found at the root **menegh-**, "copious." This entry describes the transition of the Indo-European form through Germanic **managa-* to Old English *manig, mænig,* "many." It does not cite the evidence on which this assertion is based, but it refers to [Pok. *men(e)gh-* 730]. The entry *men(e)gh-* on page 730 in Pokorny's dictionary cites, in addition to the Old English word, the forms attested in Sanskrit, Celtic, Gothic, Old High German, Old Norse, Slavic, and Lithuanian, from which the reconstruction of the root was made. These references should serve as a reminder that the information given in this Dictionary is assertive rather than expository, and that the evidence and evaluation upon which its assertions are based are not presented here.

The alphabetical listing of roots is followed by a complete index of English derivatives, indicating the root or roots where each English word appears. Every English word in the index is also a main entry in *The American Heritage Dictionary: Second College Edition,* but not every entry in *The American Heritage Dictionary* that is of Indo-European ancestry is included in the *Dictionary of Indo-European Roots.* Many etymologies are cross-referred to the etymologies at other entries, and although some such words are included in the *Dictionary of Indo-European Roots* (appearing in parentheses), in general the words with the fullest etymologies—that is, with etymologies taken back to the earliest historical form—are included. The cross-references between etymologies in *The American Heritage Dictionary* do, however, enable a user of that Dictionary to find the Indo-European root of any English word of Indo-European derivation.

Symbols: * unattested; > developed into; < derived from.

Indo-European Roots

abel-. Apple. Germanic **ap(a)laz* in Old English *æppel,* apple: APPLE. [Pok. *abel-* 1.]

ad-. To, near, at. **1.** Germanic **at* in Old English *æt* (> Middle English *at*), near, by, at: ADO, AT. **2.** Latin *ad, ad-,* to, toward: AD-, -AD; (ADJUVANT), AID, AMOUNT, (PARAMOUNT). [Pok. 1. *ad-* 3.]

ag-. To drive. **1.** Latin *agere,* to do, act, drive, conduct, lead: ACT, AGENDUM, AGENT, AGILE, AGITATE; (ALLEGE), AMBAGE, AMBIGUOUS, (ASSAY), (CACHE), COAGULUM, COGENT, ESSAY, EXACT, (EXAMINE), (EXIGENT), FUMIGATE, INTRANSIGENT, LEVIGATE, LITIGATE, NAVIGATE, OBJURGATE, PRODIGAL, RETROACTIVE, SQUAT, TRANSACT. **2.** Greek *agein,* to drive, lead: -AGOGUE, AGONY; ANAGOGE, (ANTAGONIZE), CHORAGUS, DEMAGOGUE, EPACT, GLUCAGON, HYPNAGOGIC, MYSTAGOGUE, PEDAGOGUE, PROTAGONIST, STRATAGEM, SYNAGOGUE. **3.** Suffixed form **ag-to-* in Celtic **amb(i)-ag-to-,* "one sent around" (**ambi,* around; see **ambhi**), in Latin *ambactus,* servant (> Medieval Latin *ambactia,* office): AMBASSADOR, EMBASSAGE, (EMBASSY). **4.** Suffixed form **ag-men-* in Latin *agmen,* a train, a moving forward, a marching column, group: AGMINATE. **5.** Suffixed form **ag-ti-,* "weighing" (Greek *agein,* "to lead," has a sense "to weigh"), whence adjective **ag-ty-o-,* "weighty," in Greek *axios,* worth, worthy, of like value, weighing as much: AXIOM; AXIOLOGY, CHRONAXY. **6.** Possibly suffixed form **ag-ro-,* driving, pursuing, grabbing, in Greek *agra,* a seizing: PELLAGRA, PODAGRA. Derivative **agro-.** [Pok. *agʰ-* 4.]

ag-es-. Fault, guilt. Possibly Old English *acan,* to ache (perhaps < "to cause mental pain"): ACHE. [Pok. *agos-* 8.]

agh-[1]. To be depressed, be afraid. **1.** Suffixed form **agh-lo-* in Old English *eglan, eglian,* to trouble, afflict: AIL. **2.** Suffixed form **agh-es-* in Old Norse *agi,* frightened: AWE. [Pok. *agh-* 7.]

agh-[2]. A day (considered as a span of time). Germanic **dagaz* (with initial *d-* of obscure origin), day, in: **a.** Old English *dæg,* day: DAY; (DAISY), TODAY; **b.** Old English denominative *dagian,* to dawn: DAWN. [Pok. *agher-* 7.]

agro-. Field. Derivative of **ag-,** "to drive" (< "place to which cattle are driven"). **1.** Germanic **akraz* in Old English *æcer,* field, acre: ACRE. **2.** Latin *ager* (genitive *agrī*), district, property, field: AGRARIAN, AGRESTAL; AGRICULTURE, PEREGRINE, (PILGRIM). **3.** Greek *agros,* field, and *agrios,* wild: AGRIA, AGRO-; AGRIOECOLOGY, AGRIOLOGY, AGROSTOLOGY, ONAGER, STAVESACRE. [In Pok. *ag-* 4.]

agwesī. Ax. Germanic **akwesī, *akusjō-* in Old English *æx,* ax: AX. [Pok. *agu̯(e)sī* 9.]

agʷh-no-. Lamb. Germanic **aun-* in verb **aunōn* in Old English *ēanian,* to bring forth young: YEAN. [Pok. *agʷh--no-s* 9.]

ai-[1]. To give, allot. **1.** Suffixed form **ai-t-yā* in Greek *aitia,* cause, responsibility: ETIOLOGY. **2.** Suffixed form **ai-tā-* in Greek *diaitan,* to decide, lead one's life: DIET[1]. [Pok. 3. *ai-* 10.]

ai-[2]. An utterance. Suffixed form **ai-no-* in Greek *ainos,* tale: ENIGMA. [Pok. 5. *ai-* 11.]

aidh-. To burn. **1.** Suffixed form **aidh-sto-* in: **a.** Germanic **aistaz* in Old English *āst,* kiln: OAST; **b.** Latin *aestās* (stem *aestāt-* for earlier **aestotāt-*), heat, summer: AESTIVAL. **2.** Suffixed form **aidh-lo-* perhaps in Germanic **ail-* in Old English *āl,* fire: ANNEAL. **3.** Suffixed form **aidh-i-* in Latin *aedēs, aedis,* building, house (< "hearth"): AEDILE; EDIFICE, (EDIFY), MAZAEDIUM. **4.** Suffixed form **aidh-stu-* in Latin *aestus,* heat, swell, surge, tide: ESTUARY. **5.** Suffixed form **aidh-er-* in Greek *aithēr,* air: AETHER, ETHER. [Pok. *ai-dh-* 11.]

aig-. Goat. Greek *aigis,* goatskin (shield of Athena): AEGIS. [Pok. 3. *aig-* 13.]

ais-. To wish, desire. Suffixed form **ais-sk-* in Germanic **aiskōn* in Old English *āscian, ācsian,* to ask, seek: ASK. [Pok. 1. *ais-* 16.]

aiw-. Vital force, life, long life, eternity; also "endowed with the acme of vital force, young." **1.** Extended form in Germanic **aiwi* in: **a.** Old English *ā,* ever: NO[1]; **b.** Germanic **aiwi* + **wihti,* "ever a thing, anything" (**wihti-,* thing; see **wekti-**), in Old English *āwiht, āuht,* anything, "ever a creature": AUGHT[1]; **c.** Old English *æfre* (second element obscure), ever: EVER; EVERY, NEVER; **d.** Old Norse *ei,* ever: AYE[2]; NAY. **2.** Suffixed form **ai-wo-* in: **a.** Latin *aevum,* age, eternity: COEVAL, LONGEVITY, MEDIEVAL, PRIMEVAL; **b.** suffixed form **aiwo-tāt-* in Latin *aetās* (stem *aetāt-*), age: AGE; COETANEOUS; **c.** suffixed form **aiwo-terno-* in Latin *aeternus,* eternal: ETERNAL; SEMPITERNAL. **3.** Suffixed form **aiw-en-* in Greek *aiōn,* age, vital force: EON. See also **yuwen-* under **yeu-.** [Pok. *aiu̯-* 17.]

ak-. Sharp. **1.** Suffixed form **ak-yā-* in: **a.** Germanic **akjō* in Old English *ecg,* sharp side: EDGE; **b.** Germanic **akjan* in Old Norse *eggja,* to incite, goad: EGG[2]. **2.** Suffixed form **ak-u-* in: **a.** Germanic **ahuz* in Old English *ēar, ær, æhher,* spike, ear of grain: EAR[2]; ACROSPIRE; **b.** Latin *acus,* needle: ACICULA, (ACUITY), ACUMEN, ACUTE, AGLET, EGLANTINE. **3.** Suffixed form **ak-men,* stone, sharp stone used as a tool, with metathetic variant **ka-men,* with variants: **a.** **ka-mer-* in Germanic **hamaraz* in Old English *hamor,* hammer: HAMMER; **b.** **ke-men-* (probable variant) in Germanic **himin-,* in dissimilated form **hibin-,* "the stony vault of heaven," in Old English *heofon, hefn,* heaven: HEAVEN. **4.** Suffixed form **ak-onā-* in Germanic **aganō* in Old Norse *ögn,* chaff: AWN. **5.** Suffixed lengthened form **āk-ri-* in Latin *ācer,* sharp, bitter: ACERATE, ACRID, ACRIMONY, EAGER[1]; CARVACROL, VINEGAR. **6.** Suffixed form **ak-ri-bhwo-* in Latin *acerbus,* bitter, sharp, tart: ACERB; EXACERBATE. **7.** Suffixed (stative) form **ak-ē-* in Latin *acēre,* to be sharp: ACID. **8.** Suffixed form **ak-ēto-* in Latin *acētum,* vinegar: ACETABULUM, (ACETIC), ACETUM; ESTER. **9.** Greek *akantha* (second element of Mediterranean origin), thorn, thorny plant: ACANTHO-, ACANTHUS; COELACANTH, PYRACANTHA, TRAGACANTH. **10.** Suffixed form **ak-mā-* in Greek *akmē,* point: ACME, ACNE. **11.** Suffixed form **ak-ro-* in Greek *akros,* topmost: ACRO-; (ACROBAT), ACROMION. **12.** Variant suffixed form **ok-su-* in Greek *oxus,* sharp, sour: AMPHIOXUS, OXALIS, OXYGEN, OXYURIASIS, PAROXYSM. [Pok. 2. *ak-* 18, 3. *kem-* 556.]

aks-. Axis. **1.** Suffixed form **aks-lo-* in Old Norse *öxull,* axle: AXLE. **2.** Suffixed form **aks-i-* in: **a.** Latin *axis,* axle, pivot: AXIS; **b.** Latin diminutive *axilla,* armpit (< "axis point of the arm and shoulder"): AXILLA. **3.** Suffixed form **aks-lā-* in Latin *āla* (< **axla*), wing, upper arm (see *axilla* in **2. b.** for semantic transition): AISLE, ALA, ALAR, ALARY, ALATE, ALULA; ALIFORM. **4.** Suffixed form **aks-on-* in Greek *axōn,* axis: AXON; MONAXON. [In Pok. *ag-* 4.]

akʷā-. Water. **1.** Germanic **agwjō* becoming **aujō,* "thing on the water," in Old English *īg, īeg,* island, and

īgland, īegland (*land,* land; see **lendh-[2]**), island: ISLAND. **2.** Latin *aqua,* water: AQUA, AQUARELLE, AQUARIUM, AQUATIC, AQUI-, EWER, GOUACHE; SEWER[1]. [Pok. *akʷa* 23.]

al-[1]. Beyond. **1.** Variant **ol-,* "beyond," in: **a.** suffixed forms **ol-se-, *ol-so-* in Old Latin *ollus* in Latin *ille* (feminine *illa*); "yonder," that: ALARM, ALERT, ALLIGATOR; **b.** suffixed forms **ol-s, *ol-tero-* in Latin *uls, *ulter, ultrā;* beyond: OUTRE, ULTERIOR, ULTIMATE, ULTRA-, UTTERANCE[2]. **2.** Suffixed form **al-tero-,* "other of two," in: **a.** Latin *alter,* other, other of two: ALTER, ALTERCATE, ALTERNATE, ALTRUISM; SUBALTERN; **b.** Latin *adulter,* "one who approaches another (unlawfully), an adulterer" (*ad-,* to; see **ad-**), hence *adulterāre,* to commit adultery with, pollute: ADULTERATE, ADULTERINE, ADULTERY. **3.** Extended form **alyo-,* "other of more than two," in: **a.** Germanic **aljaz* (with adverbial suffix) in Old English *elles,* else, otherwise: ELSE; **b.** Latin *alius,* other of more than two: ALIAS, ALIEN; ALIBI, ALIQUOT, HIDALGO; **c.** Greek *allos,* other: AGIO, ALLO-; ALLEGORY, ALLELOMORPH, MORPHALLAXIS, PARALLAX, PARALLEL, TROPHALLAXIS. [Pok. 1. *al-* 24.]

al-[2]. To wander. **1.** Latin *ambulāre,* to go about, walk (*ambi-,* around; see **ambhi**): ALLEY[1], AMBULATE; FUNAMBULIST, PREAMBLE. **2.** Latin *exsul, exul,* wanderer, exile (*ex-,* out; see **eghs**): EXILE. [Pok. 3. *al-* 27.]

al-[3]. To grow, nourish. **I.** Suffixed (participial) form **al-to-,* "grown," in: **1.** Germanic **alda-* in: **a.** Old English *eald, ald,* old: ALDERMAN, OLD; **b.** Old English (comparative) *ieldra, eldra,* older, elder: ELDER[1]; **c.** Old English (superlative) *ieldesta, eldesta,* eldest: ELDEST; **d.** Germanic compound **wer-ald-,* "life or age of man" (see **wī-ro-**). **2.** Latin *altus,* high, deep: ALT, ALTIMETER, ALTO, HAUGHTY, HAWSER; ALTITUDE, ALTOCUMULUS, ALTOSTRATUS, ENHANCE, EXALT, HAUTBOY. **II.** Latin *alere,* to nourish: ADOLESCENT, (ADULT), ALIBLE, ALIMENT, ALIMONY, ALTRICIAL, ALUMNUS; COALESCE. **III.** Suffixed (causative) form **ol-eye-* in Latin *abolēre,* to retard the growth of, abolish (*ab-,* from; see **apo-**): ABOLISH. **IV.** Compound form **pro-al-* (*pro-,* forth; see **per[1]**) in Latin *prōlēs,* offspring: PROLAN, PROLETARIAN, PROLIFEROUS, PROLIFIC. **V.** Extended form **aldh-* in Greek *althein, althainein,* to get well: ALTHEA. [Pok. 2. *al-* 26.]

al-[4]. To grind, mill. Suffixed form **al-euro-* in Greek *aleuron,* meal, flour: ALEURONE. [Pok. 5. *al-* 28.]

[al-[5]. All. Germanic root. Suffixed form **al-na-* in Germanic **allaz* in Old English *all, eall, eal-, al-,* all: ALL; ALSO.**]**

albho-. White. **1.** Possibly Germanic **albiz, *albaz,* if meaning "white ghostlike apparitions," in: **a.** Old English *ælf,* elf: ELF; **b.** Old Norse *alfr,* elf: OAF; **c.** Old High German *Alberich,* "elf-ruler," akin to the source of Old French *Auberon:* OBERON. **2.** Latin *albus,* white (> Old Spanish *alba,* dawn): ABELE, ALB, ALBEDO, ALBESCENT, ALBINO, ALBITE, ALBUM, ALBUMEN, ALBURNUM, AUBADE, AUBURN; DAUB. **3.** Greek *alphos,* dull-white leprosy: ALPHOSIS. [Pok. *albho-* 30.]

alek-. To ward off, protect. Earlier form **əlek-.* **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **alk-ā-* in Greek *alkē,* strength: ANALCIME. **2.** Extended form **aleks-* in Greek *alexein,* to protect: ALEXIPHARMIC. [Pok. *aleq-* 32.]

algʷh-. To earn, be worth. Sanskrit *arhati,* he is worthy: ARHAT. [Pok. *algʷh-* 32.]

alu-. In words related to sorcery, magic, possession, and intoxication. Suffixed form **alu-t-* in Germanic **aluth-* in Old English *(e)alu,* ale: ALE. [Pok. *alu-* 33.]

ambhi. Also **m̥bhi.** Around. Probably derived from **ant-.** **1.** Reduced form **bhi* in Germanic **bi, *bi-* (intensive prefix) in: **a.** Old English *bī, bi, be,* by: BY[1]; **b.** Old English *bī-, be-,* on all sides, be-, also intensive prefix: BE-; **c.** Middle Dutch *bie,* by: BILANDER; **d.** Old High German *bi* (> German *bei*), by, at: BIVOUAC. **2.** Germanic **umbi* in: **a.** Old English *ymbe,* around: EMBER DAY; **b.** Old Norse *um(b),* about, around: OMBUDSMAN; **c.** Old High German *umbi,* around: UMLAUT. **3.** Latin *ambi-,* around, about: AMBI-. **4.** Greek *amphi,* around, about: AMPHI-. **5.** Celtic **ambi* (see **ag-**). [Pok. *ambhi* 34.]

ambhō. Both. **1.** Reduced form **bhō* in Germanic **bō-, *bā* in Old Norse *bāthir,* both: BOTH. **2.** Latin *ambō,* both: AMBSACE. **3.** Greek *amphō,* both: AMPHOTERIC. [In Pok. *ambhi* 34.]

āmer-. Day. Suffixed form **āmer-ā* in Greek *hēmera,* day: EPHEMERAL, HEMERALOPIA. [Pok. *āmer-* 35.]

ames-. Blackbird. **1.** Suffixed variant form **ams-ol-* in Old English *ōsle,* blackbird: OUZEL. **2.** Suffixed variant forms **mes-olā, *mes-olo-* in Latin *merula, merulus,* merle, blackbird: MERLE, MERLON. [Pok. *ames-* 35.]

[amma. Various nursery words. Latin root. **1.** Medieval Latin *amma,* mother: AMAH. **2.** Reduced form **am-* in: **a.** Latin *amāre,* to love: AMATEUR, AMATIVE, AMATORY, AMORETTO, AMOUR; ENAMOR, INAMORATA, PARAMOUR; **b.** Latin *amita,* aunt: AUNT; **c.** Latin *amīcus,* friend: AMICABLE, AMIGO, AMITY; ENEMY, INIMICAL.**]**

an[1]. On. Extended form **ana.* **1.** Germanic **ana, anō* in: **a.** Old English *an, on, a,* on: ON; **b.** Old Norse *ā,* in, on: ALOFT; **c.** Old High German *ana* (> Middle High German *ane*), on: ANLAGE; **d.** Middle Dutch *aan,* on: ONSLAUGHT. **2.** Greek *ana,* on, up, at the rate of: ANA[2], ANA-. [Pok. 4. *an* 39.]

an[2]. Demonstrative particle. Suffixed form **an-tero-,* "other (of two)" (compare **al-tero-* under **al-[1]**) in Germanic **antharaz* in Old English *ōther,* other: OTHER. [Pok. 2. *an* 37.]

an-[1]. Old woman, ancestor (nursery word). Latin *anus,* old woman: ANILE. [Pok. 1. *an-* 36.]

an-[2]. To pour, draw water. Suffixed form **an-tlo-* in Greek *antlos,* bilge water, bucket: ANTLIA. [In Pok. 1. *sem-* 901.]

andh-. Bloom. Suffixed form **andh-es-* in Greek *anthos,* flower: ANTHEMION, ANTHER, ANTHESIS, ANTHO-, -ANTHOUS; AGAPANTHUS, CHRYSANTHEMUM, DIANTHUS, EXANTHEMA, HYDRANTH, (MONANTHOUS), STROPHANTHIN. [Pok. *andh-* 40.]

andho-. Blind, dark. Suffixed variant form **ondh-ro-* perhaps in Latin *umbra,* shadow: UMBEL, UMBRA, UMBRELLA; ADUMBRATE. [Pok. *andho-* 41.]

ane-. To breathe. Suffixed form **anə-mo-* in: **a.** Latin *animus,* reason, mind, and *anima,* soul, spirit, life, breath: ANIMA, ANIMADVERT, ANIMAL, ANIMATE, (ANIMATO), ANIMISM, ANIMOSITY, ANIMUS; EQUANIMITY, LONGANIMITY, MAGNANIMOUS, PUSILLANIMOUS, UNANIMOUS; **b.** Greek *anemos,* wind: ANEMO-. [Pok. 3. *an(ə)-* 38.]

anətā. Doorjamb. Latin *antae* (plural), a pair of pillars on the opposite sides of a door: ANTA. [Pok. *anətā-* 42.]

[angelos. Messenger. Greek noun, akin to Greek *angaros,* mounted courier, both from an unknown Oriental source. **1.** Greek *angelos,* messenger: ANGEL, (ANGELIC), ANGELICA, (ANGELUS); ARCHANGEL, EVANGEL. **2.** Greek *angaros,* mounted courier: ANGARY.**]**

angh-. Tight, painfully constricted, painful. **1.** Germanic **ang-,* compressed, hard, painful, in Old English *angnægl,* "painful spike (in the flesh)," corn, excrescence (*nægl,* spike; see **nogh-**): AGNAIL. **2.** Suffixed form **angh-os-* in Germanic **angaz* in Old Norse *angr,* sorrow, grief: ANGER. **3.** Suffixed form **angh-os-ti-* in Germanic **angusti-* in Old High German *angust* (> German *Angst*), anxiety: ANGST. **4.** Latin *angere,* to strangle, draw tight: ANXIOUS. **5.** Suffixed form **angh-os-to-* in Latin *angustus,* narrow: ANGUISH. **6.** Greek *ankhein,* to squeeze, embrace: QUINSY. **7.** Greek *ankhonē,* a strangling: ANGINA. [Pok. *angh-* 42.]

angʷhi-. Snake, eel. **1.** Latin *anguis,* snake: ANGUINE; ANGUILLIFORM. **2.** Taboo deformation or separate root **ogʷhi-* in Greek *ophis,* snake, serpent: OPHIDIAN, OPHITE; OPHIOLOGY, OPHIUCHUS. **3.** Taboo deformation or separate root **eghi-* in Greek *ekhis,* snake, in deriva-

tives: **a.** *ekhinos,* hedgehog (< "snake-eater"): ECHINO-, ECHINUS; **b.** *ekhidna,* snake, viper: ECHIDNA. [Pok. *ang^{u}(h)i-* 43.]

ank-. Also **ang-.** To bend. **I.** Germanic **ank-* in Old Norse **ankula* and Middle English *ancle,* ankle: ANKLE. **II.** Suffixed form **ank-ulo-.* **1.** Germanic **ang-ul-* in: **a.** Old English *angul, angel,* fishhook: ANGLE[1]; **b.** probably Latin *Anglī,* the Angles: ANGLE. **2.** Greek *ankulos,* crooked, bent: ANKYLOSIS; ANCYLOSTOMIASIS. **III.** Greek *ankura,* anchor: ANCHOR. **IV.** Greek *ankōn,* elbow: ANCON. **V.** Sanskrit *anka,* hook, *añcati,* he bends: PALANQUIN. **VI.** Suffixed variant form **onk-o-* in Latin *uncus,* hooked, bent: UNCINARIA, UNCINATE, UNCINUS, UNCUS; UNCIFORM. **VII.** Suffixed form **ang-olo-* in Latin *angulus,* angle, corner: ANGLE[2]. [Pok. 2. *ank-, ang-* 45.]

āno-. Ring. **1.** Latin *ānus,* ring, anus: ANUS; ANILINGUS. **2.** Latin diminutive *annulus,* ring, signet ring: ANNULAR, ANNULET, ANNULUS. [Pok. *āno-* 47.]

ans-. Loop, handle. Latin *ānsa,* handle: ANSATE. [Pok. *ansa* 48.]

ansu-. Spirit, demon. **1.** Germanic **ansu-* in Old Norse *āss,* god: AESIR. **2.** Suffixed reduced form **ṇsu-ro-* in Avestan *ahura,* spirit: AHURA MAZDA, ORMAZD. [Pok. *ansu-* 48.]

ant-. Front, forehead. **I.** Inflected form (locative singular) **anti,* "against," with derivatives meaning in front of, before; also end. **1.** Germanic **andi-* in Old English *and-,* indicating opposition: UN-[2]; ALONG. **2.** Germanic **andja-* in Old English *ende,* end: END. **3.** Latin *ante,* before, in front of, against: ANCIENT[1], ANTE, ANTE-, ANTERIOR; ADVANCE. **4.** Greek *anti,* against, in *enantios,* opposite: ANTI-; ENANTIOMER, ENANTIOMORPH. **5.** Compound form **anti-ək^{w}o-,* "appearing before, having prior aspect" (**ək^{w}-,* appearance; see **ok^{w}-**), in Latin *antīquus,* former, antique: ANTIC, ANTIQUE. **6.** Reduced form **ṇti-* in Germanic **und-* in Old Norse *und* (> Middle English *un-*), until, unto: UNTIL. **7.** Variant form **anto-* in Sanskrit *antaḥ,* end, in *Vedantaḥ,* essence of the Veda: VEDANTA. **II.** Probable inflected form (locative plural) **antbhi,* "on both sides of," whence **ambhi.* See **ambhi.** [Pok. *ant-s* 48.]

ap-[1]. To take, reach. **1.** Latin *apere,* to attach, join, tie to: APT, (APTITUDE), ATTITUDE; (INEPT). **2.** Latin *apīscī,* to attain: ADEPT. **3.** Latin *apex,* top, summit (< "something reached"): APEX. **4.** Prefixed form **co-ap-* (*co-,* together; see **kom**) in Latin *cōpula,* bond, tie, link: COPULA, COPULATE, COUPLE. **5.** Perhaps Latin *ammentum, āmentum* (< **ap-mentum,* "something tied"), thong, strap: AMENT[1]. [Pok. 1. *ap-* 50.]

ap-[2]. Water, river. Iranian *ap-* in Persian *āb,* water: JULEP. [Pok. 2. *ap-* 51.]

āpero-. Shore. Perhaps a derivative of **ap-[2]**. Suffixed form **āper-yo-* in Greek *ēpeiros,* land, mainland, continent: EPEIROGENY. [Pok. *āpero-* 53.]

apo-. Also **ap-.** Off, away. **1.** Germanic **af* in: **a.** Old English *of, æf* (> Middle English *of, of-*), off: OF, OFF, OFFAL; **b.** Old English *ebba,* low tide: EBB; **c.** Old High German *aba,* off, away from: ABLAUT; **d.** Germanic **aftan-* in Old English *æftan,* behind: ABAFT. **2.** Latin *ab, ab-,* away from: AB-[1]. **3.** Greek *apo,* away from, from: APO-. **4.** Suffixed (comparative) form **ap(o)-tero-* in Germanic **aftar-* in Old English *æfter,* after, behind: AFTER. **5.** Suffixed form **ap-t-is-* in Germanic **aftiz* in Old English *eft,* again: EFTSOONS. **6.** Suffixed form **apu-ko-* in Germanic *afug-* in Old Norse *öfugr,* turned backward: AWKWARD. **7.** Possible root **po(s),* on, in: **a.** Russian *po,* at, by, next to: POGROM; **b.** Latin *post,* behind, back, afterward: POST-, POSTERIOR; POSTMORTEM, PREPOSTEROUS, PUISNE, (PUNY); **c.** Latin *pōnere,* to put, place, from **po-sinere* (*sinere,* to leave, let; of obscure origin): APPOSITE, (APPOSITION), COMPONENT, (COMPOSE), (COMPOSITE), (COMPOSITION), (COMPOUND), DEPONE, DEPOSIT, DISPOSE, EXPOUND, IMPONE, IMPOSE, INTERPOSE, OPPOSE, POSITION, POSITIVE, POST[2], POST[3], POSTICHE, POSTURE, PREPOSITION, PROPOSE, PROVOST, REPOSIT, SUPPOSE. [Pok. *apo-* 53.]

apsā. Aspen. Germanic *aspōn-* in Old English *æspe,* aspen: ASPEN. [Pok. *apsā* 55.]

ar-. Also **arə-.** To fit together. **I.** Basic form **arə-.* **1.** Suffixed form **ar(ə)-mo-* in: **a.** Germanic *armaz* in Old English *earm,* arm: ARM[1]; **b.** Latin *arma,* tools, arms: ARM[2], ARMADA, ARMADILLO, ARMATURE, ARMOIRE, ARMY; ALARM, DISARM; **c.** Latin *armus,* upper arm: ARMILLARY SPHERE. **2.** Suffixed form **ar(ə)-smo-* in Greek *harmos,* joint, shoulder: HARMONY. **3.** Suffixed form **ar(ə)-ti-* in: **a.** Latin *ars* (stem *art-*), art, skill, craft: ART[1], ARTEL, ARTISAN, ARTIST; INERT, (INERTIA); **b.** further suffixed form **ar(ə)-ti-o-* in Greek *artios,* fitting, even: ARTIODACTYL. **4.** Suffixed form **ar(ə)-tu-* in Latin *artus,* joint: ARTICLE. **5.** Suffixed form **ar(ə)-to-* in Latin *artus,* tight: COARCTATE. **6.** Suffixed form **ar(ə)-dhro-* in Greek *arthron,* joint: ARTHRO-; ANARTHROUS, DIARTHROSIS, ENARTHROSIS, SYNARTHROSIS. **7.** Suffixed (superlative) form **ar(ə)-isto-* in Greek *aristos,* best: ARISTOCRACY. **II.** Possibly suffixed variant form (or separate root) **ōr-dh-.* **1.** Latin *ōrdō,* order (originally a row of threads in a loom): ORDAIN, ORDER, ORDINAL, ORDINANCE, ORDINARY, ORDINATE, ORDO; COORDINATION, INORDINATE, SUBORDINATE. **2.** Latin *ōrdīrī,* to begin to weave: EXORDIUM, PRIMORDIAL. **3.** Latin *ōrnāre,* to adorn: ORNAMENT, ORNATE; ADORN, SUBORN. **III.** Variant or separate root **rē-* (< **rəə-*). **1.** Latin *rērī* (past participle *ratus*), to consider, confirm, ratify: RATE[1], RATIO, REASON; (ARRAIGN). **2.** Suffixed form *rē-dh-* in: **a.** Germanic **rēdan* in *(i)* Old English *rǣdan,* to advise: READ, REDE *(ii)* Old English *rǣden,* condition: HATRED, KINDRED; **b.** Germanic **rēdaz* in *(i)* Old High German *rāt* (> German *Rat*), counsel: BUNDESRAT, RATHSKELLER *(ii)* Old English *rǣdels(e),* opinion, riddle: RIDDLE[2]. **3.** Zero-grade form **rə-* in Germanic **radam,* number (see **dekṃ**). **IV.** Variant (or separate root) **rī-.* **1.** Suffixed form **rī-tu-* in Latin *rītus,* rite, custom, usage: RITE. **2.** Suffixed form **(a)rī-dhmo-* in Greek *arithmos,* number, amount: ARITHMETIC, LOGARITHM. [Pok. 1. *ar-* 55.]

arek-. To hold, contain, guard. Variant **ark-.* **1.** Latin *arca,* chest, box: ARCANE, ARK. **2.** Latin *arcēre,* to enclose, confine, contain, ward off: COERCE, EXERCISE. **3.** Greek *arkein,* to ward off, suffice: AUTARKY. [Pok. *areq-* 65.]

arə-. To plow. Latin *arāre,* to plow: ARABLE. [Pok. *ar(ə)-* 62.]

arg-. To shine; white; the shining or white metal, silver. **1.** Suffixed form **arg-ent-* in Latin *argentum,* silver: ARGENT, ARGENTINE. **2.** Suffixed form **arg-i-l(l)-* in Greek *argillos,* white clay: ARGIL. **3.** Suffixed form **argu-ro-* in Greek *arguros,* silver: LITHARGE, PYRARGYRITE. **4.** Suffixed form **arg-i-n-* in Greek *arginoeis,* brilliant, bright-shining: ARGININE. **5.** Extended form **argu-,* brilliance, clarity, in Latin denominative *arguere,* to make clear, demonstrate: ARGUE. **6.** Suffixed form **arg-ro-* in Greek *argos* (< **argros*), white (see **pel-[2]**). [Pok. *ar(e)g-* 64.]

[arkhein. To begin, rule, command. Greek verb of unknown origin; with derivatives *arkhē,* rule, beginning, and *arkhos,* ruler. (ARCH-), -ARCH, ARCHAEO-, ARCHAIC, ARCHI-, ARCHIVES, ARCHON, (-ARCHY); AUTARCHY, EXARCH, MENARCHE.**]**

arku-. Bow and arrow (uncertain which, perhaps both as a unit). **1.** Germanic **arhwō* in Old English *ar(e)we, earh,* and Old Norse **arw-,* arrow: ARROW. **2.** Latin *arcus,* bow: ARC, ARCADE, ARCH[1], ARCHER; ARBALEST, ARCHIVOLT, (ARCIFORM), ARCUATE. [Pok. *arqu-* 67.]

aryo-. Lord, ruler; self-designation of the Indo-Iranians and perhaps of the Indo-Europeans. Lengthened-grade form **āryo-* in Sanskrit *ārya-,* noble, Aryan: ARYAN. [Pok. *arḷo-* 67.]

as-. To burn, glow. **1.** Extended form **asg-* in Germanic

askōn-* in Old English *æsce, asce,* ash: ASH[1]. **2. Suffixed form **ās-ā-* in Latin *āra,* altar, hearth: ARA. **3.** Suffixed (stative) form **ās-ē-* in: **a.** Latin *ārēre,* to be dry, hence *āridus,* dry, parched: ARID; **b.** Latin *ardēre,* to burn, be on fire, from *āridus,* parched: ARDENT, ARDOR, ARSON. **4.** Extended form **asd-* in: **a.** Greek *azein,* to dry: ZAMIA; **b.** Greek *azaleos,* dry: AZALEA. [Pok. *as-* 68.]

[asinus. Ass. Latin noun, akin to Greek *onos,* probably ultimately from the same source as Sumerian *anše.* **1.** Latin *asinus,* ass: ASININE, EASEL. **2.** Greek *onos,* ass: ONAGER.**]**

at-. To go; with Germanic and Latin derivatives meaning a year (conceived as "the period gone through, the revolving year"). Suffixed form **at-no-* in Latin *annus,* year: ANNALS, ANNUAL, ANNUITY; ANNIVERSARY, BIENNIUM, DECENNIUM, MILLENNIUM, OCTENNIAL, PERENNIAL, QUADRENNIUM, QUINDECENNIAL, QUINQUENNIUM, SEPTENNIAL, SEXENNIAL, SUPERANNUATED, TRIENNIUM, VICENNIAL. [Pok. *at-* 69.]

āter-. Fire. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ātr-o-* in Latin *āter* (feminine *ātra*), black (< "blackened by fire"): ATRABILIOUS. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ātr-yo-* in Latin *ātrium,* forecourt, hall, atrium (perhaps originally the place where the smoke from the hearth escaped through a hole in the roof): ATRIUM. **3.** Compound shortened zero-grade form **atro-əḱʷ-* (**əḱʷ-,* "-looking"; see **okʷ-**) in Latin *ătrōx,* "black-looking," frightful: ATROCIOUS. [Pok. *āt(e)r-* 69.]

[athal-. Race, family. Germanic root, possibly related to Greek *atallein,* to foster. **1.** Germanic **athal-* in Old English *ætheling,* prince: ATHELING. **2.** Variant Germanic **ōthel-* in Old High German *edili,* noble: EDELWEISS. [In Pok. *atos* 71.]**]**

atto-. Father (nursery word). Possibly Latin *atta,* father: ATAVISM. [In Pok. *atos* 71.]

au-[1]. To stay the night, dwell. Suffixed form **au-lā-* in Greek *aulē,* court, dwelling: AULIC. [Pok. 2. *au-* 72.]

au-[2]. Pronominal base appearing in particles and adverbs. Suffixed form **au-ge* in Germanic **auke* in Old English *ēac, ēc,* also: EKE[2]. [Pok. 4. *au-* 73.]

au-[3]. Off, away. **1.** Old Russian *u-,* away, in Russian *ukazat',* to order: UKASE. **2.** Sanskrit *ava,* off, down: AVATAR. [Pok. 3. *au-* 72.]

au-[4]. To weave. Extended form **wedh-* (< **əwedh-*). **1.** Germanic **wēdiz* in Old English *wǣd, wǣde,* garment, cloth: WEED[2]. **2.** Germanic **wadlaz* in Old English *watel, watul,* wattle: WATTLE. [Pok. 5. *au̯-* 75.]

au-[5]. To perceive. Compound forms **aw-dh-, *awis-dh-,* "to place perception" (see **dhē-[1]**). **1.** Suffixed form **awisdh-yo-* or **awdh-yo-* in Latin *audīre,* to hear: AUDIBLE, AUDIENCE, AUDIENT, AUDILE, AUDING, AUDIO-, AUDIT, AUDITOR, AUDITORIUM, AUDITORY, OYEZ; OBEY, SUBAUDITION. **2.** Greek *aisthanesthai,* to feel: AESTHETIC; ANESTHESIA. [Pok. 8. *au̯-* 78.]

aug-[1]. To increase. Variant **(a)weg-* (< **əweg-*). **1.** Germanic **aukan* in: **a.** Old English *ēacan, ēcan,* to increase: EKE[1]; **b.** Old English *ēaca,* an addition: NICKNAME. **2.** Variant extended forms **wogs-, *wegs-* in Germanic **wahsan* in Old English *weaxan,* to grow: WAX[2]. **3.** Form **aug-ē-* in: Latin *augēre,* to increase: AUCTION, AUGEND, AUGMENT, AUTHOR, (AUTHORIZE), (OCTROI). **4.** Latin *augur,* diviner (< "he who obtains favorable presage" < "divine favor, increase"): AUGUR; INAUGURATE. **5.** Latin *augustus,* majestic, august: AUGUST. **6.** Suffixed form **aug-s-* in: **a.** Latin *auxilium,* aid, support, assistance: AUXILIARY; **b.** Greek *auxein,* to increase: AUXIN; **c.** Greek *auxanein,* to increase: AUXESIS. [Pok. *au̯eg-* 84.]

aug-[2]. To shine. Suffixed form **aug-ā-* in Greek *augē,* light, ray: AUGITE. [Pok. *aug-* 87.]

aukʷ-. Cooking pot. **1.** Germanic suffixed form **uhw-na-* in **ufna-* in Old English *ofen,* furnace, oven: OVEN. **2.** Suffixed form **aukʷ-slā-* in Latin *aulla, aula,* olla, pot, jar: OLLA. [Pok. *auqʷ(h)-* 88.]

aulo-. Hole, cavity. **1.** Metathetic form **alwo-* in Latin *alvus,* the belly, stomach: ALVEOLUS. **2.** Greek *aulos,* pipe, flute, hollow tube: CAROL, HYDRAULIC. [Pok. *aulo-s* 88.]

[aurum. Gold. Latin noun with preform **aus-o-* probably from a root **aus-.* Latin *aurum* (> French *or*), gold: AUREATE, AUREOLE, AURIC; AURIFEROUS, DORY[2], EYRIR, OR[3], ÖRE, ORIFLAMME, ORIOLE, ORMOLU, OROIDE, ORPHREY, ORPIMENT.**]**

aus-[1]. To shine. **1.** Germanic **aust-* in: **a.** Old English *ēast,* east (< "the direction of the sunrise"): EAST; **b.** Old High German *ōstan,* east: OSTMARK. **2.** Germanic **austra-* in: **a.** Old English *ēasterne,* eastern: EASTERN; **b.** Late Latin *ostro-,* eastern: OSTROGOTH. **3.** Germanic **austrōn-,* a dawn-goddess whose holiday was celebrated at the vernal equinox, in Old English *ēastre,* Easter: EASTER. **4.** Probably suffixed form **ausōs-,* dawn, also Indo-European goddess of the dawn, in: **a.** Latin *aurōra,* dawn: AURORA; **b.** Greek *ēōs,* dawn: EO-, EOS; EOSIN. [Pok. *au̯es-* 86.]

aus-[2]. To draw water. Suffixed form **aus-yo-* in Latin *haurīre,* to draw up: EXHAUST, HAUSTELLUM, HAUSTORIUM. [Pok. *aus-* 90.]

awi-. Bird. **I. 1.** Latin *avis,* bird: AVIAN, AVIARY, AVIATION; AVICULTURE, AVIFAUNA, BUSTARD, OCARINA, OSPREY, OSTRICH. **2.** Compound **awi-spek-,* "observer of birds" (**spek-,* to see; see **spek-**), in Latin *auspex,* augur: AUSPICE. **II.** Possible derivatives are the Indo-European words for egg, **ōwyo-, *əyo-.* **1.** Germanic **ai̯ja(m)* in: **a.** Old English *ǣg,* egg: COCKNEY; **b.** Old Norse *egg,* egg: EGG[1]. **2.** Latin *ōvum,* egg: OVAL, OVARY, OVATE, OVI-, OVOLO, OVULE, OVUM. **3.** Greek *ōion,* egg: OO-. [Pok. *au̯ei-* 86.]

awo-. An adult male relative other than one's father. **1.** Latin *avus,* grandfather: ATAVISM. **2.** Latin *avunculus,* maternal uncle: AVUNCULAR, UNCLE. **3.** Latin *avia,* grandmother: AYAH. [Pok. *au̯o-s* 89.]

ayer-. Day, morning. **1.** Germanic **airiz* in: **a.** Old English *ǣr,* before: EARLY, ERE; **b.** Old Norse *ār,* before: OR[2]. **2.** Germanic (superlative) **airistaz* in Old English *ǣrest,* earliest: ERST. [Pok. *ai̯er-* 12.]

ayes-. A metal, copper or bronze. Latin *aes,* bronze, money: AENEOUS, ERA. [Pok. *ai̯os-* 15.]

baba-. Root imitative of unarticulated or indistinct speech; also a child's nursery word for a baby and for various relatives. **1.** Middle English *babelen,* to babble: BABBLE. **2.** Middle English *babe, babi,* baby: BABE, BABY. **3.** Italian *bambo,* child, simpleton: BAMBINO. **4.** Polish *baba* (diminutive *babka*), old woman: BABA, BABKA. **5.** Russian *baba,* old woman: BABUSHKA. **6.** Russian *balalaika,* balalaika (imitative of the sound): BALALAIKA. **7.** Latin *balbus,* stuttering, stammering: BOOBY. **8.** Greek *barbaros,* non-Greek, foreign, rude (< "one who speaks incomprehensibly"): (BARBARIAN), BARBARISM, BARBAROUS. **9.** Hindi *bābū,* father: BABU. [Pok. *baba-* 91.]

badyo-. Yellow, brown. A Western Indo-European word. Latin *badius,* chestnut brown (used only of horses): BAY[3]. [Pok. *badi̯os* 92.]

bak-. Staff used for support. **1.** Probably Middle Dutch *pegge* (> Middle English *pegge*), pin, peg: PEG. **2.** Latin *baculum,* rod, walking stick: BACILLUS, BAGUETTE; BACULIFORM, DEBACLE, IMBECILE. **3.** Greek *baktron,* staff: BACTERIUM; (CORYNEBACTERIUM). [Pok. *bak-* 93.]

bamb-. Word imitative of dull or rumbling sounds. Greek *bombos,* a booming, humming: BOMB, (BOMBARD), BOUND[1]. [Pok. *baᵘmb-* 93.]

band-. A drop. Possibly Irish *bainne,* milk: BONNYCLABBER. [Pok. *band-* 95.]

[bassus. Low. Late Latin adjective (> Medieval Latin *bassus,* Old French *bas,* and Middle English *bas*), possibly from Oscan: BASE[2], BASS[2], BASSET[1], BASSO; ABASE, BAS-RELIEF, (DEBASE).**]**

[bat-. Yawning. Latin root of unknown origin; probably imitative. **1.** Latin **batāre* (> Old French *ba(y)er*), to

yawn, gape: BAY[2], BEVEL; ABASH, ABEYANCE. **2.** Possibly Vulgar Latin **abbaiāre* (> Old French *(a)baïier*), to bay: BAY[4].]

[battuere. To beat. Latin verb of unknown origin. (BATE[2]), BATTER[1], (BATTER[3]), (BATTERY), BATTLE; ABATE, COMBAT, DEBATE, (RABBET), (REBATE[1]), (REBATO).]

bel-. Strong. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **bol-iyo-* in Russian *bol'shoi,* large: BOLSHEVIK. **2.** Prefixed form **dē-bel-i-* (*dē-,* privative prefix; see **de-**), "without strength," in Latin *dēbilis,* weak: DEBILITATE, DEBILITY. [Pok. 2. *bel-* 96.]

bend-. Protruding point. **1.** Germanic **pannja-,* "structure of stakes," in Old English *penn,* pen for cattle: PEN[2]. **2.** Germanic **pund-* possibly in Old English *pund-* (> Middle English *pound*), *pundfald,* enclosure for stray animals: POND, POUND[3]; IMPOUND, PINFOLD. **3.** Germanic **pin-* in Old English *pintel,* penis: PINTLE. [Pok. *bend-* 96.]

beu-[1]. Also **bheu-.** Appears in words loosely associated with the notion "to swell." **I.** Root form **beu-.* **1.** Germanic **puk-* in: **a.** Old English *pocc,* pustule: POCK; **b.** Old French *po(u)che* and Old North French *poke,* bag: POACH[1], POCKET, POKE[3], POUCH, (PUCKER). **2.** Old English *pyffan,* to blow out: PUFF. **3.** Old English *-pūte,* "fish with large head" (in *aele-pūte,* eelpout): POUT[2]. **II.** Root form **bheu-* with various Germanic derivatives. **1.** Old English *bōsm,* bosom: BOSOM. **2.** Old English *būc,* belly, pitcher: BUCKBOARD. **3.** Frankish **būk* (> Old French *buc*), trunk of the body: TREBUCHET. **4.** Old English *bȳl(e),* pustule: BOIL[2]. **5.** German dialectal *baustern,* to swell, akin to the source of Middle English *bost,* a bragging: BOAST[1]. **III.** Root form **beu-.* **1.** Latin *bulla,* bubble, round object, amulet (> Old French *boule* and Spanish *bola,* ball): BILL[1], BILLET[1], BOLA, BOULE[2], BOWL[2], (BULL[2]), BULLA, BULLATE, BULLET, (BULLETIN); BOULEVERSEMENT. **2.** Latin *bullīre* (> French *bouiller*), to bubble, boil: BOIL[1], BOUILLON, BUDGE[1], (BULLION), BULLY[2]; BOUILLABAISSE, EBULLIENCE, GARBOIL, PARBOIL. **3.** Possibly Latin *bucca* (> Old French *boucle,* buckle, curl, and Spanish *boca,* mouth), (inflated) cheek: BOCACCIO, BOUCLE, BUCCAL, BUCKLE[1], BUCKLE[2]; DEBOUCH, DISEMBOGUE, EMBOUCHURE. **4.** Greek *boubōn,* groin, swollen gland: BUBO. [Pok. 2. *beu-* 98.]

beu-[2]. Root imitative of muffled sounds. **1.** Latin *būtiō* (perhaps > Old French *butor*), bittern: BITTERN[1]. **2.** Latin *būteō,* a kind of hawk: BUZZARD. [Pok. 1. *b(e)u-* 97.]

bhā-[1]. To shine. Contracted from **bhaə-.* **1.** Germanic **baukna-,* beacon, signal, in: **a.** Old English *bēac(e)n,* beacon: BEACON; **b.** Old English denominative *bēcnan, bīecnan,* to make a sign, beckon: BECKON. **2.** Perhaps Germanic **bazja-,* berry (< "bright-colored fruit"), in Old English *berie, berige,* berry: BERRY. **3.** Germanic **bandwa-,* "identifying sign," banner, standard, sash, also "company united under a (particular) banner," in: **a.** Spanish *banda,* sash: BANDOLEER; **b.** Late Latin *bandum,* banner, standard: BANNER, (BANNERET). **4.** Suffixed form **bhaw-es-* in Greek *phōs* (stem *phōt-*), light: PHOS-, PHOT, PHOTO-; PHOSPHORUS. **5.** Extended and suffixed form **bhan-yo-* in Greek *phainein,* "to bring to light," cause to appear, show, and *phainesthai* (passive), "to be brought to light," appear: FANTASY, (PANT), PHANTASM, (PHANTOM), PHASE, PHENO-, PHENOMENON; DIAPHANOUS, EMPHASIS, EPIPHANY, HIEROPHANT, PHANEROGAM, (PHANTASMAGORIA), PHOSPHENE, SYCOPHANT, THEOPHANY, (TIFFANY). [Pok. 1 *bhā-* 104.]

bhā-[2]. To speak. Contracted from **bhaə-.* **1.** Latin *fārī,* to speak: FATE; AFFABLE, (FANTOCCINI), INEFFABLE, INFANT, (INFANTRY), PREFACE. **2.** Greek *phanai,* to speak: -PHASIA; PROPHET. **3.** Suffixed form in Germanic **banwan, *bannan,* to speak publicly (used of particular kinds of proclamation in feudal or prefeudal custom; "to proclaim under penalty, summon to the levy, declare outlaw"), in: **a.** Old English *bannan,* to summon, proclaim, and Old Norse *banna,* to prohibit, curse: BAN[1]; **b.** Old French *ban,* feudal jurisdiction, summons to military service, proclamation, Old French *bandon,* power, and Old English *gebann,* proclamation: BANAL, BANNS; ABANDON; **c.** Old French *banir,* to banish: BANISH; **d.** Late Latin *bannus, bannum,* proclamation: CONTRABAND; **e.** Italian *bandire,* to muster, band together (< "to have been summoned"): BANDIT. **4.** Suffixed form **bhā-ni* in Germanic **bōni-* in Old Norse *bōn,* prayer, request: BOON[1]. **5.** Suffixed form **bhā-ma* in: **a.** Latin *fāma,* talk, reputation, fame: FAME, FAMOUS; DEFAME, INFAMOUS; **b.** Greek *phēmē,* saying, speech: EUPHEMISM. **6.** Suffixed o-grade form **bhō-nā* in Greek *phōnē,* voice, sound, and *phōnein,* to speak: PHONE[1], -PHONE, PHONEME, PHONETIC, PHONO-, -PHONY; ANTHEM, (ANTIPHON), APHONIA, CACOPHONOUS, EUPHONY, SYMPHONY. **7.** Suffixed zero-grade form **bhə-to-* in Latin *fatērī,* to acknowledge, admit: CONFESS, PROFESS. **8.** Greek *blasphēmos,* evil-speaking, blasphemous (first element obscure): (BLAME), (BLASPHEME), BLASPHEMOUS. [Pok. 2. *bhā-* 105.]

bha-bhā-. Broad bean. **1.** Latin *faba,* broad bean: FAVA BEAN. **2.** Variant form **bha-un-* in Germanic **baunō* in Old English *bēan,* broad bean, bean of any kind: BEAN. [Pok. *bhabhā* 106.]

bhad-. Good. **1.** Germanic (comparative) **batizō* in Old English *betera,* better: BETTER. **2.** Germanic (superlative) **batistaz* in Old English *bet(e)st,* best: BEST. **3.** Germanic noun **bōtō* in Old English *bōt,* remedy, aid: BOOT[2]. **4.** Germanic verb **batnan,* to become better, in Old Norse *batna,* to improve: BATTEN[1]. [Pok. *bhād-* 106.]

bhag-[1]. To share out, apportion, also to get a share. **1.** Greek *phagein,* to eat (< "to have a share of food"): -PHAGE, -PHAGIA, PHAGO-, -PHAGOUS. **2.** Extended form **bhags-* in Avestan *bakhsh-* in Persian *bakhshīdan,* to give: BAKSHEESH, (BUCKSHEE). [Pok. 1. *bhag-* 107.]

bhag-[2]. Sharp. Suffixed form **bhag-ro-* in Greek *phagros,* whetstone, also a name for the sea bream: PORGY. [Pok. 2. *bhag-* 107.]

bhāghu-. Arm. Germanic **bōguz* in Old English *bōg, bōh,* bough: BOUGH. [Pok. *bhāghú-s* 108.]

bhāgo-. Beech tree. **1.** Germanic **bōkō,* beech, also "beech staff for carving runes on" (an early Germanic graphic device), in: **a.** Old English *bōc,* written document, composition: BOOK; **b.** Middle Dutch *boek,* beech: BUCKWHEAT. **2.** Germanic **bōkjōn-* in Old English *bēce,* beech: BEECH. [Pok. *bhāgo-s* 107.]

bhar-. Also **bhor-.** Projection, bristle, point. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **bhor-so-* in Germanic **barsaz* in Old English *bærs,* perch, bass (a fish that has a spiny dorsal fin): BASS[1]. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **bhṛ-sti-* in Germanic **bursti-* in Old English *byrst* (> Middle English *bristel*), bristle: BRISTLE. **3.** Extended zero-grade form **bhṛs-* in: **a.** Germanic **bur-* in Swedish *borre,* bur, perhaps akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *burre,* bur: BUR[1]; **b.** suffixed form **bhṛs-dh-* in Germanic **bruzd-,* point, needle, in Old Norse *broddr,* spike: BRAD; **c.** suffixed form **bhṛs-ti-* in Latin *fastīgium,* summit, top, extremity: FASTIGIATE, FASTIGIUM; **d.** possibly suffixed form **bhṛs-tu-* in Latin *fastus, fastidium,* disdain (from the notion of prickliness): FASTIDIOUS; **e.** suffixed form **bhṛs-tio-* in Russian *borshch,* cow parsley: BORSCHT. [Pok. *bhar-* 108.]

bhardhā. Beard. Possibly related to **bhar-.** **1.** Germanic **bardaz* in Old English *beard,* beard: BEARD. **2.** Germanic **bardō,* beard, also hatchet, broadax (the association of beard and ax is attested elsewhere in the Indo-European family; both were symbols of patriarchal authority), in Old High German *barta,* beard, ax: HALBERD. **3.** Latin *barba,* beard: BARB[1], BARBEL, BARBELLATE, BARBER, BARBETTE, BARBICEL, BARBULE; REBARBATIVE. [Pok. *bhardhā* 110.]

bhares-. Also **bhars-.** Barley. **1.** Germanic **barz-* in Old

English *bere, bære, bærlic,* barley: BARLEY; BARN. **2.** Latin *far* (stem *farr-*), spelt, grain: FARINA, (FARINACEOUS), FARRAGINOUS, FARRAGO. [Pok. *bhares-* 111.]

bhasko-. Band, bundle. **1.** Latin *fascis,* bundle (as of rods, twigs, or straw), also crowd of people: FASCES, FASCICLE, FASCINE, FASCISM. **2.** Latin *fascia,* band, fillet, bandage: FASCIA, FESS. **3.** Probably Latin *fascinum, fascinus,* an amulet in the shape of a phallus, hence a bewitching: FASCINATE. [Pok. *bhasko-* 111.]

bhau-. To strike. **1.** Germanic **bautan* in: **a.** Old English *bēatan,* to beat: BEAT; **b.** German *bosseln,* to do odd jobs: BUSHEL². **2.** Germanic **bautilaz,* hammer, in Old English *bīetel,* hammer, mallet: BEETLE³. **3.** Germanic **būtaz* in Old English diminutive *buttuc,* end, strip of land: BUTTOCK. **4.** Germanic **butt-,* name for a flatfish, in Middle Dutch *butte,* flatfish: HALIBUT. **5.** Germanic **buttan* in Old French *bo(u)ter,* to strike, push (> French *bouton,* button): BOUTON, BUTT¹, BUTTON, BUTTRESS; ABUT, REBUT, SACKBUT. **6.** Variant form **bhūt-* in: **a.** Latin *confūtāre,* to check, suppress, restrain (*com-,* intensive prefix; see **kom**): CONFUTE; **b.** Latin *refūtāre,* to drive back, rebut (*re-,* back; see **re-**): REFUTE. [Pok. 1. *bhau-* 112.]

bhē-. To warm. Contracted from **bheə.* **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **bhə-to-* in Germanic **batham* in Old English *bæth,* a bath, and its denominative *bathian,* to bathe: BATH¹, BATHE. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **bhə-g-* in: **a.** Germanic **bakan* in Old English *bacan,* to bake: BAKE; **b.** Germanic **bakkan* in German *backen,* to bake: ZWIEBACK. [Pok. *bhē-* 113.]

bhedh-. To dig. **1.** Germanic **badjam,* garden plot, also sleeping place, in Old English *bed(d),* bed: BED. **2.** O-grade form **bhodh-* in: **a.** Latin *fodere,* to dig: FOSSA, (FOSSE), FOSSIL, FOSSORIAL; **b.** perhaps Greek *bothros,* pit: BOTHRIUM. [Pok. 1. *bhedh-* 113.]

bheg-. To break. Akin to **bhreg-.** Possibly in various Germanic forms. **1.** Germanic nasalized form **bang-* in: **a.** Old Norse *banga,* a hammering, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of English BANG¹; **b.** Swedish dialectal *bangla,* to work inefficiently, akin to the possible Scandinavian source of English BUNGLE. **2.** Possibly Germanic nasalized forms **bankiz* and **bankōn-,* bank of earth (possibly < "feature where the contour of the ground is broken," escarpment, riverbank, possibly also associated with "manmade earthwork"), later also bench, table, in: **a.** Old English *benc,* bench: BENCH; **b.** Old Danish *banke,* sandbank, akin to the Scandinavian source of BANK¹; **c.** Old High German *banc, bank,* bench, moneychanger's table (> Italian *banca*): BANK², BANTLING, BUNCO; BANKRUPT; **d.** Old French *banc,* bench: BANK³, BANQUET; **e.** Provençal *banca,* bench: BANQUETTE. [Pok. *bheg-* 115.]

bhegʷ-. To run away. **1.** Germanic **bakjaz,* a stream, in Old Norse *bekkr,* a stream: BECK². **2.** Greek *phebesthai,* to flee in terror, forming *phobos,* panic, flight, fear: -PHOBE, -PHOBIA. [Pok. *bhegʷ-* 116.]

bhei-¹. A bee. Germanic suffixed form **bīōn-* in Old English *bēo,* a bee: BEE¹. [Pok. *bhei-* 116.]

bhei-². To strike. **1.** Germanic suffixed form **bili-* in Old English *bile,* bird's beak: BILL². **2.** Germanic suffixed form **bilja-* in Old English *bil(l),* sharp weapon: BILL³. [Pok. *bhei(ə)-* 117.]

bheid-. To split; with Germanic derivatives referring to biting (hence also to eating and to hunting) and woodworking. **1.** Germanic **bītan* in Old English **bītan,* to bite: BEETLE¹, BITE. **2.** Zero-grade form **bhid-* in: **a.** Germanic **bitiz* in Old English *bite,* a bite, sting: BIT²; **b.** Germanic **bitōn-* in Old English *bita,* a piece bitten off, morsel: BIT¹; **c.** Suffixed form **bhid-ro-* in Old English *bit(t)er,* "biting," sharp, bitter: BITTER. **3.** O-grade form **bhoid-* in Germanic **baitjan* in: **a.** Old Norse *beita* (verb), to hunt with dogs, and *beita* (noun), pasture, food: BAIT¹; **b.** Old French *beter,* to harass with dogs: ABET. **4.** Germanic **bait-,* a boat (< "dugout canoe" or "split planking"), in Old English *bāt,* boat, and Old Norse *bātr,* boat: BATEAU, BOAT; (BOATSWAIN). **5.** Nasalized zero-grade form **bhi-n-d-* in Latin *findere* (past participle *fissus*), to split: -FID, FISSI-, (FISSILE), FISSION, (FISSURE). [Pok. *bheid-* 116.]

bheidh-. To persuade, compel, confide. **1.** Probably Germanic **bīdan,* to await (< "to await trustingly, expect, trust"), in Old English *bīdan,* to wait, stay: BIDE; ABIDE, (ABODE). **2.** Latin *fīdere,* to trust, confide, and *fīdus,* faithful: FIANCÉ, FIDUCIAL, (FIDUCIARY); AFFIANCE, (AFFIANT), (AFFIDAVIT), (CONFIDANT), CONFIDE, (CONFIDENT), (DEFIANCE), DEFY, DIFFIDENT. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **bhoidh-es-* in Latin *foedus* (stem *foeder-*), treaty, league: FEDERAL, FEDERATE; CONFEDERATE. **4.** Zero-grade form **bhidh-* in Latin *fidēs,* faith, trust: FAITH, FEALTY, FIDELITY; INFIDEL, PERFIDY. [Pok. *bheidh-* 117.]

bheigʷ-. To shine. An uncertain but plausible root. Greek *phoibos,* shining: PHOEBE, PHOEBUS. [Pok. *bheigʷ-* 118.]

bhel-¹. To shine, flash, burn; shining white and various bright colors. **I. 1.** Russian *byelii,* white: BELUGA. **2.** Greek *phalaros,* having a white spot (> *phalaris,* coot): PHALAROPE. **II. 1.** Suffixed variant form **bhlē-wo-* in Germanic **blēwaz,* blue, in Old French *bleu*: BLUE. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **bhlə-wo-* in Latin *flāvus,* golden or reddish yellow: FLAVESCENT, FLAVO-; (FLAVIN), (FLAVONE), (FLAVOPROTEIN). **III.** Various extended Germanic forms. **1.** **blaikjan,* to make white, in Old English *blǣcan,* to bleach: BLEACH. **2.** **blaikaz,* shining, white, in: **a.** Old Norse *bleikr,* shining, white: BLEAK¹; **b.** Old English *blǣc,* bright: BLEAK². **3.** Germanic **blikkatjan* in Old High German *blēcchazzen,* to flash, lighten (> German *Blitz,* lightning): BLITZKRIEG. **4.** **blas-,* shining, white, in: **a.** Old English *blæse,* torch, bright fire: BLAZE¹; **b.** Middle Dutch *bles,* white spot: BLESBOK; **c.** Old French *ble(s)mir,* to make pale: BLEMISH. **5.** **blend-, *bland-,* to shine, dazzle, blind, confuse, in: **a.** Old English *blind,* blind: BLIND; (BLINDFOLD), (PURBLIND); **b.** Old High German *blentan,* to blind, deceive: BLENDE; **c.** Old English *blandan,* to mingle: BLEND; **d.** Old French *blond,* blond: BLOND. **6.** **blenk-, *blank-,* to shine, dazzle, blind, in: **a.** Old English *blencan,* to deceive: BLENCH¹; **b.** Old French *blanc,* white: BLANCH, BLANK, BLANKET; BLANCMANGE. **7.** **blisk-,* to shine, burn, in Old English *blyscan,* to glow red: BLUSH. **IV.** Extended form **bhleg-,* to shine, flash, burn. **1.** Germanic **blakaz,* burned, in Old English *blæc,* black: BLACK. **2.** Zero-grade form **bhlg-* in: **a.** Latin *fulgēre,* to flash, shine: FULGENT, FULGURATE; EFFULGENT, FOUDROYANT, REFULGENT; **b.** Latin *fulmen* (< **fulg-men*), lightning, thunderbolt: FULMINATE. **3. a.** Latin *flagrāre,* to blaze: FLAGRANT; CONFLAGRANT, CONFLAGRATION, DEFLAGRATE; **b.** Latin *flamma* (< **flag-ma*), a flame: FLAMBÉ, FLAMBEAU, FLAMBOYANT, FLAME, FLAMINGO, FLAMMABLE; INFLAME. **4.** Greek *phlegein,* to burn: PHLEGM, PHLEGMATIC, PHLEGETHON. **5.** Greek *phlox,* a flame, also a wallflower: PHLOGISTON, PHLOX; PHLOGOPITE. [Pok. 1. *bhel-* 118, *bheleg-* 124, *bhleu-(k)-* 159.]

bhel-². To blow, swell; with derivatives referring to various round objects and to the notion of tumescent masculinity. **1.** Zero-grade form **bhl̥-* in Germanic **bul-* in: **a.** Old English *bolla* (> Middle English *boll*), pot, bowl: BOLL, BOWL¹; **b.** Old Norse *bolr,* tree trunk: BOLE¹; **c.** Old Norse *bulki,* cargo (< "rolled-up load"): BULK¹; **d.** Old High German *bolla,* ball: ROCAMBOLE; **e.** Middle High German *bole,* beam, plank: (BOULEVARD), BULWARK; **f.** Middle Dutch *bolle,* round object: BOLL; **g.** Middle Dutch *bille,* buttock: BILTONG; **h.** Swedish **buller-,* "round object," in *bullersten,* "rounded stone," boulder, akin to the Scandinavian source of English BOULDER; **i.** possibly obsolete Swedish *bulde,* a swelling (see **wer-¹**). **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **bhl̥-n-* in: **a.** Germanic **bullōn-,* bull, in Old Norse *boli,* bull: BULL¹; **b.** Greek *phallos,* phallus: PHALLUS; ITHYPHALLIC.

3. O-grade form **bhol-* in Germanic **ball-* in: **a.** Old English *beallucas,* testicles: BOLLIX; **b.** Old Norse *böllr,* ball: BALL¹; **c.** Danish *bolle,* round roll, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of BILBERRY; **d.** Middle High German *balle* (> Italian *balla, palla*), ball: BALLOON, BALLOT; PALL-MALL; **e.** French *balle,* ball: BALLOTTEMENT; **f.** Old French *bale,* rolled-up bundle: BALE¹. **4.** Suffixed o-grade form **bhol-to-* possibly in Germanic **balthaz,* bold, in: **a.** Old English *bald, beald,* bold: BOLD; **b.** Old High German *bald,* bold: BAWD. **5.** Suffixed o-grade form **bhol-n-* in Latin *follis,* bellows, inflated ball: FOLLICLE, FOOL¹; (FOLLICULITIS). **6.** Possibly Greek *phal(l)aina,* whale: BALEEN. **7.** Conceivably (but more likely unrelated) Greek *phellos,* cork, cork oak: PHELLEM; PHELLODERM, PHELLOGEN. (The following derivatives of this root are entered separately: **bhel-³, bhelgh-, bhlei-, bhleu-.**) [Pok. 3. *bhel-* 120.]

bhel-³. To thrive, bloom. Possibly from **bhel-².** **I.** Suffixed o-grade form **bhol-yo-,* leaf. **1.** Latin *folium,* leaf: FOIL², FOLIAGE, FOLIO, FOLIUM; CINQUEFOIL, DEFOLIATE, EXFOLIATE, FEUILLETON, FOLICOLOUS, MILFOIL, PORTFOLIO, TREFOIL. **2.** Greek *phullon,* leaf: (-PHYLL), PHYLLO-, -PHYLLOUS; GILLYFLOWER, PODOPHYLLIN. **II.** Extended form **bhlē-* (< **bhleə-*). **1.** O-grade form **bhlō-* in: **a.** suffixed form **bhlō-w-* in Germanic **blō-w-* in Old English *blōwan,* to flower: BLOW³; **b.** Germanic suffixed form **blō-mōn-* in *(i)* Old Norse *blōm, blōmi,* flower, blossom: BLOOM¹ *(ii)* Old English *blōma,* a hammered ingot of iron (semantic development obscure): BLOOM²; **c.** Germanic suffixed form **blō-s-* in Old English *blōstm, blōstma,* flower, blossom: BLOSSOM; **d.** Latin *flōs* (stem *flōr-*), flower: FERRET², (FLORA), FLORA, (FLORAL), FLORIATED, FLORID, FLORIN, FLORIST, -FLOROUS, FLOSCULUS, FLOUR, FLOURISH, FLOWER; CAULIFLOWER, DEFLOWER, EFFLORESCE, ENFLEURAGE, FLORIGEN. **2.** Germanic suffixed form **blē-do-* in Medieval Latin *bladium,* produce of the land: EMBLEMENTS. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **bhlə-to-* in Germanic **bladaz* in Old English *blæd,* leaf, blade: BLADE. [Pok. 4. *bhel-* 122.]

bhel-⁴. To cry out, yell. Germanic **bell-* in: **a.** Old English *bellan,* to bellow, bark, roar: BELL²; **b.** Old English *belle,* a bell: BELL¹; **c.** Old English *belgan, bylgan,* to become enraged: BELLOW; **d.** perhaps Old English *bealcan, *b(i)elcan,* to utter, belch forth: BELCH; **e.** Middle High German *buldern, boldern,* to make noise: POLTERGEIST; **f.** Icelandic *baula,* to low, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *baulen,* to howl: BAWL. [Pok. 6. *bhel-* 123.]

bheld-. To knock, strike. Zero-grade form **bhl̥d-* in Germanic **bult-,* missile, in Old English *bolt,* heavy arrow, bolt: BOLT¹. [Pok. *bheld-* 124.]

bhelg-. Also **bhelk-.** A plank, beam. **1.** Germanic **balku-* in Old English *balc(a),* ridge: BALK. **2.** Germanic **balkōn-* in: **a.** Old French *bauch,* beam: DEBAUCH; **b.** Old Italian *balcone,* scaffold: BALCONY. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **bhl̥k-yo-* in Latin *fulcīre,* to prop up, support: FULCRUM. **4.** Possibly Greek *phalanx,* beam, finger bone, line of battle: PHALANGE, PHALANX. [Pok. 5. *bhel-* 123.]

bhelgh-. To swell. Extension of **bhel-².** **1.** Germanic **balgiz* in Old English *bel(i)g, bælig,* purse, bellows: BELLOWS, BELLY. **2.** Germanic **bulgjan* in Old Norse *bylgja,* a wave: BILLOW. **3.** Germanic **bolgstraz* in Old English *bolster,* cushion: BOLSTER. **4.** Celtic **bolg-* in Latin *bulga,* leather sack: BUDGET, BULGE. [Pok. *bhelgh-* 125.]

bheleu-. To harm. Germanic **balwaz* in Old English *bealo, b(e)alu,* harm, ruin, bale: BALE². [Pok. *bheleu-* 125.]

bhendh-. To bind. **1.** Germanic **bindan* in Old English *bindan,* to bind: BIND; WOODBINE. **2.** O-grade form **bhondh-* in Germanic **band-* in: **a.** Old English *bend,* band, ribbon, akin to the Germanic source of Old French *bende,* band: BEND²; **b.** Old English *bendan,* to bend: BEND¹; **c.** Old Norse *band,* band, fetter: BAND¹, BOND; **d.** Old French *bande,* bond, tie, link: BAND¹. **3.** Zero-grade form **bhn̥dh-* in Germanic **bund-* in: **a.** Middle High German *bunt,* league: BUND²; **b.** Middle Dutch *bondel,* sheaf of papers, bundle: BUNDLE. **4.** Suffixed form **bhendh-nā-,* "tied structure" (as of wicker), in Celtic **benna,* manger, in Old English *binn(e),* manger: BIN. **5.** Persian *band,* band, bandage, also a river levee: BUND¹; CUMMERBUND. **6.** Sanskrit *badhnāti* (Sanskrit root *bandh-*), he ties: BANDANNA. [Pok. *bhendh-* 127.]

bhengh-. Thick, fat. Extended zero-grade form **bhn̥ghu-* in Greek *pakhus,* thick, fat: PACHYDERM, PACHYSANDRA. [Pok. *bhengh-* 127.]

bher-¹. To carry; also to bear children. **1. a.** Germanic **beran* in *(i)* Old English *beran,* to carry: BEAR¹ *(ii)* Old English *forberan,* to bear, endure (*for-,* for-; see **per¹**): FORBEAR; **b.** Germanic **bērō* in Old English *bēr, bǣr,* bier: BIER; **c.** Germanic **bēr-* in Old Norse *bāra,* wave, billow: BORE³. **2. a.** Germanic **barnam* in Old English *bearn,* child: BAIRN; **b.** Germanic **barwōn-* in Old English *bearwe,* basket, wheelbarrow: BARROW¹. **3. a.** Germanic **burthinja* in Old English *byrthen,* burden: BURDEN¹; **b.** Germanic **burthiz* in Old Norse *burdhr,* birth, akin to the source of BIRTH; **c.** Germanic **burja-* perhaps in Old Norse *byrr,* favorable wind: BIRR¹. **4.** Compound root **bhrenk-,* to bring (< **bher-* + **enk-,* to reach; see **nek-²**), in Germanic **brengan* in Old English *bringan,* to bring: BRING. **5.** Latin *ferre,* to carry: -FER, FERTILE; AFFERENT, CONFER, DEFER¹, DEFER², DIFFER, EFFERENT, INFER, OFFER, PREFER, PROFFER, REFER, SUFFER, TRANSFER, VOCIFERATE. **6.** Latin *probrum,* a reproach (< **pro-bhr-o-,* "something brought before one"; *pro-,* before; see **per¹**): OPPROBRIUM. **7.** Lengthened o-grade form **bhōr-* probably in Latin *fūr,* thief: FERRET¹, FURTIVE, FURUNCLE; (FURUNCULOSIS). **8.** Greek *pherein,* to carry: -PHORE, -PHORESIS, -PHOROUS; AMPHORA, ANAPHORA, DIAPHORESIS, EUPHORIA, METAPHOR, PERIPHERY, PHEROMONE, TELPHER, TOCOPHEROL. **9.** Greek *phernē,* dowry ("something brought by a bride"): PARAPHERNALIA. [Pok. 1. *bher-* 128.]

bher-². To cut, pierce, bore. **1.** Germanic **borōn* in Old English *borian,* to bore: BORE¹. **2.** Germanic **baru-ga-,* castrated pig, in Old English *bearg, barg,* castrated pig: BARROW³. **3.** Germanic **bor-,* perhaps in French *burin,* burin: BURIN. **4.** O-grade form **bhor-ā-* in Latin *forāre,* to pierce, bore: FORAMEN; BIFORATE, PERFORATE. **5.** Perhaps Greek *pharunx,* throat (< "a cutting, cleft, passage"): PHARYNX. **6.** Slavic **bor-* in Russian *borot',* to overcome: DUKHOBOR. See extension **bhreu-¹.** [Pok. 3. *bher-* 133.]

bher-³. Bright, brown. **1.** Suffixed variant form **bhrū-no-* in Germanic **brūnaz* in: **a.** Old English *brūn,* brown: BROWN; **b.** Middle Dutch *bruun* (> Dutch *bruin*), brown: BRUIN; **c.** Old French *brun,* shining, brown: BRUNET, BURNET, BURNISH. **2.** Reduplicated form **bhibhru-, *bhebhru-,* "the brown animal," beaver, in Germanic **bebruz* in Old English *be(o)for,* beaver: BEAVER¹. **3.** Germanic **berō,* "the brown animal," bear, in Old English *bera,* bear: BEAR². **4.** Germanic **bernuz* in Old Norse *björn* (stem *ber-*), bear: BERSERKER. [Pok. 5. *bher-* 136.]

bher-⁴. To cook, bake. Extended root form **bhrīg-* in Latin *frīgere,* to roast, fry: FRY¹. [Pok. 6. *bher-* 137.]

bherdh-. To cut. **1.** Zero-grade form **bhr̥dh-* in Germanic **burd-,* plank, board, table, in: **a.** Old English *bord,* board: BOARD; STARBOARD; **b.** Old Norse *bordh* (> Swedish *bord*), board, table: SMORGASBORD; **c.** Old French *borde,* hut, and *bort,* border: BORDELLO, BORDER. **2.** Possibly Latin *forfex,* a pair of scissors: FORFICATE. [Pok. *bheredh-* 138.]

bherəg-. To shine; bright, white. Compare the by-form **bherək-.** **1.** Germanic **berhtaz,* bright, in Old English *beorht,* bright: BRIGHT. **2.** "The white tree," the birch (also the ash): **a.** Germanic **birkjōn-* in Old English *birc(e),* birch: BIRCH; **b.** suffixed zero-grade form **bhrag-s-* probably in Latin *fraxinus,* ash tree: FRAXINELLA. [Pok. *bherəg-* 139.]

bherək-. To shine, glitter. A by-form of **bherəg-**. Variant form **bhrek-*, possible root of various Germanic forms. **1.** Germanic **bregdan,* to move jerkily (> "to shimmer"), in Old English *bregdan,* to move quickly, weave, throw, braid: BRAID; UPBRAID. **2.** Derivative West Germanic **brigdil-,* bridle (referring to the movements of a horse's head), in: **a.** Old English *brīdel,* bridle: BRIDLE; **b.** Middle High German *brīdel,* bridle, rein: BRIDE[2]. **3.** Germanic **brēhwō,* eyelid, eyelash, in Old Norse *brā,* eyelash: BRAE. **4.** Germanic **breh(w)an,* to shine, forming West Germanic **brehsmo,* a bream, in Old French *bre(s)me,* a bream: BREAM[1]. [Pok. *bherək-* 141.]

bherg-. To buzz, growl. Germanic **berk-* in Old English *beorcan,* to bark: BARK[1]. [Pok. *bhereg-* 138.]

bhergh-[1]. To hide, protect. **1.** Germanic **bergan* in: **a.** compound **h(w)als-berg-,* "neck-protector," gorget (**h(w)alsaz,* neck; see **k^wel-[1]**); **b.** compound **skēr-berg-,* "sword-protector," scabbard (**skēr-,* sword; see **sker-[1]**). **2.** Zero-grade form **bhrgh-* in: **a.** Germanic **burgjan* in Old English *byrgan,* to bury: BURY; **b.** Germanic derivative **burgisli-* in Old English *byrgels,* burial: BURIAL. **3. a.** Germanic **borgēn,* to borrow (? < "to take care of one's own interests, entrust, pledge, lend, loan"), in Old English *borgian,* to borrow: BORROW; **b.** Germanic derivative **borganjan* in Old French *bargaignier,* to haggle (> *bargaine,* haggling): BARGAIN. [Pok. *bhergh-* 145.]

bhergh-[2]. High; with derivatives referring to hills and hill-forts. **1.** Germanic **bergaz,* hill, mountain, in: **a.** Old English *beorg,* hill: BARROW[2]; **b.** Old Norse *berg* (> Danish and Norwegian *berg*), mountain: ICEBERG. **2.** Compound **harja-bergaz,* "army-hill," hill-fort (**harjaz,* army; see **koro-**). **3.** Compound **berg-frij-,* "high place of safety," tower (**frij-,* peace, safety; see **prī-**), in Old French *berfrei,* tower: BELFRY. **4.** Zero-grade form **bhrgh-* in Germanic **burgs,* hill-fort, in: **a.** Old English *burg, burh, byrig,* (fortified) town: BOROUGH, BURG; **b.** Old High German *burg,* fortress: BURGHER; **c.** Middle Dutch *burch,* town: BURGOMASTER; **d.** Late Latin *burgus,* fortified place (> *burgensis,* city dweller): BOURG, (BOURGEOIS), BURGESS, BURGLAR; FAUBOURG. **5.** Suffixed zero-grade form **bhrgh-to-* possibly in Latin *fortis,* strong (but this is also possibly from **dher-[2]**): FORCE, FORT, FORTALICE, FORTE[1], FORTE[2], FORTIS, (FORTISSIMO), FORTITUDE, FORTRESS; COMFORT, DEFORCE, EFFORT, ENFORCE, FORTIFY, (PIANOFORTE), REINFORCE. [Pok. *bheregh-* 140.]

bhers-. Quick. Latin *festīnāre* (< **fers-tī-*), to hasten: FESTINATE. [Pok. *bheres-* 143.]

bhes-[1]. To rub. **1.** Zero-grade form with unclear suffix **(bh)s-amadho-,* sand (in Greek *psamathos*), in Germanic **sam(a)dam, *sandam* in Old English *sand,* sand: SAND. **2.** Suffixed form **(bh)s-abh-* in the further suffixed form **sabh-lo-* in Latin *sabulum,* coarse sand: SABULOUS. **3.** Suffixed form **bhs-ā-* in *(i)* Greek *psēn,* to rub, scrape: PALIMPSEST *(ii)* Greek *psēphos,* ballot, pebble: PSEPHOLOGY. **4.** Perhaps suffixed form **bhs-īlo-* in Greek *psīlos,* smooth, simple: EPSILON, PSILOMELANE, UPSILON. [Pok. *bhes-* 145.]

bhes-[2]. To breathe. Probably imitative. Zero-grade form **bhs-* in Greek *psukhein* (< **bhs-ū-kh-*), to breathe, hence *psukhē,* spirit, soul: PSYCHE, PSYCHIC, PSYCHO-; METEMPSYCHOSIS. [Pok. 2. *bhes-* 146.]

bheudh-. To be aware, to make aware. **1.** Germanic **(for)beudan* (**for,* before; see **per[1]**) in: **a.** Old English *bēodan,* to proclaim: BID; **b.** Old English *forbēodan,* to forbid: FORBID; **c.** Old High German *farbiotan,* to forbid: VERBOTEN. **2.** Germanic **budōn-* in Old English *boda,* messenger, hence *bodian,* to announce: BODE[1]. **3.** Germanic **budilaz,* herald, in Old English *bydel,* herald, messenger: BEADLE. **4.** Germanic **budam* in Old Norse *bodh,* command: OMBUDSMAN. **5.** Sanskrit *bodhati,* he awakes, is enlightened, becomes aware, and *bodhiḥ,* perfect knowledge: BUDDHA; BODHISATTVA, BO TREE. [Pok. *bheudh-* 150.]

bheuə-. Also **bheu-.** To be, exist, grow. **I.** Extended forms **bhwiy(o)-, *bhwī-.* **1.** Germanic **biju* in Old English *bēon,* to be: BE. **2.** Latin *fierī,* to become (third person singular present subjunctive *fiat*): FIAT. **3.** Possibly suffixed form **bhwī-lyo-* in Latin *fīlius,* son; but this is possibly from **dhē(i)-.** **II.** Lengthened o-grade form **bhōw-* in Germanic **bōwan* in: **a.** Old Norse *būa,* to live, prepare (present participle *bondi*): BONDAGE, BOUND[4]; HUSBAND; **b.** Middle Dutch *bouwen,* to cultivate: BOWERY; **c.** Old Danish *bōth,* dwelling, stall, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *bothe,* market stall: BOOTH. **III.** Zero-grade form **bhu-.* **1.** Germanic **buthla* in: **a.** Old English *bold,* dwelling, house, hence *byldan,* to build: BUILD; **b.** alternate Germanic form **bōthla* in Middle Dutch *bōdel,* riches, property: BOODLE. **2.** Greek *phuein,* to bring forth, make grow, *phutos,* a plant, and *phusis,* growth, nature: PHYSIC, PHYSIO-, PHYSIQUE, -PHYTE, PHYTO-, PHYTON; DIAPHYSIS, DIPHYODONT, EPIPHYSIS, HYPOPHYSIS, IMP, MONOPHYSITE, NEOPHYTE, PERIPHYTON, SYMPHYSIS, TRACHEOPHYTE. **3.** Suffixed form **bhu-tā-* in Welsh *bod,* to be: EISTEDDFOD. **4.** Suffixed form **bhu-tu-* in Latin *futūrus,* "that is to be," future: FUTURE. **IV.** Zero-grade form **bhū-* (< **bhuə-*). **1.** Germanic **būram,* dweller, especially farmer, in: **a.** Old English *būr,* "dwelling space," bower, room: BOWER[1]; **b.** Old English *gebūr,* dweller (*ge-,* collective prefix; see **kom**): NEIGHBOR; **c.** Middle Dutch *gheboer, ghebuer,* peasant: BOER, BOOR. **2.** Germanic **būrjam,* dwelling, in Old English *bȳre,* stall, hut: BYRE. **3.** Suffixed form **bhū-lo-* in Greek *phulon,* tribe, class, race, and *phulē,* tribe, clan: PHYLE, PHYLETIC, PHYLUM; PHYLOGENY. **V.** Suffixal forms in Latin. **1.** **du-bhw-io-,* "being two," in Latin *dubius,* doubtful, and *dubitāre,* to doubt (see **dwo-**). **2.** **pro-bhw-o-,* "growing well or straightforward" (see **per[1]**). **3.** **super-bhw-o-,* "being above," in Latin *superbus,* superior, proud (see **uper**). **VI.** Possibly Germanic **baumaz* (and **bagmaz*), tree (? < "growing thing"), in: **a.** Old English *bēam,* tree, beam: BEAM; **b.** Middle Dutch *boom,* tree: BOOM[2]. [Pok. *bheu-* 146.]

bheug-[1]. To flee. **1.** Zero-grade form **bhug-* in Latin *fugere,* to flee: FUGACIOUS, FUGITIVE; CENTRIFUGAL, FEVERFEW, REFUGE, SUBTERFUGE. **2.** Extended form **bhugā* in: **a.** Latin *fuga,* flight (> *fugāre,* to drive away): -FUGE, FUGUE; FEBRIFUGE; **b.** Greek *phugē,* flight: APOPHYGE. [Pok. 1. *bheug-* 152.]

bheug-[2]. To enjoy. Nasalized zero-grade form **bhu-n-g-* in Latin *fungī,* to discharge, perform: FUNCTION, FUNGIBLE; DEFUNCT, PERFUNCTORY. [Pok. 4. *bheug-* 153.]

bheug-[3]. To bend; with derivatives referring to bent, pliable, or curved objects. **1.** Germanic **baugaz* in: **a.** Old English *bēag,* a ring: BEE[2]; **b.** Old High German *boug,* a ring: BAGEL. **2.** Germanic **bugōn-* in: **a.** Old English *boga,* a bow, arch: BOW[3]; **b.** compound **alinobugōn-,* "bend of the forearm," elbow (**alino-,* forearm; see **el-[1]**). **3.** Germanic *būgan* in Old English *būgan,* to bend: BOW[2], BUXOM. **4.** Germanic causative form **baugjan* in Old Norse *beyla,* a swelling, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of Middle English *baile, baill,* a handle: BAIL[3]. **5.** Germanic **buhtiz* in Old English *byht,* a bend, angle: BIGHT. **6.** Celtic **buggo-,* "flexible, malleable," in Scottish and Irish Gaelic *bog,* soft: BOG. [Pok. 3. *bheug-* 152.]

bhilo-. Dear, familiar. Possible source of Greek *philos,* dear, loving (> *philein,* to love): -PHILE, -PHILIA, PHILO-, -PHILOUS, PHILTER; PAM. [Pok. *bhili-* 153.]

bhlād-. To worship. Suffixed form **bhlād-(s)men-* in Latin *flāmen,* priest (of a particular deity): FLAMEN. [In Pok. *bhlag-men-* 154.]

bhlag-. To strike. **1.** Germanic **blak-,* perhaps in the probable Scandinavian source of Middle English *bakke,* bat: BAT[2]. **2.** Latin *flagrum,* a whip (> *flagellum,* little whip): FLAGELLATE, FLAGELLUM, FLAIL, FLOG. **3.** Latin

flāgitāre, to demand importunately: FLAGITIOUS. [Pok. *bhlag-* 154.]

bhlagh-men-. Form, ritual form. Sanskrit *brahmā, brahmán-,* priest, and *brahma, bráhman-,* prayer: BRAHMA[1], BRAHMAN, (BRAHMIN). [Pok. *bhlagh-men-* 154.]

bhlē-[1]. To howl. Probably imitative. **1.** Germanic suffixed form **blē-t-* in Old English *blǣtan,* to bleat: BLEAT. **2.** Germanic suffixed form **blē-r-* in Middle English *bleren,* to roar: BLARE. **3.** Latin *flēre,* to weep: FEEBLE. [Pok. *bhlē-* 154.]

bhlē-[2]. Also **bhlā-.** To blow. **1.** Germanic suffixed form **blē-w-* in Old English *blāwan,* to blow: BLOW[1]. **2.** Germanic suffixed form **blē-dram,* "something blown up," in: **a.** Old English *blǣdre,* blister, bladder: BLADDER; **b.** Old Norse *bladhra* (noun), bladder, and *bladhra* (verb), to prattle: BLATHER. **3.** Germanic extended form **blēs-* in: **a.** Old English *blǣst,* a blowing, blast: BLAST; **b.** Middle Dutch *blas(e),* a bladder: ISINGLASS. **4.** Variant form **bhlā-* in Latin *flāre,* to blow (> *flabellum,* fan): FLABELLUM, FLATUS, FLAVOR; AFFLATUS, CONFLATE, (DEFLATE), INFLATE, SOUFFLÉ. [In Pok. 3. *bhel-* 120.]

bhlei-. To blow, swell. Extension of **bhel-[2].** **1.** Germanic **blajjinōn-,* a swelling, in Old English *blegen,* a boil, blister: BLAIN. **2.** Perhaps in the Germanic source of Old French *blestre,* a blister: BLISTER. [Pok. 2. *bhlei-* 156.]

bhleu-. To swell, well up, overflow. Extension of **bhel-[2].** **1.** Possibly Germanic **blaut-* in Old Norse *blautr,* soft, wet: BLOAT. **2.** Extended form *bhleug^{w}-* in Latin *fluere,* to flow, and *-fluus,* flowing: FLUCTUATE, FLUENT, FLUERIC, FLUID, FLUME, FLUOR, (FLUORO-), (FLUSH[2]), FLUVIAL, FLUX; AFFLUENT, CONFLUENT, EFFLUENT, (EFFLUVIUM), (EFFLUX), (FLUORIDE), FLUVIOMARINE, INFLUENCE, (INFLUENZA), MELLIFLUOUS, REFLUX, SUPERFLUOUS. **3.** Zero-grade form **bhlu-* in Greek *phluein, phluzein,* to boil over: PHLYCTENA. **4.** Possibly Greek *phloos, phloios,* tree bark (< "swelling with growth"): PHLOEM. [Pok. *bhleu-* 158.]

bhlīg-. To strike. Latin *flīgere,* to strike: AFFLICT, CONFLICT, INFLICT, PROFLIGATE. [Pok. *bhlīg-* 160.]

bhoso-. Naked. Germanic **bazaz* in: **a.** Old English *bær,* bare: BARE[1]; **b.** Old Swedish and Old Danish *bar,* bare: BALLAST. [Pok. *bhoso-s* 163.]

bhrag-. To smell. **1.** Germanic **brak-* in Old High German *bracc(h)o,* dog that hunts game by scent: BRACH. **2.** Suffixed form **bhrag-ro-* in Latin *fragrāre,* to smell: FLAIR, FRAGRANT. [Pok. *bhrag-* 163.]

bhrāter-. Brother, male agnate. **1.** Germanic **brōthar-* in Old English *brōthor,* brother: BROTHER. **2.** Latin *frāter,* brother: FRA, FRATERNAL, FRIAR; CONFRERE, FRATRICIDE. **3.** Greek *phratēr,* fellow member of a clan: PHRATRY. **4.** Sanskrit *bhratā, bhrātar-,* brother: PAL. [Pok. *bhrāter-* 163.]

bhreg-. To break. **1.** Germanic **brekan* in: **a.** Old English *brecan,* to break: BREAK; **b.** Old English *brēc,* a breaking: BREACH; **c.** Old High German *brehhan,* to break, akin to the Germanic source of Italian *breccia,* breccia: BRECCIA; **d.** Old French *breier,* to break: BRAY[2]; **e.** Old French *brier* (dialectal) and *broyer,* to knead: BRIOCHE. **2.** Germanic **brak-,* bushes (< "that which impedes motion"), in Old Norse **brakni,* undergrowth, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of Middle English *brake(n),* bracken: BRACKEN, BRAKE[3], BRAKE[4]. **3.** Nasalized zero-grade form **bhr-n-g-* in Latin *frangere,* to break: (FRACTED), FRACTION, (FRACTIOUS), FRACTURE, FRAGILE, FRAGMENT, FRAIL[1], FRANGIBLE; ANFRACTUOUS, CHAMFER, DIFFRACTION, (INFRACT), INFRANGIBLE, INFRINGE, OSSIFRAGE, REFRACT, (REFRAIN[2]), (REFRINGENT), SAXIFRAGE, SEPTIFRAGAL. **4.** Latin *suffrāgārī,* to vote for (? < "to use a broken piece of tile as a ballot"), hence *suffrāgium,* the right to vote: SUFFRAGAN, SUFFRAGE. [Pok. 1. *bhreg-* 165.]

bhrēi-. Also **bhrī-.** To cut, break. **1.** Possibly Latin *fricāre* (> French *frotter*), to rub: FRAY[2], FRICATIVE, FRICTION, FROTTAGE; AFFRICATE, DENTIFRICE. **2.** Possibly Latin *friāre,* to crumble: FRIABLE. **3.** In the Celtic source of Vulgar Latin **brīsāre,* the source of Old French *brisier* and French *briser,* to break: BRISANCE; DEBRIS. [Pok. *bhrēi-* 166.]

bhrek^{w}-. To cram together. **1.** Probably Latin *frequens,* frequent, crowded: FREQUENT. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **bhṛk^{w}-yo-* in: **a.** Latin *farcīre,* to cram, stuff: FARCE, FARCI, FARCY; INFARCT; **b.** Greek *phrassein,* to fence in, enclose, block up: DIAPHRAGM. [Pok. *bhareku̯-* 110.]

bhrem-[1]. To growl. **1.** Latin *fremere,* to growl, roar: FREMITUS. **2.** Perhaps variant **brem-* in Greek *brontē,* thunder: BRONTOSAUR. [Pok. 2. *bherem-* 142.]

bhrem-[2]. To project; a point, spike; an edge. **1.** Germanic **brēma-,* name of prickly shrubs, in: **a.** Old English *brōm,* broom: BROOM; **b.** Old English diminutive *bremel, brǣmbel,* bramble: BRAMBLE. **2.** Germanic **berm-, *brem-,* in: **a.** Middle English *brimme,* edge: BRIM; **b.** Middle Dutch *berme, barm,* edge of a dike: BERM. [Pok. 1. *bherem-* 142.]

bhres-. To burst. Germanic **brest-* in Old English *berstan,* to burst: BURST. [Pok. *bhres-* 169.]

bhreu-[1]. To cut, break up. Extension of **bher-[2].** **1.** Suffixed form **bhreu-d-* in Germanic **breutan,* to break up, in Middle English *britel,* brittle: BRITTLE. **2.** Suffixed form **bhreu-t-* in Germanic **breuthan,* to be broken up, in Old English *brēothan,* to deteriorate: BROTHEL. [Pok. 1. *bhreu-* 169.]

bhreu-[2]. To boil, bubble, effervesce, burn; with derivatives referring to cooking and brewing. **I.** **1.** Germanic **breuwan,* to brew, in Old English *brēowan,* to brew: BREW. **2.** Germanic **braudam,* (cooked) food, (leavened) bread, in Old English *brēad,* piece of food, bread: BREAD. **3.** Germanic **brudam,* broth, in: **a.** Old English *broth,* broth: BROTH; **b.** Old French *breu,* broth (diminutive *brouet*): BREWIS; IMBRUE. **II.** Variant form **bhrē-* in Germanic **brēdan,* to warm, with derivatives. **1.** **brōd-ō,* "a warming," hatching, rearing of young, in: **a.** Old English *brōd,* offspring, brood: BROOD; **b.** denominative **brōdjan,* to rear young, in Old English *brēdan,* to beget or cherish offspring, breed: BREED. **2.** Germanic **brēdōn-,* roast flesh, in: **a.** Old High German *brāt, brāto* (> German *Braten*), roast meat: BRATWURST, SAUERBRATEN; **b.** Old French *braon,* meat: BRAWN. **3.** Perhaps distantly related is the Germanic source of Old French *brese,* burning coal, ember (> French *braise*): BRAISE, BRAZE[2], BRAZIER[2], BREEZE[2]. **III.** Reduced form **bher-,* especially in derivatives referring to fermentation. **1.** Suffixed form **bher-men-,* yeast, in: **a.** Germanic **bermōn-* in Old English *beorma,* yeast: BARM, (BARMY); **b.** further suffixed form **bhermen-to-* in Latin *fermentum,* yeast: FERMENT. **2.** Extended form **bherw-* in Latin *fervēre,* to be boiling or fermenting: FERVENT, FERVID, (FERVOR); DEFERVESCENCE, EFFERVESCE. **IV.** As a very archaic word for a spring. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **bhru-n(e)n-* in Germanic **brunnōn-* in Old English *burn, burna,* spring, stream: BOURN[1], BURN[2]. **2.** Suffixed form **bhrēw-ṛ* in Greek *phrear,* spring: PHREATIC. [Pok. *bh(e)reu-* 143, 2. *bher-* 132.]

bhreus-[1]. To swell. **1.** Suffixed form **bhreus-t-* in Germanic **breustam,* "swelling," breast, in Old English *brēost,* breast: BREAST. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **bhrus-t-* in Germanic **brust-,* bud, shoot, in Old French *broust, brost,* shoot, twig: BROWSE. [Pok. 1. *bhreu-s-* 170.]

bhreus-[2]. To break. **1.** Germanic **brūsjan,* to crush, in Old English *brȳsan,* to crush, pound: BRUISE. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **bhrus-to-,* fragment, in Latin *frustum,* piece: FRUSTULE, FRUSTUM. [Pok. 2. *bhreu-s-* 171.]

bhrū-. Eyebrow. Contracted from **bhruə-.* **1.** Germanic **brūs* in Old English *brū,* eyebrow, eyelid, eyelash: BROW. **2.** Possibly in the sense of a beam of wood, and perhaps a log bridge, found in Germanic **brugjō* (with cognates in Celtic and Slavic) in Old English *brycg(e),* bridge: BRIDGE[1]. [Pok. 1. *bhrū-* 172, 2. *bhrū-* 173.]

bhrūg-. Agricultural produce; also to enjoy (results,

produce). **1.** Germanic **brūkan* in Old English *brūcan,* to enjoy, use: BROOK². **2.** Latin *frūx* (stem *frūg-*), fruit: FRUGAL; FRUGIVOROUS. **3.** Suffixed form **bhrūg-wo-* in Latin *fruī,* to enjoy, and *frūctus,* enjoyment, produce, results: FRUIT, FRUITION, FRUMENTACEOUS, FRUMENTY; FRUCTIFY. [Pok. *bhrūg-* 173.]

bhudh-. Bottom, base. (The precise preforms of the words listed below are obscure.) **1.** Old English *botm,* bottom: BOTTOM. **2.** Dutch *bodem,* (ship's) bottom: BOTTOMRY. **3.** Latin *fundus,* bottom, base: FOND², FOUND¹, FOUNDER, FUND, FUNDAMENT, FUNDUS; LATIFUNDIUM, PROFOUND. [Pok. *bhudh-* 174.]

bhugo-. Male animal of various kinds; stag, ram, he-goat. **1.** Germanic **bukkaz* (possibly borrowed from the Celtic form in **2.** below) in: **a.** Old English *buc, bucca,* stag, he-goat: BUCK¹; **b.** Middle Dutch *boc, bok,* buck: BLESBOK, BONTEBOK, SPRINGBOK, STEENBOK; **c.** Old High German *boc,* buck: GEMSBOK. **2.** Celtic **bukkos,* he-goat, in Old French *boc,* buck: BUTCHER. [Pok. *bhūgo-s* 174.]

[brāk-. Trousers. A northern European word, only in Celtic and Germanic. **1.** Germanic **brōks* in Old English *brōc* (plural *brēc*), breeches: BREECH, (BREEKS). **2.** Gaulish **brāka* in Latin *brāca,* trousers (plural *brācae*): BRACKET, BRAIL.]

[bursa. Hide, wineskin. Greek noun of unknown origin. (BOURSE), BURSA, (BURSAR), BURSE, PURSE; DISBURSE, REIMBURSE, SPORRAN.]

[busk-. A bush. Germanic root, possibly connected with the root **bheuə-.** **1.** Old French *bosc,* forest: BOSCAGE, BOUQUET. **2.** Old French *bois,* wood: HAUTBOY, (OBOE). **3.** Italian *busco,* splinter: BUSK¹. **4.** Latin *buscus,* forest: (AMBUSCADE), AMBUSH.]

[carcer. Enclosure, prison, barrier. Latin noun, probably borrowed from an unidentified source. **1.** Latin *carcer* (representing reduplicated form **kar-kr-o-*): INCARCERATE. **2.** Latin *cancer* (representing a dissimilated form **kankro-*), lattice: CANCEL, CHANCEL, (CHANCELLOR).]

[caupō. Small trader. Latin noun of unknown origin. CHEAP; (CHAP²), CHAPMAN.]

[cūra. Care. Latin noun of unknown origin (earliest form Old Latin *coisa-*). Derived verb *cūrāre,* to care for. CURATE, CURATOR, CURE, CURETTE, (CURIO), CURIOUS; ACCURATE, (ASSURE), (ENSURE), (INSURE), MANICURE, PEDICURE, POCOCURANTE, (PROCTOR), PROCURATOR, PROCURE, (PROXY), SCOUR¹, SECURE, SINECURE, SURE.]

dā-. To divide. Contracted from **daə-.* Variant **dai-* from extended root **daəi-.* **1.** Root form **dai-* in Greek *daiesthai,* to divide: GEODESY. **2.** Suffixed variant form **dī-ti-* in Germanic **tīdiz,* division of time, in: **a.** Old English *tīd,* time, season: TIDE¹; EVENTIDE; **b.** Old English denominative *tīdan,* to happen (< "to occur in time"): TIDE²; **c.** Old Norse *tidhr,* occurring: TIDINGS. **3.** Suffixed variant form **dī-mon* in Germanic **tīmōn-* in Old English *tīma,* time, period: TIME. **4.** Suffixed form **dā-mo-,* perhaps "division of society," in Greek *dēmos,* people, land: DEME, DEMOS, DEMOTIC; DEMAGOGUE, DEMIURGE, DEMOCRACY, DEMOPHOBIA, ENDEMIC, EPIDEMIC, PANDEMIC. **5.** Suffixed form **dai-mon-,* divider, provider, in Greek *daimōn,* divinity: DEMON. [Pok. *dā-* 175.]

dail-. To divide. Northern Indo-European root. **1.** Germanic **dailjan* in Old English *dǣlan,* to share: DEAL¹. **2.** Germanic **dailaz* in Old English *dāl,* portion, lot: DOLE¹. **3.** Germanic prefixed form **uz-dailjam,* "a portioning out," judgment (**uz-,* out; see **ud-**), in Old English *ordāl,* lot, apportionment: ORDEAL. [In Pok. *dā-* 175.]

daiwer-. Husband's brother. Latin *lēvir,* husband's brother: LEVIRATE. [Pok. *dāiur* 179.]

dakru-. Tear. **1.** Germanic **tahr-, *tagr-* in: **a.** Old English *tēar, tehher,* tear: TEAR²; **b.** Middle Low German *trān,* tear, drop: TRAIN OIL. **2.** Suffixed form **dakru-mā* in Latin *lacrima* (Old Latin *dacruma*), tear: LACHRYMAL. [Pok. *dakru-* 179.]

[dan-. Low ground. Germanic root. Suffixed form **danjam* in: **a.** Old English *denn,* lair of a wild beast: DEN; **b.** possibly Old English *Dene* (genitive plural *Dena*), the Danes, and Old Norse *Danr,* Dane: DANE, DANISH; DANELAW. [In Pok. 2. *dhen-* 249.]]

dap-. To apportion (in exchange). Suffixed form **dap-no-* in Latin *damnum,* damage entailing liability (for reparation), harm: DAMAGE, DAMN; CONDEMN, DAMNIFY, INDEMNIFY, (INDEMNITY). [In Pok. *dā-* 175.]

de-. Demonstrative stem, base of prepositions and adverbs. **1.** Germanic **tō* in Old English *tō,* to: TO, TOO. **2.** Perhaps Latin *dē, dē-,* from: DE-. **3.** Latin *dēterior,* worse: DETERIORATE. **4.** Latin *dēbilis,* weak (see **bel-**). [Pok. *de-, do-* 181.]

dē-. To bind. Contracted from **deə-.* Greek *dein,* to bind: DESMID; ANADEM, ASYNDETON, DIADEM, PLASMODESMA, (SYNDESMOSIS), SYNDETIC. [Pok. *dē-* 183.]

deigh-. Insect. Possibly in Germanic **tīk-ō, tikk-ō* in Middle English *teke,* tick: TICK². [Pok. *deigh-* 187.]

deik-. To show, pronounce solemnly; also in derivatives referring to the directing of words or objects. **I.** Variant **deig-.* **1.** O-grade form *doig-* in: **a.** Germanic **taikjan,* to show, in Old English *tǣcan,* to show, instruct: TEACH; **b.** Germanic **taiknam* in *(i)* Old English *tācen, tācn,* sign, mark: TOKEN *(ii)* Old English *tācnian,* to signify: BETOKEN *(iii)* Gothic *taikns,* sign: TETCHY *(iv)* Old French *tache, teche,* mark, stain: TACHISM. **2.** Latin *digitus,* finger (< "pointer," "indicator"): DIGIT. **II.** Basic form **deik-.* **1.** O-grade form **doik-* possibly in Germanic **taihwō* in Old English *tā, tahe,* toe: TOE. **2.** Basic form **deik-* in Latin *dīcere,* to say, tell: DICTATE, DICTION, DICTUM, DITTO, DITTY; ADDICT, BENEDICTION, CONDITION, CONTRADICT, EDICT, FATIDIC, (INDICT), INDITE, INTERDICT, JURIDICAL, JURISDICTION, MALEDICT, PREDICT, VALEDICTION, VERDICT, VERIDICAL. **3.** Zero-grade form **dik-ā-* in Latin *dicāre,* to proclaim: ABDICATE, DEDICATE, PREACH, PREDICATE. **4.** Agential suffix **-dik-* in: **a.** Latin *index,* indicator, forefinger (*in-,* toward; see **en**): INDEX, INDICATE; **b.** Latin *jūdex* (< **yewes-dik-*), judge, "one who shows or pronounces the law" (*jūs,* law; see **yewes-**): JUDGE, JUDICIAL; PREJUDICE; **c.** Latin *vindex* (first element obscure), claimant, avenger: (VENDETTA), VINDICATE; (AVENGE), REVENGE. **5.** Greek *deiknunai,* to show: DEICTIC; APODICTIC, PARADIGM, POLICY². **6.** Zero-grade form **dik-* in Greek *dikein,* to throw (< "to direct an object"): DISK. **7.** Form **dikā* in Greek *dikē,* justice, right, court case: DICAST; EURYDICE, SYNDIC, THEODICY. [Pok. *deik-* 188.]

deiw-. To shine (and in many derivatives, "sky, heaven, god"). **I.** Noun **deiwos,* god. **1.** Germanic **Tīwaz* in: **a.** Old English *Tīw* (genitive *Tīwes*), god of war and sky: TIU, (TUESDAY); **b.** Old Norse *Týr,* sky god: TYR. **2.** Latin *deus,* god: DEISM, DEITY, JOSS; ADIEU, DEICIDE, DEIFIC. **3.** Latin *dīvus,* divine, god: DIVA, DIVINE¹, (DIVINE²). **4.** Latin *dīves,* rich (< "fortunate, blessed, divine"): DIVES. **5.** Suffixed zero-grade form **diw-yo-,* heavenly, in Latin *Diāna,* moon goddess: DIANA. **6.** Sanskrit *devaḥ,* god, and *deva-,* divine: DEVI; DEODAR, DEVANAGARI. **II.** Variant **dyeu-,* Jove, the name of the god of the bright sky, head of the Indo-European pantheon. **1.** Latin *Jovis,* Jupiter (> Italian *Giove*): JOVE, JOVIAL. **2.** Derivative **jou-il-* in Latin *Jūlius,* "descended from Jupiter" (name of a Roman gens): JULY. **3.** Vocative compound **dyeu-pəter-* (**pəter-,* father; see **peter-**), "O father Jove," in Latin *Juppiter, Jūpiter,* head of the Roman pantheon: JUPITER. **4.** Greek *Zeus,* Zeus: ZEUS; (DIOSCURI). **III.** Variant **dyē-* (< **dyeə-*) in Latin *diēs,* day (> Late Latin *diurnum,* day): DIAL, DIARY, DIET², DISMAL, DIURNAL; ADJOURN, CIRCADIAN, (JOURNAL), (JOURNEY), MERIDIAN, QUOTIDIAN, (POSTMERIDIAN), SOJOURN. **IV.** Variant **deiə-* in Greek *dēlos* (< **deyalos*), clear: PSYCHEDELIC. [Pok. 1. *dei-* 183.]

dek-¹. To take, accept. **1.** Suffixed (stative) form **dek-ē-* in Latin *decēre,* to be fitting (< "to be acceptable"):

DECENT. **2.** Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **dok-eye-* in: **a.** Latin *docēre,* to teach (< "to cause to accept"): DOCENT, DOCILE, DOCTOR, DOCTRINE, DOCUMENT; **b.** Greek *dokein,* to appear, seem, think (< "to cause to accept or be accepted"): DOGMA, (DOGMATIC); DOCETISM, DOXOLOGY, HETERODOX, ORTHODOX, PARADOX. **3.** Suffixed form **dek-es-* in: **a.** Latin *decus,* grace, ornament: (DÉCOR), DECORATE; **b.** Latin *decor,* seemliness, elegance, beauty: DECOROUS. **4.** Suffixed form **dek-no-* in Latin *dignus,* worthy, deserving, fitting: DAINTY, DEIGN, DIGNITY; CONDIGN, DIGNIFY, DISDAIN, INDIGN, INDIGNANT, INDIGNATION. **5.** Reduplicated form **di-dk-ske-* in Latin *discere,* to learn: DISCIPLE, (DISCIPLINE). **6.** Greek *dekhesthai,* to accept: PANDECT, SYNECDOCHE. **7.** Greek *dokos,* beam, support: DIPLODOCUS. [Pok. 1. *dek-* 189.]

dek-². Referring to such things as a fringe, lock of hair, horsetail. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **dok-lo-* in Germanic **taglaz* in Old English *tæg(e)l,* tail: TAIL¹. **2.** Perhaps Germanic **tag-* in: **a.** Swedish *tagg,* prickle, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *tagge,* pendent piece: TAG¹; **b.** Middle High German *zacke,* nail (> German *Zacken,* point): SHAKO; **c.** Old French *tache,* fastening, nail: TACHE, TACK¹. [Pok. 2. *dek-* 191.]

dekṃ. Ten. **I.** Basic form **dekṃ.* **1.** Germanic **tehun* in: **a.** Old English *tīen,* ten: TEN; **b.** Old Norse *tjan,* ten (see **oktō(u)**). **2.** Latin *decem,* ten: DECEMBER, DECEMVIR, DECI-, DECIMAL, DECIMATE, DECUPLE, DICKER, DIME; (DECENARY), DECENNIUM, DECUSSATE, DOZEN, DUODECIMAL, OCTODECIMO, SEXTODECIMO. **3.** Irregular Latin distributive *dēnī,* by tens, ten each (formed by analogy with *nōnī,* nine each): (DENARIUS), DENARY, (DENIER²). **4.** Greek *deka,* ten: DEAN, DECA-, DECADE, (DECANAL), (DOYEN); DECAGON, DODECAGON. **II.** Extended form **dekṃt-* in Germanic **-tig* in Old English *-tig,* ten (see **dwo-**). **III.** Ordinal number **dekṃto-* in Germanic **teguntha-* in Old English *teogotha, tēotha,* tenth: TENTH, (TITHE). **IV.** Suffixed zero-grade form **-dkṃ-tă,* reduced to *-kṃtă,* and lengthened o-grade form **-dkōm-tă,* reduced to **-kontă.* **1.** Latin *-gintā,* ten times: NONAGENARIAN, OCTOGENARIAN, SEPTUAGINT, SEXAGENARY. **2.** Greek **-konta,* ten times: PENTECOST. **V.** Suffixed zero-grade form **dkṃ-tom,* hundred, reduced to *kṃtom.* **1.** Germanic **hundam,* hundred, in Old English *hundred,* hundred (*-red,* from Germanic **radam,* number; see **ar-**): HUNDRED. **2.** Germanic **thūs-hundi,* "swollen hundred," thousand (see **teue-**). **3.** Latin *centum,* hundred: CENT, CENTAL, CENTAVO, (CENTENARIAN), CENTENARY, CENTESIMAL, CENTI-, CENTIME, (CENTNER), CENTUM, CENTURY; CENTENNIAL, PER CENT, QUATROCENTO, SEICENTO, (SEN¹), (SEN²), (SENITI), SEXCENTENARY, TRECENTO. **4.** Greek *hekaton,* a hundred (? dissimilated from **hem-katon,* one hundred; see **sem-¹**): HECATOMB, HECTO-. **5.** Avestan *satəm,* hundred: SATEM. See also compound root **wīkṃtī.** [Pok. *dekṃ* 191.]

deks-. Right (opposite left); hence, with an eastward orientation, south. Suffixed form **deks(i)-tero-* in Latin *dexter,* right, on the right side: DESTRIER, DEXTER, DEXTERITY, DEXTRO-; AMBIDEXTROUS. Compare **ner-¹.** [In Pok. 1. *dek-* 189.]

del-¹. Long. Probably extended and suffixed zero-grade form **dlon-gho-.* **1.** Germanic **langaz,* long, in: **a.** Old English *lang, long,* long (comparative *lengra*): LINGER, LONG¹; **b.** Old High German *lang* (> German *lang*), long: LANGLAUF; **c.** Old English denominative *langian,* to grow longer, yearn for: LONG²; **d.** Latin compound *Longobardus, Langobardus* (with Germanic ethnic name **Bardi*): LOMBARD. **2.** Germanic abstract noun **langithō* in: **a.** Old English *lengthu,* length: LENGTH; **b.** West Germanic **langitinaz,* lengthening of day, in Old English *lengten, lencten,* spring, Lent: LENT; **c.** Dutch *lenghe, linghe,* "long one," akin to the Low German source of Middle English *lenge, ling,* ling: LING¹. **3.** Latin *longus* (> French *long*), long: LONGERON, LONGITUDE; ELOIGN, ELONGATE, LONGEVITY, LUNGE, OBLONG, PROLONG, PURLOIN. **4.** Possibly suffixed variant **dlə-gho-* in Greek *dolikhos,* long: DOLICHOCEPHALIC, DOLICHOCRANIAL. [Pok. 5. *del-* 196.]

del-². To recount, count. **1.** Germanic **taljan* in Old English *tellan,* to count, recount: TELL. **2.** Germanic **talō* in: **a.** Old English *talu,* story: TALE; **b.** Middle Dutch *tāle,* speech, language: TAAL. **3.** Old English denominative *talian,* to tell, relate, probably akin to the source of Middle English *talken,* to talk: TALK. **4.** Perhaps Greek *dolos,* ruse, snare: DOLERITE. [Pok. 1. *del-* 193.]

del-³. To split, carve, cut. **1.** Suffixed form **del-to-* in Germanic **teldam,* "thing spread out," in Old English *teld,* awning, tent: TILT². **2.** Germanic extended form **telg-* in Old English *telgor, telgra,* twig, branch: TILLER³. **3.** Perhaps o-grade form **dol-ē-* in Latin *dolēre,* to suffer (? < "to be beaten"): DOLE², DOLOR; CONDOLE, INDOLENT. **4.** Suffixed o-grade form **dolā-dhrā* in Latin *dolābra,* a heavy chopping tool (< *dolāre,* to chisel, hew): DOLABRIFORM. [Pok. 3. *del-* 194.]

del-⁴. To drip. Perhaps suffixed (stative) o-grade form **dol-* in Germanic **talgaz* in Middle Low German *talg, talch,* tallow (< "dripping fat"), perhaps akin to the source of Middle English *talow,* tallow: TALLOW. [Pok. 4. *del-* 196.]

deme-¹. Also **dem-.** House, household. **1.** Suffixed reduced o-grade form **dom-o-, dom-u-,* house, in: **a.** Latin *domus,* house: DOME, DOMESTIC, DOMICILE; MAJORDOMO; **b.** suffixed form **dom-o-no-* in Latin *dominus,* master of a household (feminine *domina* > Old French *dame,* lady): DAME, DAN², DANGER, DOM, DOMAIN, DOMINATE, DOMINICAL, DOMINIE, DOMINION, DOMINO¹, (DOMINO²), DUENNA, DUNGEON; (MADAM), MADAME, MADEMOISELLE, MADONNA, PREDOMINATE. **2.** Compound **dems-pot-,* "house-master" (**-pot-,* powerful; see **poti-**), in Greek *despotēs,* master, lord: DESPOT. **3.** Root form **dem(ə)-,* to build (possibly a separate root), in: **a.** Germanic **timram* in Old English *timber,* building material, lumber: TIMBER; **b.** Germanic **tumftō* in Old Norse *topt,* homestead: TOFT. [Pok. *dem-* 198.]

deme-². To constrain, force, especially to break in (horses). **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **dom-o-* in Germanic **tamaz* in Old English *tam,* domesticated: TAME. **2.** O-grade form **domə-* in Latin *domāre,* to tame, subdue: DAUNT; INDOMITABLE. **3.** Zero-grade form **dṃə-* in Greek *daman,* to tame (> *adamas,* unconquerable): ADAMANT, DIAMOND. [Pok. *(demə-), domə-* 199.]

denk-. To bite. **1.** Germanic **tanhuz* in Old English *tōh,* tenacious, sticky (< "holding fast"): TOUGH. **2.** Germanic **tanguz* in Old English *tang(e), tong(e),* pincers, tongs: TONGS. **3.** Germanic **tang-* in Old Norse *tangi,* a point, sting, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *tonge, tange,* point, tang: TANG¹. **4.** Germanic **teng-* in Old High German *zinko,* spike, prong: ZINC. [Pok. *denk-* 201.]

dens-¹. To use mental force. Reduplicated and suffixed zero-grade form **di-dṇs-sko-* in Greek *didaskein,* to teach: DIDACTIC. [Pok. 1. *dens-* 201.]

dens-². Dense, thick. **1.** Suffixed form **dens-o-* or **dṇs-o-* in Latin *dēnsus,* thick: DENSE; CONDENSE. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **dṇs-u-* in Greek *dasus,* hairy, shaggy: DASYURE. [Pok. 2. *dens-* 202.]

dent-. Tooth. (Originally participle of **ed-** in the earlier meaning "to bite.") **1.** O-grade form **dont-* in Germanic **tanthuz* in Old English *tōth,* tooth: TOOTH. **2.** Zero-grade form **dṇt-* perhaps in Germanic **tunth-sk-* in Old English *tūsc, tūx,* canine tooth: TUSK. **3.** Full-grade form **dent-* in Latin *dēns* (stem *dent-*), tooth: DENTAL, DENTATE, DENTI-, DENTICLE; (BIDENTATE), DANDELION, EDENTATE, INDENT¹, (INDENTURE), TRIDENT. **4.** O-grade variant form **(o)dont-* in Greek *odōn, odous,* tooth: -ODON, -ODONT, ODONTO-; CERATODUS. [In Pok. *ed-* 287.]

deph-. To stamp. **1.** Suffixed form **deph-s-ter-* in Greek

diphthera, prepared hide, leather (used to write on): DIPHTHERIA. **2.** Latin *littera,* letter (possibly borrowed from Greek *diphthera* in the sense of "tablet" via Etruscan): LETTER, LITERAL, LITERARY, LITERATE, LITERATIM; (ALLITERATE), ALLITERATION, (ILLITERATE), OBLITERATE, TRANSLITERATE. [Pok. *deph-* 203.]

der-¹. Assumed base of roots meaning "to run, walk, step." **1.** Zero-grade form **dr-* in extended Germanic form **tred-* in: **a.** Old English *tredan,* to step: TREAD, TREADLE; **b.** Middle Low German *trade,* course, track: TRADE. **2.** Extended form **dreb-* in Germanic **trep-,* "something on or into which one steps," in: **a.** Old English *træppe, treppe,* snare: TRAP¹; **b.** Middle Low German *trappe,* stair: TRAP³. **c.** Middle Dutch *trappe,* stair: WENTLETRAP; **d.** Old French *trap(p)e,* snare: ENTRAP; **e.** Middle Dutch *trippen,* to stamp, trample: TRIP. **3.** Nasalized Germanic root **tremp-* in: **a.** Middle Low German *trampen,* to stamp, tread: TRAMP; **b.** Italian *trampoli,* stilts: TRAMPOLINE. **4.** Germanic **trott-* (expressive derivative of **tred-*) in Old French *troter,* to trot: TROT. **5.** Root form **drā-* possibly in reduplicated Germanic form **ti-trā-* in Old Norse *titra,* to tremble: TEETER. **6.** Root form **drem-* in suffixed o-grade form **drom-o-* in: **a.** Greek *dromos,* a running, race, racecourse: -DROME, DROMOND, -DROMOUS; ANADROMOUS, LOXODROMIC, PALINDROME, PRODROME; **b.** Greek *dromas,* running: DROMEDARY. [Pok. 3. *(der-)* 204.]

der-². To split, peel, flay; with derivatives referring to skin and leather. **1.** Germanic **teran* in Old English *teran,* to tear: TEAR¹. **2.** Germanic **ter-t-* in Old English *teart,* sharp, severe: TART¹. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **dr̥-tom,* "something separated or discarded," in Germanic **turdam,* turd, in Old English *tord,* turd: TURD. **4.** Reduplicated form **de-dr-u-* in Old English *tet(e)r,* eruption, skin disease: TETTER. **5.** Greek *derris,* leather covering: DERRIS. **6.** Suffixed form **der-mn̥* in Greek *derma,* skin: -DERM, DERMA¹, -DERMA, DERMATO-; EPIDERMIS. **7.** Perhaps extended root **drep-* in the Celtic source (itself borrowed) of Late Latin *drappus,* cloth (> Old French *drap*): (DRAB¹), DRAPE, TRAP². [Pok. 4. *der-* 206.]

derbh-. To wind, compress. Zero-grade form **dr̥bh-* in Germanic **turb-* in: **a.** Old English *turf,* slab of sod or peat: TURF; **b.** Medieval Latin *turba,* turf: TURBARY. [Pok. *derbh-* 211.]

derə-. To work. Variant form **drā-* (< **draə-*) in Greek *dran,* to do: DRAMA, DRASTIC. [Pok. *derə-* 212.]

dergh-. To grasp. **1.** Perhaps Germanic **targ-* in Old French *targe,* shield: (TARGE), TARGET. **2.** Perhaps zero-grade form **dr̥gh-* in Greek *drassesthai,* to grab (> *drakhmē,* "handful," drachma): DRACHMA. [Pok. *dergh-* 212.]

derk-. To see. Suffixed zero-grade form **dr̥k-on(t)-* in Greek *drakōn* (> Latin *dracō*), serpent, dragon (< "monster with the evil eye"): DRAGON, (DRAGOON), (DRAKE²), RANKLE. [Pok. *derk-* 213.]

deru. Also **dreu-.** To be firm, solid, steadfast; hence specialized senses "wood," "tree," and derivatives referring to objects made of wood. **1.** Suffixed variant form **drew-o-* in: **a.** Germanic **trewam* in Old English *trēow,* tree: TREE; **b.** Germanic **treuwō* in Old English *trēow,* pledge: TRUCE. **2.** Variant form **dreu-* in Germanic **treuwaz* in: **a.** Old English *trēowe,* firm, true; TRUE; **b.** Old English *trēowian, trūwian,* to trust: TROW; **c.** Old Norse *tryggr,* firm, true: TRIG¹; **d.** Germanic abstract noun **treuwithō* in Old English *trēowth* (> Middle English *tro(u)the*), faith, loyalty, truth: TROTH, TRUTH; BETROTH; **e.** Germanic abstract noun **traustam* in Old Norse *traust,* confidence, firmness: TRUST; **f.** Old Norse denominative *treysta,* to trust, make firm, akin to the probable source of Old French *triste,* waiting place (< "place where one waits trustingly"): TRYST. **3.** Variant form **drou-* in Germanic **traujam* in Old English *trēg, trīg,* wooden board: TRAY. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **dru-ko-* in Germanic **trugaz* in Old English *trog,* wooden vessel, tray: TROUGH. **5.** Suffixed zero-grade form **dru-mo-* in Germanic **trum-* in Old English *trum,* firm, strong (> *trymman,* to strengthen, arrange): TRIM. **6.** Variant form **derw-* in Germanic **terw-* in Old English *te(o)ru,* resin, pitch (obtained from the pine tree): TAR¹. **7.** Suffixed variant form **drū-ro-* in Latin *dūrus,* hard (of whose English derivatives many represent a semantic cross with Latin *dūrāre,* to last long; see **deuə-**): DOUR, DURAMEN, DURESS, DURUM; (DURA MATER), ENDURE, INDURATE, OBDURATE. **8.** Lengthened zero-grade form **drū-* in Greek *drus,* oak: DRUPE, DRYAD; GERMANDER, HAMADRYAD. **9.** Reduplicated form **der-drew-,* dissimilated with suffix in **den-drew-on* in Greek *dendron,* tree: DENDRO-, DENDRON; PHILODENDRON, RHODODENDRON. **10.** Celtic compound **dru-wid-,* "knower of trees" (**wid-,* to know; see **weid-**), the Celtic priestly caste, associated with a tree-cult, probable source of Latin *druides,* druids: DRUID. **11.** O-grade form **doru-* in Sanskrit *dāru,* wood, timber: DEODAR. [Pok. *deru-* 214.]

deu-¹. To lack, be wanting. **1.** Possibly suffixed form **deu-s-* in: **a.** Germanic **teuzōn* in Old English *tēorian, tyrian,* to fail, tire (< "to fall behind"): TIRE¹; **b.** Greek *dein,* to lack, want: DEONTOLOGY. **2.** Suffixed form **deu-tero-* in Greek *deuteros,* "missing," next, second: DEUTERO-; DEUTERAGONIST, (DEUTERIUM), DEUTERONOMY. (For suffixed zero-grade form **du-s-,* combining form of **dew-es-,* a lack, see **dus-**.) [Pok. 3. *deu-* 219.]

deu-². To do, perform, show favor, revere. **1.** Suffixed form **dw-enos* in Latin *bonus* (> Old French *bon,* feminine *bonne*), good (< "useful, efficient, working"): BONANZA, BONBON, BONITO, BONNE, BONUS, BOON², BOUNTY; BONHOMIE, DEBONAIR. **2.** Adverbial form **dw-enē* in Latin *bene,* well: BENEFACTION, (BENEFACTOR), BENEFIC, (BENEFICENCE), BENEFIT, BENEVOLENT, BENIGN, (HERB BENNET). **3.** Diminutive **dw-ene-lo-* in Latin *bellus* (> Italian *bello,* feminine *bella*), handsome, pretty, fine: BEAU, BEAUTY, BELLE; BELDAM, BELLADONNA, BELVEDERE, EMBELLISH. **4.** Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **dw-eye-* in Latin *beāre,* to make blessed: BEATITUDE; BEATIFIC, BEATIFY. **5.** Possible (but unlikely for formal and semantic reasons) suffixed zero-grade form **du-nə-* in Greek *dunasthai,* to be able: DYNAMIC, DYNAMITE, DYNAST, (DYNASTY); AERODYNE. [Pok. 2. *deu-* 218.]

deu-³. To burn, hurt. Germanic suffixed form **teu-nō* in Old English *tēona,* injury: TEEN². [Pok. *dāu-* 179.]

deuə-. Also **dwaə-.** Long (in duration). Suffixed zero-grade form **dū-ro-* (< **duə-ro-*) in Latin *dūrāre,* to last: DURABLE, DURANCE, DURATION, DURING; PERDURABLE, THERMODURIC. [In Pok. 3. *deu-* 219.]

deuk-. To lead. **1.** Germanic **teuhan* in Old English *tēon* (> Middle English *tuggen*), to pull, draw, lead: TUG; WANTON. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **duk-ā-* in Germanic **tugōn* in Old English *togian,* to draw, drag: TOW¹. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **douk-eyo-* in Old English **tīegan, tīgan,* to bind: TIE. **4.** Suffixed o-grade form **douk-mo-* in Germanic **tau(h)maz* in Old English *tēam,* descendant, family, race, brood: TEAM. **5.** Germanic denominative **tau(h)mjan* in Old English *tēman, tīeman,* to beget: TEEM¹. **6.** Basic form **deuk-* in Latin *dūcere,* to lead: DOCK¹, DOGE, DOUCHE, (DUCAL), (DUCAT), (DUCHESS), (DUCHY), DUCT, DUCTILE, DUKE; (ABDUCENS), ABDUCT, ADDUCE, CIRCUMDUCTION, CON³, (CONDOTTIERE), CONDUCE, CONDUCT, DEDUCE, (DEDUCT), EDUCE, (ENDUE), INDUCE, INTRODUCE, PRODUCE, REDOUBT, REDUCE, SEDUCE, SUBDUCTION, SUBDUE, TRADUCE, TRANSDUCER. **7.** Suffixed zero-grade form **duk-ā-* in Latin *ēducāre,* to lead out, bring up (*ē-* < *ex-,* out; see **eghs**): EDUCATE. [Pok. *deuk-* 220.]

dhabh-. To fit together. **1.** Germanic **dab-,* to be fitting, in participial adjective **gadaftaz,* fitting, becoming (**ga-,* collective prefix; see **kom**), in Old English *gedæfte,*

mild, gentle: DAFT. **2.** Probably suffixed form **dhabh-ro-* in Latin *faber,* artisan (< "he who fits together"): FABRIC, (FABRICATE), FORGE[1]. [Pok. 2. *dhabh-* 233.]

dhal-. To bloom. Suffixed form **dhal-yo-* in Greek *thallein,* to flourish, bloom, sprout (> *thallos,* a shoot): THALIA, THALLUS; PROTHALLUS. [Pok. *dhăl-* 234.]

dhē-¹. To set, put. Contracted from **dheə-.* **1.** O-grade form **dhō-* in Germanic **dōn* in Old English *dōn,* to do: DO[1]; FORDO. **2.** Suffixed form **dhē-ti-,* "thing laid down or done, law, deed," in Germanic **dēdiz* in Old English *dǣd,* doing, deed: DEED. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **dhō-mo-* in Germanic **dōmaz* in: **a.** Old English *dōm,* judgment (< "thing set or put down"): DOOM; **b.** Old English *-dōm,* abstract suffix indicating state, condition, or power: -DOM; **c.** Old Norse *-dōmr,* condition (see **kā-**); **d.** Gothic *dōms,* judgment, akin to the Germanic source of Russian *Duma,* Duma: DUMA; **e.** Germanic denominative **dōmjan* in Old English *dēman,* to judge: DEEM. **4.** Suffixed o-grade form **dhō-t-* in Latin agential suffix *-dōs* in Latin *sacerdōs,* priest, "performer of sacred rites" (see **sak-**). **5.** Zero-grade form **dhə-* in: **a.** prefixed form **kom-dhə-* in Latin *condere,* to put together, establish, preserve (**kom,* together; see **kom**): CONDIMENT; ABSCOND, INCONDITE, RECONDITE, SCONCE[2]; **b.** compound **kred-dhə-* (see **kerd-¹**). **6.** Suffixed zero-grade form **dhə-k-* in: **a.** Latin *facere* (< **fak-yo-*), to do, make (> French *faire,* to do), and Latin combining form *-fex* (< **-fak-s*), "maker": -FACIENT, FACT, FACTION, FACTITIOUS, FACTOR, FASHION, FEASIBLE, FEAT[1], FEATURE, (FETISH), -FIC, (-FY); AFFAIR, AFFECT[1], (AFFECT[2]), (AFFECTION), AMPLIFY, ARTIFACT, ARTIFICE, BEATIFIC, BENEFACTION, BENEFIC, (BENEFICE), (BENEFICENCE), BENEFIT, CHAFE, COMFIT, CONFECT, (CONFETTI), COUNTERFEIT, (DEFEASANCE), DEFEAT, DEFECT, (DEFICIENT), (DISCOMFIT), EDIFICE, (EDIFY), EFFECT, (EFFICACIOUS), (EFFICIENT), FACSIMILE, FACTOTUM, FORFEIT, HACIENDA, INFECT, JUSTIFY, MALEFACTOR, MALFEASANCE, MANUFACTURE, MISFEASANCE, MODIFY, MOLLIFY, NIDIFY, NOTIFY, NULLIFY, OFFICINAL, PERFECT, PETRIFY, (PLUPERFECT), PONTIFEX, PREFECT, (PROFICIENT), PROFIT, PUTREFY, QUALIFY, RAREFY, RECTIFY, REFECT, (REFECTORY), RUBEFACIENT, SACRIFICE, SCIRE FACIAS, SPINIFEX, SUFFICE, (SUFFICIENT), SURFEIT, TUBIFEX, TUMEFACIENT, VIVIFY; **b.** Latin derivative *faciēs,* shape, face (< "form imposed on something"): FAÇADE, FACE, (FACET), (FACIAL), FACIES; (DEFACE), EFFACE, PRIMA FACIE, (SURFACE); **c.** Latin compound *officium* (< **opi-fici-om*), service, duty, business, performance of work (**opi-,* work; see **op-¹**): OFFICE; **d.** further suffixed form **dhə-k-li-* in Latin *facilis* (< Old Latin *facul*), feasible, easy: FACILE, (FACILITY), FACULTY; DIFFICULTY. **7.** Suffixed zero-grade form **dhə-s-* in Latin *fās,* divine law, right: NEFARIOUS. **8.** Possibly Latin *-fārius,* -doing: MULTIFARIOUS, OMNIFARIOUS. **9.** Reduplicated form **dhi-dhē-* in Greek *tithenai,* to put: THESIS, THETIC; ANATHEMA, ANTITHESIS, APOTHECARY, (APOTHECIUM), BODEGA, BOUTIQUE, DIATHESIS, EPENTHESIS, EPITHET, HYPOTHESIS, METATHESIS, PARENTHESIS, PROSTHESIS, PROTHESIS. **10.** Suffixed form **dhē-k-* in Greek *thēkē,* receptacle: THECA, TICK[3]; AMPHITHECIUM, BIBLIOTHECA, CLEISTOTHECIUM, ENDOTHECIUM, PERITHECIUM. **11.** Suffixed zero-grade form **dhə-mn̥* in Greek *thema,* "thing placed," proposition: (THEMATIC), THEME. **12.** Reduplicated form **dhe-dhē-* in Sanskrit *dadhāti,* he places: SANDHI. **13.** Reduced form **dh-* (see **aw-²**). [Pok. 2. *dhē-* 235.]

dhē-². To vanish. Contracted from **dheə-.* **1.** Possibly Old Norse *dǣsa,* to languish, decay: DASTARD. **2.** Possibly Old Norse **dasa,* to tire out (attested only in reflexive form *dasask,* to become exhausted), akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *dasen,* to stun: DAZE. [Pok. 3. *dhē-* 239.]

dheb-. Dense, firm, compressed. Germanic suffixed form **dap-ra-* in Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *dapper,* heavy, strong; later quick, nimble: DAPPER. [Pok. *dheb-* 239.]

dhegʷh-. To burn, warm. Suffixed o-grade form **dhogʷh-eye-* in Latin *fovēre,* to warm, cherish, foment (> *fomentāre,* to foment, and *fōmes,* tinder): FOMENT, FOMITE. [Pok. *dhegʷh-* 240.]

dhē(i)-. To suck. Contracted from **dheə(i)-.* **1.** Suffixed reduced form **dhē-mnā-* in Latin *fēmina,* woman (< "she who suckles"): FEMALE, FEMININE; EFFEMINATE. **2.** Suffixed reduced form **dhē-to-* in Latin *fētus,* pregnancy, childbearing, offspring: FAWN[2], (FETAL), FETUS; EFFETE, (FETICIDE), SUPERFETATE. **3.** Suffixed reduced form **dhē-kundo-* in Latin *fēcundus,* fruitful: FECUND. **4.** Suffixed reduced form **dhē-no-* in Latin *fēnum, faenum,* hay (< "produce"): FENNEL, FINOCHIO; (FENUGREEK), SAINFOIN. **5.** Perhaps suffixed zero-grade form **dhī-lyo-* (< **dhiə-lyo-*) in Latin *fīlius,* son, and *fīlia,* daughter (but these are equally possibly from the root **bheuə-**): FILIAL, FILIATE; AFFILIATE, HIDALGO. **6.** Suffixed reduced form **dhē-lo-* in Latin *fēl(l)āre,* to suck: FELLATIO. **7.** Suffixed reduced form **dhē-l-īk-* in Latin *fēlix,* fruitful, fertile, lucky, happy: FELICITATE, FELICITY; FELICIFIC, INFELICITY. **8.** Suffixed reduced form **dhē-lā-* in Greek *thēlē,* nipple: ENDOTHELIUM, EPITHELIUM, (MESOTHELIUM). **9.** Suffixed reduced form **dhē-l-u-* in Greek *thēlus,* female: THEELIN. [Pok. *dhē(i)-* 241.]

dheiə-. To see, look. Variant form **dhyā-* (< **dhyaə-*) in: **a.** suffixed form **dhyā-mn̥* in Greek *sēmeion* and *sēma* (stem *sēmat-*), sign: SEMANTIC, SEMATIC; SEMAPHORE, SEMASIOLOGY, SEMEME, SEMIOLOGY, SEMIOTIC; **b.** Sanskrit *dhyāti,* he meditates (< "he observes mentally"): ZEN BUDDHISM. [Pok. *dheiə-* 243.]

dheigh-. To form, build. **1.** Germanic **daigjōn* in Old English *dǣge,* bread kneader: DAIRY. **2.** Germanic **-dīg-* in Old English compound *hlǣfdige,* mistress of a household (< "bread kneader"; *hlǣf,* bread, loaf): LADY. **3.** Extended o-grade form **dhoigho-* in Germanic **daigaz* in: **a.** Old English *dāg,* dough: DOUGH; **b.** Old High German *teic,* dough: TEIGLACH. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **dhigh-ūrā,* in Latin *figūra,* form, shape (< "result of kneading"): FIGURE; CONFIGURATION, DISFIGURE, PREFIGURE, TRANSFIGURE. **5.** Nasalized zero-grade form **dhi-n-gh-* in Latin *fingere,* to shape: (FAINT), FEIGN, (FEINT), FICTILE, FICTION, FIGMENT; EFFIGY. **6.** Nasalized zero-grade form **dhi-n-g(h)-* in Greek *thinganein,* to touch: THIGMOTAXIS, THIXOTROPY. **7.** Suffixed o-grade form **dhoigh-o-* in Avestan *daēza-,* wall (originally made of clay or mud bricks): PARADISE. [Pok. *dheigh-* 244.]

dhel-. A hollow. **1.** Germanic **daljō* in Old English *dell,* valley: DELL. **2.** Germanic **dalam* in Old English *dæl,* valley: DALE. **3.** Germanic **del-* in Old Norse *dæla,* wooden gutter on a ship: DALLES. [Pok. 1. *dhel-* 245.]

dhelbh-. To dig, excavate. Germanic **delban* in Old English *delfan,* to dig: DELVE. [Pok. *dhelbh-* 246.]

dhembh-. To bury. Suffixed zero-grade form **dhm̥bh-o-* in Greek *taphos* (< **thaphos*), tomb: CENOTAPH, EPITAPH. [Pok. *(dhembh-), dhm̥bh-* 248.]

dhen-¹. To run, flow. Suffixed o-grade form **dhon-ti-* in Latin *fons* (stem *font-*), spring, fountain: FONT[1], FOUNTAIN. [Pok. 1. *dhen-* 249.]

dhen-². Palm of the hand. Suffixed form **dhen-r̥* in Greek *thenar,* palm of the hand: THENAR. [Pok. 2. *dhen-* 249.]

dher-¹. To make muddy; darkness. **1.** Suffixed form **dher-g-* in Germanic **derk-* in Old English *deorc,* dark: DARK. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **dhr-egh-* in: **a.** Germanic suffixed form **drah-sta-* in Old English *drōs,* dregs: DROSS; **b.** Germanic **dragjō* in Old Norse *dregg,* dregs: DREGS. **3.** Suffixed extended zero-grade form **dhrə-bh-* in Germanic **drab-* in: **a.** Old English *dreflian,* to drivel: DRIVEL; **b.** probably Low German *drabbelen,* to paddle in water or mire, draggle, akin to the Low German source of Middle English *drabelen,* to draggle: DRABBLE; **c.** Middle Irish *drab,* dregs, probably akin to the Celtic source of DRAB[2]. **4.** Suffixed extended

zero-grade form **dhrə-gh-* in: **a.** Greek *tarassein* (Attic *tarattein*), to confuse, disturb: ATARACTIC; **b.** Greek *trakhus,* rough: TRACHEA, TRACHOMA, TRACHYTE. [Pok. 1. *dher-* 251.]

dher-². To hold firmly, support. **1.** Suffixed form **dher-mo-* in Latin *firmus,* firm, strong: FARM, FERMATA, FIRM, FIRMAMENT; AFFIRM, CONFIRM, INFIRM, (INFIRMARY). **2.** Extended form **dhergh-* possibly in Latin *fortis,* strong (but this is also possibly from **bhergh-²**). **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **dhr-ono-* in Greek *thronos,* seat, throne (< "support"): THRONE. **4.** Suffixed form **dher-mn̥* in Sanskrit *dharma,* statute, law (< "that which is established firmly"): DHARMA. **5.** Old Persian *dar-,* to hold (whence Persian *-dār,* "-holder"): SIRDAR, TAHSILDAR, ZAMINDAR. [Pok. 2. *dher-* 252.]

dher-³. To drone, murmur, buzz. Extended zero-grade form **dhrēn-* in: **a.** Germanic **drēn-* in Old English *drān, drǣn,* male honeybee: DRONE¹; **b.** Greek *thrēnos,* dirge, lament: THRENODY. [Pok. 3. *dher-* 255.]

dhers-. To venture, be bold. **1.** O-grade form **dhors-* and zero-grade form **dhr̥s-* respectively in Germanic **ders-* and **durs-* in Old English *dearr* and *durst,* first and third person singular present and past indicative of *durran,* to venture: DARE, (DURST). **2.** Possibly Latin *-festus* in: **a.** *infestus,* hostile (? < "directed against"; *in-,* into, against; see **en**): INFEST; **b.** *manifestus,* palpable, evident (< "caught red-handed, grasped by the hand"; *manus,* hand; see **man-²**): MANIFEST. [Pok. *dhers-* 259.]

dhēs-. Root of words in religious concepts. Possibly an extension of **dhē-¹.** **1.** Suffixed form **dhēs-yā* in Latin *fēriae* (Old Latin *fēsiae*), holidays: FAIR², FERIA. **2.** Suffixed form **dhēs-to-* in Latin *fēstus,* festive (> German *Fest,* festival): FEAST, (-FEST), (FESTAL), FESTIVAL, FESTIVE, FESTOON, (FETE), FIESTA; (GABFEST), OKTOBERFEST. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **dhəs-no-* in Latin *fānum,* temple: FANATIC; PROFANE. **4.** Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **dhəs-o-* becoming **dhes-o-* in Greek *theos* (< **thes-os*), god: THEO-; APOTHEOSIS, ATHEISM, ENTHUSIASM, PANTHEON, POLYTHEISM. [Pok. *dhēs-* 259.]

dheu-¹. Also **dheue-.** The base of a wide variety of derivatives meaning "to rise in a cloud," as dust, vapor, or smoke, and related to semantic notions of breath, various color adjectives, and forms denoting defective perception or wits. **1.** Suffixed extended zero-grade form **dhū-mo-* (<**dhuə-mo-*), smoke, in: **a.** Latin *fūmus,* smoke: FUMAROLE, FUMATORIUM, FUMATORY, FUME; FUMARIC ACID, FUMIGATE, FUMITORY, PERFUME; **b.** Greek *thumos,* soul, spirit: -THYMIA; ENTHYMEME; **c.** Greek *thumon, thumos,* thyme (< "plant having a strong smell"): THYME. **2.** Suffixed lengthened zero-grade form **dhū-li-* in Latin *fūlīgō,* soot: FULIGINOUS. **3.** Extended form **dheus-* possibly in Germanic **dus-* in: **a.** Old English *dysig,* foolish (< "stupefied," "confused"): DIZZY; **b.** Danish *døse,* to make drowsy, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of DOZE. **4.** Suffixed extended form **dheus-o-* in Germanic **deuzam,* breathing creature, animal, in: **a.** Old English *dēor,* animal: DEER; **b.** Old Norse *dýr,* animal, deer: REINDEER. **5.** Suffixed o-grade form **dhous-o* in Slavic **dukh-* in Russian *dukh,* breath, spirit: DUKHOBOR. **6.** Variant extended form **dhwes-* in nasalized form **dhwens-* in Germanic **duns-,* dust, meal, in: **a.** Germanic suffixed form **duns-to-* in Old English *dūst,* dust: DUST; **b.** Old Norse *dūnn,* bird's down (< "fine like dust"): DOWN², DUVETYN; (EIDERDOWN). **7.** Extended zero-grade form **dhus-* in Greek *thuos,* burnt sacrifice, incense (> Latin *thus,* incense), and *thuia,* cedar: THUJA, THURIBLE; (THURIFER). **8.** Suffixed extended zero-grade form **dhus-ko-* in: **a.** Germanic *duskaz* in Old English *dox,* twilight: DUSK; **b.** Latin *fuscus,* dark, dusky: OBFUSCATE. **9.** Suffixed extended zero-grade form **dhus-no-* in Welsh *dwn,* dull brown color, whence Old English *dun(n),* dark-brown: DUN². **10.** Zero-grade extended form **dhubh-* in Greek *tuphein* (< **thuphein*), to make smoke, and *tuphlos,* blind: TYPHUS; TYPHLOSOLE. **11.** Extended form **dheubh-,* "beclouded in the senses," in suffixed o-grade form **dhoubh-o-* in: **a.** Germanic **daubaz* in Old English *dēaf,* deaf: DEAF; **b.** nasalized form **dhu-m-bho-* in Germanic **dumbaz* in Old English *dumb,* dumb: DUMB; **c.** Germanic **dūbōn-* in Old English **dūfe,* dove (< "dark-colored bird"): DOVE¹. **12.** Extended zero-grade form **dhwel-* in: **a.** Germanic **dwelan,* to go or lead astray, in Old English *dwellan,* to deceive (but influenced in sense by cognate Old Norse *dvelja,* to tarry): DWELL; **b.** Germanic **dulaz* in *(i)* Old English *dol,* dull: DOLDRUMS *(ii)* Middle Low German *dul,* dull: (DOLT), DULL. **13.** Extended zero-grade form **dhwes-* in Greek suffixed form **th(w)es-es-,* smoke, whence Greek **th(w)es-es-yon,* becoming *theion,* brimstone, sulfur: THIO-, THION-. **14.** Perhaps Old English *docce,* dock (< "dark-colored plant"): DOCK⁴. **15.** Perhaps Irish *dūd,* pipe: DUDEEN. [Pok. 4. *dheu-* 261.]

dheu-². To flow. Germanic **dauwaz,* dew, in: **a.** Old English *dēaw,* dew: DEW; **b.** compound **melith-dauwaz,* "honeydew" (see **melit-**). [Pok. 1. *dheu-* 259.]

dheu-³. To become exhausted, die. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **dhou-to-* in Germanic **daudaz* in Old English *dēad,* dead: DEAD. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **dhou-tu-* in Germanic **dauthuz* in Old English *dēath,* death: DEATH. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **dhow-yo-* in Old Norse *deyja,* to die: DIE¹. **4.** Suffixed extended zero-grade form **dhwī-no-* in Germanic **dwīnan* in Old English *dwīnan,* to diminish, languish: DWINDLE. [Pok. 2. *dheu-* 260.]

dheub-. Deep, hollow. **1.** Germanic **deupaz* in Old English *dēop,* deep: DEEP, DEPTH. **2.** Germanic expressive denominative **duppjan* in Old English *dyppan,* to immerse, dip: DIP. **3.** Parallel root form **dheubh-* in Germanic **deub-, *dub-* in verb **dūbjan* in Old English *dȳfan,* to dip, and *dūfan,* to sink, dive: DIVE. [Pok. *dheu-b-* 267.]

dheubh-. Wedge, peg, plug. Germanic **dub-* in: **a.** Old English *dubbian,* to tap, strike (with a sword): DUB¹; **b.** Low German *dubben,* to hit: DUB²; **c.** Germanic diminutive **dub-ila-* in Middle Low German *dövel,* peg: DOWEL. [Pok. *dheubh-* 268.]

dheugh-. To produce something of utility. **1.** Germanic extended form **duht-* in Old English *dyhtig, dohtig,* strong (< "useful"): DOUGHTY. **2.** Suffixed form **dheugh-os-* in Greek *teukhos* (< **theukhos*), gear, anything produced, tool: HEPTATEUCH, HEXATEUCH, PENTATEUCH. [Pok. *dheugh-* 271.]

dhghem-. Earth. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **(dh)ghm̥-on-,* "earthling," in Germanic **gumōn-* in Old English *guma,* man: BRIDEGROOM. **2.** O-grade form **dhghōm-* in Greek *khthōn,* earth: CHTHONIC; AUTOCHTHON. **3.** Zero-grade form **dhghm̥-* in Greek *khamai,* on the ground: CHAMAEPHYTE, CHAMELEON, CHAMOMILE, GERMANDER. **4.** Suffixed o-grade form **(dh)ghom-o-* in Latin *humus,* earth: HUMBLE, (HUMILIATE), (HUMILITY), HUMUS; EXHUME, INHUME, TRANSHUMANCE. **5.** Suffixed o-grade form **(dh)ghom-on-,* "earthling," in: **a.** Latin *homō,* human being, man: HOMAGE, HOMBRE¹, HOMINID, HOMO¹, HOMUNCULUS, OMBRE; BONHOMIE, HOMICIDE; **b.** (in part) Latin *hūmānus,* human, kind, humane: HUMAN, (HUMANE). **6.** Suffixed form **(dh)ghem-ya* in Russian *zemlya,* land, earth: SIEROZEM, ZEMSTVO. **7.** Full-grade form **(dh)ghem-* in Persian *zamīn,* earth, land: ZAMINDAR. [Pok. *ghdhem-* 414.]

dhghū-. Fish. Greek *ikhthus,* fish: ICHTHYO-. [Pok. *ghdhū-* 416.]

dhgh(y)es-. Yesterday. Suffixed (comparative) form *(dh)ghes-ter-* in Germanic **ges-ter-* in Old English *geostran, giestran,* "yester-": YESTER-, (YESTERDAY). [Pok. *ghdhi̯es* 416.]

dhgʷhei-. To perish, die away. Zero-grade form **dhgʷhi-* in Greek *phthinein,* to die away: PHTHISIS. [Pok. *gʷhdhei(ə)-* 487.]

dhg^{w}her-. To run. Perhaps Greek *phtheir,* louse: (ICH), PHTHIRIASIS. [Pok. *g^{u}hdher-* 487.]

dhīg^{w}-. To stick, fix. **1.** Germanic **dīk-* in: **a.** Old English *dīc,* trench, moat: DIKE, DITCH; **b.** Old French *digue,* trench, perhaps akin to the source of Middle English *diggen,* to dig: DIG. **2.** Latin *fīgere,* to fasten, fix: FIBULA, FICHU, FIX, (FIXATE), (FIXITY), (FIXTURE); AFFIX, ANTEFIX, CRUCIFY, INFIX, MICROFICHE, PREFIX, SUFFIX, TRANSFIX. [Pok. *dhēig^{u}-* 243.]

dhragh-. To draw, drag on the ground. Rhyming variant **tragh-.** **1.** Germanic **dragan* in: **a.** Old English *dragan,* to draw, pull: DRAW; **b.** Old Norse *draga,* to draw, pull (or Old English *dragan*): DRAG; **c.** Old English *dræge,* dragnet: DRAY; **d.** Old Norse **drāhtr, drāttr,* act of drawing, akin to the source of Middle English *draught,* a pull: DRAFT. **2.** Russian *drogi,* a wagon: DROSHKY. See also variant form **dhreg-.** [Pok. *dheragh-* 257.]

dhreg-. To draw, glide. Variant form of **dhragh-.** **1.** Nasalized Germanic form **drinkan,* to draw into the mouth, drink, in Old English *drincan,* to drink: DRINK. **2.** Nasalized Germanic form **drankjan,* "to cause to drink," in: **a.** Old English *drencan,* to soak: DRENCH; **b.** Scandinavian **drunkna, drugna,* to drown, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *drounen,* to drown: DROWN. [Pok. *dhreg-* 273.]

dhregh-. To run. **1.** Greek *trekhein* (< **threkhein*), to run (> *trokhos,* wheel): TROCHAL, TROCHANTER, TROCHE, TROCHEE; TROCHOPHORE. **2.** O-grade form **dhrogh-* in Greek *trokhileia, trokhilia,* system of pulleys, roller of a windlass: TROCHLEA, TRUCK[1], (TRUCKLE). [Pok. 1. *dhregh-* 273.]

dhreibh-. To drive, push; snow. **1.** Germanic **drīban* in Old English *drīfan,* to drive, rush: DRIVE, DROVE[2]. **2.** Germanic noun form **driftiz* in Old Norse *drift,* snowdrift, and Middle Dutch *drift,* herd, both akin to Middle English *drift,* drove, herd: DRIFT. [Pok. *dhreibh-* 274.]

dhreu-. To fall, flow, drip, droop. **1.** Extended form **dhreus-* in Germanic **dreusan* in Old English *drēosan,* to fall: DRIZZLE. **2.** Extended o-grade form **dhrous-* in: **a.** Germanic **drauzaz* in Old English *drēor,* flowing blood: DREARY; **b.** Germanic **drūsjan* in Old English *drūsian,* to be sluggish: DROWSE. **3.** Extended zero-grade form **dhrub-* in: **a.** Germanic **drupan* in Old English *dropa,* drop: DROP; **b.** Germanic **drūpjan,* to let fall, in Old Norse *drūpa,* to hang down: DROOP; **c.** Germanic **drupjan* in Old English *dryppan,* to drip: DRIP. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **dhrubh-yo-* in Greek *thruptein,* to crumble: LITHOTRITY. [Pok. *dhreu-* 274.]

dhreugh-. To deceive. Germanic suffixed form **drau(g)ma-* in Old English *drēam,* vision, illusion, dream (but attested only in the senses of "joy," "music"): DREAM. [Pok. 2. *dhreugh-* 276.]

dhugheter-. Daughter. Germanic **dohtēr* in Old English *dohtor,* daughter: DAUGHTER. [Pok. *dhug(h)ə̆ter* 277.]

dhūno-. Fortified, enclosed place. (Only in Celtic and Germanic.) **1.** Possibly Germanic **dūnaz,* hill, in: **a.** Old English *dūn,* hill: DOWN[1], DOWN[3]; **b.** Middle Dutch *dūne,* sandy hill: DUNE. **2.** Celtic **dūn-o-,* hill, stronghold, borrowed into Germanic as **tūnaz,* fortified place, in Old English *tūn,* enclosed place, homestead, village: TOWN. [In Pok. 4. *dheu-* 261.]

dhwen-. To make noise. Germanic **duniz* in Old English *dyne,* noise: DIN. [Pok. *dhu̯en-* 277.]

dhwenə-. To disappear, die. Suffixed zero-grade form *dhwn̥ə-tos* in Greek *thanatos,* death: THANATOS; EUTHANASIA, TANSY. [In Pok. 4. *dheu-* 261.]

dhwer-. Door, doorway (usually in plural). Originally an apophonic noun **dhwor-, *dhur-,* in the plural, designating the entrance to the enclosure (**dhwor-o-*) surrounding the house proper. **1.** Zero-grade form **dhur-* in suffixed forms **dhur-n̥s* (accusative plural) and **dhur-o-* (neuter) respectively in Germanic **durunz* and **duram* in Old English *duru,* door (feminine, originally plural), and *dor,* door (neuter): DOOR. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **dhwor-āns* (accusative plural) in Latin *forās,* (toward) out of doors, outside: FOREIGN. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **dhwor-ois* (locative plural) in Latin *forīs,* (being) out of doors: FOREST; (AFFOREST), FAUBOURG, FORECLOSE, FORFEIT. **4.** Suffixed o-grade form **dhwor-o-* in Latin *forum,* marketplace (originally the enclosed space around a home): FORENSIC, FORUM. **5.** Zero-grade form **dhur-* in Greek *thura,* door (> *thureos,* shield): THYROID. **6.** Persian *dar,* door, gate: DURBAR. [Pok. *dhu̯ĕr-* 278.]

digh-. She-goat. Germanic **tigon* (with expressive consonantism) in Old Norse *tīk,* bitch: TYKE. [Pok. *digh-* 222.]

dl̥k-u-. Sweet. **1.** Suffixed form **dl̥kw-i-* in Latin *dulcis* (> French *doux*), sweet: DOLCE, DOUCEUR, DULCET; BILLET-DOUX, DULCIFY. **2.** Basic form **dl̥ku-* (with **dl-* dissimilated to **gl-* in Greek because of the following *k*) in: **a.** Greek *glukus,* sweet: LICORICE; **b.** Greek *glukeros* (with suffix **-ero-*), sweet: GLYCERIN; **c.** Greek *gleukos* (with suffix *-es-*), must, sweet wine: GLUCOSE. [Pok. *dl̥kú-* 222.]

dn̥ghū. Tongue. **1.** Germanic **tungōn-* in: **a.** Old English *tunge,* tongue: TONGUE; **b.** Middle Dutch *tonghe,* tongue: BILTONG. **2.** Latin *lingua* (< Old Latin *dingua*), tongue, language: LANGUAGE, LANGUET, LIGULE, LINGO, LINGUA, LINGUIST; (BILINGUAL). [Pok. *dn̥ghū* 223.]

dō-. To give. Contracted from **doə-.* **1.** Zero-grade form **də-* in Latin *dare,* to give: DADO, DATE, DATIVE, DATUM, DIE[2]; ADD, BETRAY, EDITION, PERDITION, RENDER, (RENT[1]), (SURRENDER), TRADITION, (TRAITOR), (TREASON), VEND. **2.** Suffixed form **dō-no-* in Latin *dōnum,* gift (> *dōnāre,* to present, forgive): DONATION, DONATIVE, DONOR; CONDONE, PARDON. **3.** Suffixed form **dō-t(i)-* in: **a.** Latin *dōs* (genitive *dōtis*), dowry: DOT[2], DOWAGER, DOWER, (DOWRY); ENDOW; **b.** Slavic **datja* in Russian *dacha,* gift: DACHA; **c.** Russian *dat',* to give, in *izdat',* to publish: SAMIZDAT. **4.** Reduplicated form **di-dō-* in Greek *didonai,* to give: DOSE; ANECDOTE, ANTIDOTE, APODOSIS, EPIDOTE. [Pok. *dō-* 223.]

[dorsum. The back. Latin noun of unknown origin. DORSAL, DORSO-, DORSUM, DOSS, (DOSSAL), DOSSER, DOSSIER; ENDORSE, INTRADOS, REREDOS.**]**

drem-. To sleep. Suffixed zero-grade form **dṛm-yo-* in Latin *dormīre,* to sleep: DORMANT, DORMER, DORMITORY. [Pok. *drē-* 226.]

[dreug-. Dry. Germanic root. **1.** Old English *drūgoth, drūgath,* dryness, drought: DROUGHT. **2.** Suffixed form **drūg-iz* in Old English *drȳge,* dry: DRY. **3.** Suffixed variant form **draug-n-* in Old English *drēahnian,* to strain, drain: DRAIN.**]**

[dub-. Also **dup-.** To drop, dip. Germanic imitative root. **1.** Old English *-doppa,* a kind of bird (< "one that dips"): DIDAPPER. **2.** Dutch *doopen,* to dip: DOPE. **3.** Old English **dympel* (diminutive with nasal infix), pool, dimple (> Middle English *dimpel*): DIMPLE. **4.** Norwegian *dumpa,* to fall suddenly, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *dumpen,* to dump: DUMP. [In Pok. *dheu-b-* 267.]**]**

[dud-. To shake, deceive. Germanic root. **1.** Norwegian *dudra,* to quiver, akin to: **a.** Middle English *daderen,* to tremble: DODDER[1]; **b.** Middle English *doder,* vine (< "that which quivers in the wind"): DODDER[2]. **2.** Middle English *doten,* to be foolish: DOTE. [In Pok. 4. *dheu-* 261.]**]**

[duellum. War. Latin noun (later form *bellum*) of unknown origin. BELLICOSE, BELLONA, DUEL; ANTEBELLUM, BELLIGERENT, POSTBELLUM, REBEL, (REVEL).**]**

dus-. Bad, evil; mis- (used as a prefix). Derivative of **deu-[1].** Greek *dus-,* bad: DYS-. [Pok. *dus-* 227.]

dwei-. To fear. **1.** Suffixed form **dwei-ro-* in Latin *dīrus,* fearful, horrible (originally a dialectal form): DIRE. **2.** Suffixed form **dwey-eno-* in Greek *deinos,* fearful, monstrous: DINOSAUR, DINOTHERE. (This root originally meant "to be in doubt, be of two minds," and is related to **dwo-.**) [Pok. *du̯ei-* 227.]

dwo-. Two. **I.** Variant form *duwo.* **1.** Germanic **twa,* two,

in: **a.** Old English *twǎ,* two (nominative feminine and neuter): TWO; **b.** Old English *twēgen,* two (nominative and accusative masculine): TWAIN. **2.** Germanic compound **twa-lif-,* "two left (over from ten)," twelve (**-lif-,* left; see **leikʷ-**), in Old English *twelf,* twelve, and *twelfta,* twelfth: TWELFTH, TWELVE. **II.** Adverbial form **dwis* and combining form **dwi-.* **1.** Germanic **twi-* in: **a.** Old English *twi-* (> Middle English *twi-*), two: TWIBIL, TWILIGHT; **b.** Old High German *zwi-* (> German *zwie-*), twice: ZWIEBACK, ZWITTERION. **2.** Latin *bis* (combining form *bi-*), twice: BI-, BIS; BAROUCHE, BISCUIT. **3.** Greek *dis* (combining form *di-*), twice: DI-¹. **4.** Germanic **twis* in Middle English *twisten,* to twist: TWIST. **5.** Germanic **twiyes* in Old English *twige, twiga,* twice: TWICE. **6.** Germanic compound **twēgentig,* "twice ten" (**-tig,* ten; see **dekm̥**), in Old English *twēntig,* twenty: TWENTY. **7.** Germanic **twīhna,* double thread, twisted thread, in Old English *twīn,* double thread: TWINE. **8.** Germanic compounds **bi-twīhna* and **bi-twisk,* "at the middle point of two" (**bi,* at, by; see **ambhi**), in Old English *betwēonum* and *betweohs, betwix,* between: BETWEEN, BETWIXT, (TWIXT). **9.** Germanic compound **twilic-,* "two-threaded fabric" in Old English *twilic,* woven of double thread: TWILL. **10.** Suffixed form **dwis-no-* in: **a.** Germanic **twisnaz,* double, in Old English *twinn, getwinn,* two by two, twin: TWIN; **b.** Latin *bīnī,* two by two, two each: BINAL, BINARY; COMBINE. **11.** Suffixed form **dwi-ko-* in Germanic **twig(g)a,* a fork, in Old English *twigge,* a branch: TWIG¹. **12.** Compound **dwi-plo-,* twofold (**-plo-,* -fold; see **pel-³**), in Greek *diploos, diplous,* twofold: DIPLO-, DIPLOE, DIPLOMA; ANADIPLOSIS. **13.** Suffixed reduplicated form **dwi-du-mo-* in Greek *didumos,* double, the testicles: (DIDYMIUM), DIDYMOUS; EPIDIDYMIS, TETRADYMITE. **14.** Suffixed form **dwi-kha* in Greek *dikha,* in two: DICHASIUM, DICHO-. **III.** Inflected form **duwō.* **1.** Latin *duo,* two: DEUCE¹, DOZEN, DUAL, DUET, DUO-; DUODECIMAL. **2.** Greek *duo, duō,* two: DUAD, DYAD; DODECAGON, HENDIADYS. **IV.** Variant form **du-.* **1.** Compound **du-plo-,* twofold (**-plo-,* -fold; see **pel-³**), in Latin *duplus,* double: DOUBLE, (DOUBLET), (DOUBLOON), (DOUBLURE), DUPLE. **2.** Compound **du-plek-* (**-plek-,* -fold; see **plek-**), twofold, in Latin *duplex,* double: DUPLEX, DUPLICATE, (DUPLICITY); CONDUPLICATE. **3.** Suffixed form **du-bhw-io-* in Latin *dubius,* doubtful (< "hesitating between two alternatives"), and *dubitāre,* to be in doubt: DOUBT, DUBIOUS; (REDOUBTABLE). [Pok. *dṷō(u)-* 228.]

ē. Adverbial particle. Germanic **ē* in Old English *ā-, ǣ-,* away, off: OAKUM. [Pok. *ḗ* 280.]

ed-. To eat; original meaning "to bite." See **dent-.** **1.** Germanic **etan* in: **a.** Old English *etan,* to eat: EAT; **b.** Old High German *ezzen,* to feed on, eat: ETCH; **c.** Middle Dutch *eten,* to eat: ORT; **d.** Germanic compound **fra-etan,* to eat up (**fra-,* completely; see **per¹**), in Old English *fretan,* to devour: FRET¹. **2.** Latin *edere,* to eat: EDACIOUS, EDIBLE, ESCAROLE, ESCULENT, ESURIENT; COMEDO, COMESTIBLE, OBESE. **3.** Zero-grade form **d-* in Latin compound *prandium* (< **pram-d-ium*), "first meal," lunch (**pram-,* first; see **per¹**): PRANDIAL. **4.** Suffixed form **ed-un-ā* in Greek *odunē,* pain (< "gnawing care"): ANODYNE. [Pok. *ed-* 287.]

eg. I. Nominative form of the personal pronoun of the first person singular. For oblique forms see **me-¹.** **1.** Germanic **ek* in Old English *ic,* I: I. **2.** Extended form **egō* in Latin *ego,* I: EGO, EGOIST, (EGOTISM). [Pok. *eĝ-* 291.]

eg-. To lack. Suffixed (stative) form **eg-ē-* in Latin *egēre,* to lack, be in want: INDIGENT. [Pok. *eg-* 290.]

ēg-. To speak. Suffixed zero-grade form **əg-yo-* in: **a.** Latin *adagium,* saying, proverb, "a speaking to" (*ad-,* to; see **ad-**): ADAGE; **b.** Latin *prōdigium,* a portent, "a foretelling" (*prōd-,* variant of *prō-,* before; see **per¹**): PRODIGY. [Pok. *ēĝ-* 290.]

eghero-. Lake. Possibly a suffixed variant form **agher-ont-* in Greek *Akherōn,* a river in Hades: ACHERON. [Pok. *eĝhero-* 291.]

eghs. Out. **1.** Variant **eks* in: **a.** Latin *ex, ex-,* out of, away from: EX¹, EX-; **b.** Greek *ex, ek,* out of, from: ECTO-, EXO-, EXOTERIC, EXOTIC; SYNECDOCHE. **2.** Suffixed (comparative) variant form **eks-tero-* in Latin *exterus,* outward (feminine ablative *extera, extrā,* on the outside): EXTERIOR, EXTERNAL, EXTRA-, STRANGE. **3.** Suffixed (superlative) form in Latin *extrēmus,* outermost (**-mo-,* superlative suffix): EXTREME. **4.** Suffixed form **eghs-ko-* in Greek *eskhatos,* outermost, last: ESCHATOLOGY. [Pok. *eghs* 292.]

egni-. Also **ogni-.** Fire. **1.** Latin *ignis,* fire: IGNEOUS, IGNITE; GELIGNITE, IGNITRON. **2.** Sanskrit *agniḥ,* fire: AGNI. [Pok. *egnis* 293.]

ēgʷh-. To drink. Suffixed form **ēgʷh-r-yo-* in: **a.** Latin *ēbrius,* drunk: INEBRIATE; **b.** Latin compound *sōbrius* (*sē-,* without; see **s(w)e-**).

ei-¹. To go. **1.** Full-grade form **ei-* in: **a.** Latin *īre,* to go: ADIT, AMBIENT, (AMBITION), CIRCUIT, COITUS, COMITIA, EXIT¹, EXIT², INTROIT, ISSUE, OBITUARY, PERISH, PRAETOR, PRETERIT, SEDITION, SUBITO, SUDDEN, (TRANCE), TRANSIENT, (TRANSIT), (TRANSITIVE); **b.** Greek *ienai,* to go: ION; ANION, CATION, DYSPROSIUM. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **i-t-* in: **a.** further suffixed form **i-t-yo-* in Latin *initium,* entrance, beginning (*in-,* in; see **en**): COMMENCE, INITIAL, (INITIATE); **b.** Latin *comes* (stem *comit-*), companion (< "one who goes with another"; *com-,* with; see **kom**): COUNT²; CONCOMITANT, CONSTABLE, (VISCOUNT). **3.** Suffixed form **i-ter* in Latin *iter,* journey (> Late Latin *itinerāre,* to travel): (ERRANT), EYRE, ITINERANT, ITINERARY. **4.** Extended form **yā-* (< **yaə-*) in suffixed forms **yā-no-, yā-nu-* in: **a.** Latin *jānus,* archway, and *Jānus,* god of doors and of the beginning of a year: JANITOR, JANUARY, JANUS; **b.** Sanskrit *yānam,* way (in Buddhism, "mode of knowledge," "vehicle"): HINAYANA, MAHAYANA. [Pok. 1. *ei-* 293.]

ei-². Reddish, motley; yew. Suffixed form **ei-wo-* in Germanic **īwaz,* yew, in Old English *īw,* yew: YEW. [Pok. 3. *ei-* 297.]

ēik-. To be master of, possess. **1.** Germanic **aigan,* to possess, in Old English *āgan,* to possess: OUGHT¹, OWE. **2.** Germanic participial form **aiganaz,* possessed, owned, in Old English *āgen,* one's own: OWN. **3.** Germanic prefixed form **fra-aihtiz,* absolute possession, property (**fra-,* intensive prefix; see **per¹**), in Middle Low German and Middle Dutch *vrecht, vracht,* "earnings," hire for a ship, freight: FRAUGHT, FREIGHT. [Pok. *ēik-* 289.]

eis-¹. In words denoting passion. **1.** Suffixed form **eis-ā-* in Latin *īra,* anger: IRASCIBLE, IRATE, IRE. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **is-(ə)ro-,* powerful, holy, in Greek *hieros,* "filled with the divine," holy: HIERATIC, HIERO-; HIERARCH, (HIERARCHY), HIEROGLYPHIC, HIEROPHANT. **3.** Germanic **isarno-,* "holy metal" (possibly from Celtic), in Old English *īse(r)n, īren,* iron: IRON. **4.** Suffixed o-grade form **ois-tro-,* madness, in Greek *oistros,* gadfly, goad, anything causing madness: ESTRUS; (ESTRONE). [Pok. 1. *eis-* 299.]

eis-². Ice, frost. Germanic **īs-* in Old English *īs,* ice: ICE; ICICLE. [Pok. 2. *ei-s-* 301.]

ekwo-. Horse. Possibly originally derived from **kwon-.** **1.** Latin *equus,* horse: EQUESTRIAN, EQUINE, EQUITANT, (EQUITATION); EQUISETUM. **2.** Greek *hippos,* horse: EOHIPPUS, HIPPOCAMPUS, HIPPOGRIFF, HIPPOPOTAMUS. [Pok. *ek̑ṷo-s* 301.]

el-¹. Elbow, forearm. Extended o-grade form **olinā,* elbow, in: **a.** Germanic **alinō* in Old English *eln,* forearm, cubit: ELL²; **b.** Germanic compound **alino-bugōn-,* "bend of the forearm," elbow (**bugōn-,* bend, bow; see **bheug-³**), in Old English *elnboga,* elbow: ELBOW; **c.** Latin *ulna,* forearm: ULNA; **d.** lengthened variant form **ōlenā* in Greek *ōlenē,* elbow: OLECRANON. [Pok. 8. *el-* 307.]

el-². Red, brown (forming animal and tree names). **1.** Ex-

tended form **elmo-* in Germanic **elmo-*, **almo-* in Old English *elm*, elm: ELM. **2.** Germanic extended form **aliza*, alder, in Old English *alor*, alder: ALDER. **3.** Possibly Old English *ellen, ellærn*, the elder: ELDER². **4.** Extended o-grade form **olki-* in Germanic **alkiz*, elk, in Old Norse *elgr*, elk, akin to Old English *eolh*, elk: ELK. **5.** Perhaps Germanic extended form **alk-* in Old Norse *alka*, auk: AUK. **6.** Extended form **elno-* in Greek *ellos, hellos*, fawn: HELLEBORE. **7.** Extended form **eləni-* in Lithuanian *élnis*, stag: ELAND. [Pok. 1. *el-* 302.]

el-³. To go. Suffixed extended form **ela-un-yo-* in Greek *elaunein*, to drive (< "to cause to go"): ELASTIC, ELATER, ELATERITE; ELASMOBRANCH. [Pok. 6. *el-* 306.]

[elaia. Olive. Greek noun (earlier form *elaiwā*) of Mediterranean origin. OIL, (-OLE), OLEAGINOUS, OLEASTER, OLEO-, OLIVE; (AIOLI), (ANELE), (PETROLEUM).**]**

elk-es-. Wound. Latin *ulcus* (stem *ulcer-*), a sore: ULCER. [Pok. *elkos-* 310.]

em-. To take, distribute. **1.** Latin *emere*, to obtain, buy (> *demere*, to take away): ADEMPTION, EXAMPLE, (EXEMPLARY), (EXEMPLIFY), EXEMPLUM, (EXEMPT), (IMPROMPTU), PEREMPTORY, PREEMPTION, PREMIUM, PROMPT, (RANSOM), REDEEM, (REDEMPTION), (SAMPLE), VINTAGE. **2.** Latin *sūmere* (< **sus(e)m-*), to take, obtain, buy (*sus-*, variant of *sub-*, up from under; see **upo**): SUMPTUARY, (SUMPTUOUS); ASSUME, CONSUME, PRESUME, RESUME, SUBSUME. [Pok. *em-* 310.]

en. In. **1.** Germanic **in* in: **a.** Old English *in*, in: IN; **b.** Germanic (comparative) **inn(e)ra* in Old English *innera*, farther in, inner: INNER; **c.** Germanic **innan* in Old English *binnan*, within (*be*, by; see **ambhi** + *innan*, in, within): BEN¹. **2.** Latin *in, in-*, in, into: EN-¹, IN-². **3.** Greek *en, en-*, in: EN-²; ENKEPHALIN, PARENCHYMA, PARENTHESIS. **4.** Suffixed form **en-t(e)ro-* in: **a.** Latin *intrō*, inward, within: INTRO-; INTRODUCE, INTROIT, INTROMIT, INTRORSE, INTROSPECT; **b.** Latin *intrā*, inside, within: ENTER, INTRA-; INTRADOS, INTRINSIC. **5.** Suffixed form **en-ter* in Latin *inter, inter-*, between, among: ENTRAILS, INTER-, INTERIM, INTERIOR, INTERNAL. **6.** Latin (superlative) *intimus* (**-mo-*, superlative suffix), innermost: INTIMA, INTIMATE². **7.** Old Latin *endo*, Latin *indu-*, within, in *industria*, diligence, activity (**stru-*, to construct; see **ster-²**): INDUSTRY. **8.** Suffixed form **entos* in: **a.** Latin *intus*, within, inside: DEDANS, INTESTINE, INTINE, INTUSSUSCEPTION; **b.** Greek *entos*, within: ENTO-. **9.** Suffixed form **en-tero-* in Greek *enteron*, entrails: ENTERIC, ENTERO-, ENTERON; DYSENTERY, MESENTERY. **10.** Extended form **ens* in: **a.** Greek *eis*, into: EPISODE; **b.** suffixed form **ens-ō* in Greek *esō*, within: ESOTERIC. **11.** Suffixed zero-grade form **n̥-dha* possibly in Germanic **anda, *unda* in Old English *and*, and: AND. [Pok. 1. *en* 311.]

en-. Year. Zero-grade form **n-* in compound **per-n-yo-*, of last year (see **per¹**). [Pok. 2. *en-* 314.]

en-es-. Burden. Latin *onus* (stem *oner-*), burden: ONEROUS, ONUS; EXONERATE. [Pok. *enos-* 321.]

engʷ-. Groin, internal organ. Suffixed zero-grade form **n̥gʷ-en-* in: **a.** Latin *inguen*, groin: INGUINAL; **b.** Greek *adēn*, gland, gut: ADENO-; LYMPHADENITIS, SIALADENITIS. [Pok. *engʷ-* 319.]

epi. Also **opi.** Near, at, against. **1.** Latin *ob, ob-*, before, to, against: OB-. **2.** Greek *epi*, on, over, at: EPI-. **3.** Greek *opisthen*, behind, at the back: OPISTHOBRANCH, OPISTHOGNATHOUS. **4.** Zero-grade **pi-*, on, in Greek *piezein*, to press tight (see **sed-¹**). **5.** Old Church Slavonic *ob*, on, in Russian *oblast'*, oblast: OBLAST. **6.** Prefix **op-* in **op-wer-yo-*, to cover over (see **wer-⁵**). [Pok. *epi* 323.]

er-¹. To move, set in motion. **1.** Probably Germanic **ar-, *or-, *art(a)*, to be, exist, in Old English *eart* and *aron*, second person singular and plural present of *bēon*, to be: ARE¹, ART². **2.** Perhaps in Germanic suffixed form **er-n-os-ti-* in Old English *eornoste*, zealous, serious: EARNEST¹. **3.** Suffixed form **or-yo-* in Latin *orīrī*, to arise, appear, be born: ORIENT, ORIGIN, ORIGINAL; ABORT. [Pok. 3. *er-* 326; *ergh-* 339.]

er-². Earth, ground. Extended form **ert-* in Germanic **erthō* in: **a.** Old English *eorthe*, earth: EARTH; **b.** Middle Dutch *aerde, eerde*, earth (> Afrikaans *aarde*): AARDVARK, AARDWOLF. [Pok. 4. *er-* 332.]

er-³. Base of designations of various domestic horned animals. Extended form **eri-* in Latin *ariēs*, ram: ARIES. [Pok. 2. *er-* 326.]

erə-¹. To row. **1.** Variant form **rē-* (< **rəə-*) in: **a.** Germanic **rō-* in Old English *rōwan*, to row: ROW²; **b.** suffixed form **rō-thra-* in Germanic **rōthra*, rudder, in Old English *rōther*, steering oar: RUDDER; **c.** suffixed form **rē-smo-* in Latin *rēmus*, oar: BIREME, REMEX, TRIREME. **2.** Oldest variant form **əreə-* becoming **erē-* in Greek *triērēs*, trireme: TRIERARCH. [Pok. 1. *erə-* 338.]

erə-². To separate. Variant **rē-*, contracted from **reə-*. **1.** Suffixed variant form **rā-ro-* in Latin *rārus*, "having intervals between," "full of empty spaces," rare: RARE¹. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **rə-ti-* in Latin *ratis*, raft (< "grating," "latticework"): RATITE. **3.** Suffixed lengthened-grade form **rē-ti-* in Latin *rēte, rētis*, a net: RÉSEAU, RETE, RETIARY, RETICLE, RETICULE, RETINA; RETIFORM. **4.** Suffixed form **erē-mo-* in Greek *erēmos*, empty, desolate, bereft: EREMITE, HERMIT; EREMURUS. [Pok. 5. *er-* 332.]

erəd-. High. Suffixed zero-grade form *r̥ə-wo-* in Latin *arduus*, high, steep: ARDUOUS. [Pok. *er(ə)d-* 339.]

ergh-. To mount. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **orgh-i-* in Greek *orkhus*, testicle: ORCHID. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **orgh-eyo-* in Greek *orkheisthai*, to dance: ORCHESTRA. [Pok. *orghi-* 782, *ergh-* 339.]

erkʷ-. To radiate, beam, praise. Sanskrit *r̥c, r̥k*, "brightness," praise, poem: RIG-VEDA. [Pok. *erkʷ-* 340.]

ers-¹. To be in motion. **1.** Variant form **rēs-* in Germanic **rēs-* in Old Norse *rās*, rushing: RACE². **2.** Form *ers-ā-* in Latin *errāre*, to wander: ERR, ERRATIC, ERRATUM, ERRONEOUS, ERROR; ABERRATION. [Pok. 2. *ere-s-* 336.]

ers-². To be wet. Variant form **ros-* in Latin *rōs*, dew: ROSEMARY. [Pok. 2. *ere-s-* 336.]

es-. To be. **1.** Athematic first person singular form **es-mi* in Germanic **izm(i)* in Old English *eam, eom*, am: AM. **2.** Athematic third person singular form **es-ti* in: **a.** Germanic **ist(i)* in Old English *is*, is: IS; **b.** Sanskrit *asti*, is: SWASTIKA. **3.** Optative stem **sī-* in Germanic **sijai-* in Old English *sīe*, may it be (so) in *gēse* (*gēa*, yea; see **i-** + *sīe*), yes: YES. **4.** Participial form **sont-*, being, existing, hence real, true, in: **a.** Germanic **santhaz* in Old English *sōth*, true: SOOTH, SOOTHE; **b.** suffixed (collective) zero-grade form **sn̥t-yā*, "that which is," in Germanic **sun(d)jō*, sin (< "it is true," "the sin is real"), in Old English *synn*, sin: SIN¹; **c.** Sanskrit *sat-, sant-*, existing, true, virtuous: SUTTEE; BODHISATTVA, SATYAGRAHA. **5.** Basic form **es-* in Latin *esse*, to be: ENTITY, ESSENCE; ABSENT, (IMPROVE), INTEREST, PRESENT¹, (PRESENT²), PROUD, (QUINTESSENCE), (REPRESENT). **6.** Basic form **es-* in Greek *einai* (present participle *ont-*, being), to be (in *pareinai*, to be present): -ONT, ONTO-; (BIONT), HOMOIOUSIAN, PAROUSIA, (SCHIZONT). See extension **esu-**. [Pok. *es-* 340.]

esen-. Harvest, fall. O-grade form **osn-* in Germanic **aznōn*, to do harvest work, serve, in Old English *earnian*, to serve, gain as wages: EARN¹. [Pok. *es-en-* 343.]

esu-. Good. Extension of **es-**. Greek *eus*, good, combining form *eu-*, well: EU-. [Pok. *esu-s* 342.]

eti. Above, beyond. **1.** Germanic **ith-* in Old Norse *idha*, whirlpool: EDDY. **2.** Latin *et*, and (< "furthermore"): ET CETERA. [Pok. *eti* 344.]

ētī-. Eider duck. A probable root. Germanic **ēthī* in North Germanic **āthī* in Old Norse *ǣdhr*, eider: EIDER. [Pok. *ētī-* 345.]

ētmen-. Breath. Sanskrit *ātman*, breath, soul: ATMAN; MAHATMA. [Pok. *ēt-men-* 345.]

eu-¹. To dress. **1.** Latin *induere*, to don (*ind-*, variant of

in-, in, on; see **en**): ENDUE. **2.** Latin *exuere*, to doff (*ex-*, off; see **eghs**): EXUVIAE. **3.** Latin *reduvia*, fragment (*red-*, back, in reverse; see **re-**): REDUVIID. See extension **wes-⁴**. [Pok. 2. *eu-* 346.]

eu-². Lacking, empty. Extended forms **euə-*, **wā-*, **wə-*. **1.** Suffixed form **wə-no-* in: **a.** Germanic **wanēn* in Old English *wanian*, to lessen, and *wana*, lack: WANE; **b.** North Germanic **wanatōn* in Old Norse *vanta*, to lack: WANT. **2.** Suffixed form **wā-no-* in Latin *vānus*, empty: VAIN, VANITY, VAUNT; EVANESCE, VANISH. **3.** Extended form **wak-* in Latin *vacāre* (variant *vocāre*), to be empty: VACANT, VACATE, VACATION, (VACUITY), VACUUM, VOID; (AVOID), (DEVOID), EVACUATE. **4.** Extended and suffixed form **wās-to-* in Latin *vāstus*, empty, waste (> *vāstāre*, to make desolate): WASTE; DEVASTATE. [Pok. 1. *eu-* 345.]

euedh-. Udder. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ūdh-r̥* in Germanic **ūdr-* in Old English *ūder*, udder: UDDER. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **oudh-r̥* in Latin *ūber*, "breast," with derivative adjective *ūber*, fertile: (EXUBERANT), EXUBERATE. [Pok. *ēudh-* 347.]

euk-. To become accustomed. Zero-grade form **uk-* in: **a.** suffixed (feminine) form **uk-sor-* in Latin *uxor*, wife (< "she who gets accustomed to the new household" after patrilocal marriage): UXORIAL, UXORIOUS; UXORICIDE; **b.** nasalized form **u-n-k-* in Old Irish *to-ucc*, to understand, "get accustomed to" (> Irish Gaelic *tuigim*, I understand): TWIG². [Pok. *euk-* 347.]

eus-. To burn. **1.** Latin *ūrere*, to burn: UREDO; ADUST, COMBUSTION. **2.** Zero-grade form **us-* in: Germanic **uzjōn*, to burn, in compound **aim-uzjōn-*, ashes (**aim-*, ashes, ember), in Old English *æmerge*, ember: EMBER. **3.** Possibly in the non-Greek source of Greek *Euros*, the east wind: EURUS. [Pok. *eus-* 347.]

[ferrum. Iron. Latin noun, possibly borrowed (via Etruscan) from the same obscure source as Old English *bræs*, brass. **1.** Latin *ferrum:* FARRIER, FERRI-, FERRO-, (FERROUS), FERRUGINOUS; FER-DE-LANCE. **2.** Old English *bræs:* BRASS, BRAZEN, (BRAZIER¹).]

[Frankon-. Frank (member of a Germanic tribe), "javelin." Germanic root. **1.** Frankish **Frank-*, Frank, borrowed into Late Latin as *Francus*, Frank: (FRANK¹), FRANK. **2.** Derivative adjective **frankiskaz*, of the Franks, in Old English *frencisc*, French: FRENCH.]

[gagina. Also **gagana.** Against. Germanic root. **1.** Old English *gegn-*, against: GAINSAY. **2.** Germanic **ana-gagina* (**ana*, toward; see **an¹**), in the opposite direction, in Old English *ongeagn*, *ongēan*, against, back, again: AGAIN, AGAINST. **3.** Old Norse *gegn*, straight, direct, helpful: GAINLY; (UNGAINLY). **4.** Old High German *gegin*, *gagan*, against: GEGENSCHEIN.]

gal-¹. Bald, naked. Suffixed form **gal-wo-* in Germanic **kalwaz* in Old English *calu*, bare, bald: CALLOW. [Pok. 1. *gal-* 349.]

gal-². To call, shout. **1.** Germanic expressive form **kall-* in Old Norse *kalla*, to call: CALL. **2.** Germanic **klat-* in Old English **clatrian* (> Middle English *clateren*), to clatter: CLATTER. **3.** Expressive form **gall-* in Latin *gallus*, cock (< "the calling bird"; but probably also associated with *Gallus*, Gallic, as if to mean "the bird of Gaul," the cock being archaeologically attested as an important symbol in the iconography of Roman and pre-Roman Gaul): GALLINACEOUS, (GALLINULE). [Pok. 2. *gal-* 350.]

gal-³. To be able, to have power. Gallo-Roman **galia*, strength, power, in Old French *galliart*, lively: GALLIARD. [Pok. 3. *gal-* 351.]

gar-. To call, cry. Expressive root. **1.** Germanic **karō*, lament, hence grief, care, in: **a.** Old English *cearu*, care: CARE; **b.** adjective **karagaz*, sorrowful, in Old English *cearig*, sorrowful: CHARY. **2.** Celtic suffixed form **gar-(s)mn̥* in Gaelic *gairm*, shout, cry, call: SLOGAN. **3.** Suffixed form (with expressive gemination) **garr-iyo-* in Latin *garrīre*, to chatter: GARRULOUS. [Pok. *gar-* 352.]

[garwian. To make, prepare, equip. Germanic verb. **1.** Old Norse *gera*, to make, do: GAR². **2.** Form **garwi-*, equipment, adornment, in Italian *garbo*, grace, elegance of dress: GARB. **3.** Form **garwa-*, prepared, in Old English *gearu*, *gearo*, ready: YARE. **4.** Form **garwīn-* in Old Norse *gervi*, equipment, gear: GEAR.]

gāu-. To rejoice; also to have religious fear or awe. Contracted from **gaəu-*. **1.** Suffixed form **gau-d-ē-* in Latin *gaudēre*, to rejoice: GAUD, (GAUDY¹), GAUDY², JOY; ENJOY, REJOICE. **2.** Form (with nasal infix) **gə-n-u-* in Greek *ganusthai*, to rejoice (> *ganos*, brightness, gladness): GANOID. [Pok. *gāu-* 353.]

[gē. Also **gaia.** The earth. Greek noun of unknown origin. GAEA, GEO-; APOGEE, EPIGEAL, (GEANTICLINE), GEODE, (GEORGIC), HYPOGEAL, NEOGAEA, PERIGEE.]

gēi-¹. To sprout, split open. Contracted from **geəi-*. Zero-grade form **gī-* (< **giə-*) in: **a.** Germanic **kī-nan* in Old English *cine*, *cinu*, cleft, ravine cut by a stream: CHINK¹; **b.** Germanic **ki-dōn-* in Frankish **kid-*, sprout, young shoot, in Old French *cion*, shoot: SCION. [Pok. *gēi-* 355.]

gēi-². To sing. Contracted from **geəi-*. Zero-grade form **gī-* (< **giə-*) in Sanskrit *gītā*, song: BHAGAVAD-GITA. [Pok. *gē(i)-* 355.]

gel-¹. To form into a ball; conventional base of loosely connected derivatives referring to a compact mass or coagulated lump, and to the qualities of viscosity and adhesiveness. **I.** Words meaning a mass or lump. **1.** Germanic **klamp-* in Middle Low German *klumpe*, compact group of trees: CLUMP. **2.** Germanic **klub(b)-* in Old Norse *klubba*, a lump of wood, club: CLUB¹. **3.** Germanic **kliw-* in Old English *cliewan*, a ball, ball of wool: CLEW¹, (CLUE). **4.** Germanic **klūd-* in: **a.** Old English *clūd*, hill, rock: CLOUD; **b.** Old English *clott*, lump: CLOD, CLOT, (CLUTTER); **c.** Middle High German *kloz*, block, lump: KLUTZ. **5.** Germanic **klūt-* in Old English *clūt*, patch (< "lump, piece of stuff, piece of cloth"): CLOUT. **6.** Germanic **klaut-* in Old English **clēat*, lump, wedge: CLEAT. **7.** Extended form **glob-* perhaps in Latin *globus*, ball, globe: GLOBE, (GLOBULE); CONGLOBATE. **8.** Extended form **glom-* in Latin *glomus* (stem *glomer-*), ball: GLOMERATE, GLOMERULE; AGGLOMERATE, CONGLOMERATE. **9.** Extended form **glēb-* in Latin *glēba*, lump, clod of earth, soil, land: GLEBE. **10.** Extended form **gleu-* in Greek *gloutos*, buttock: GLUTEUS. **11.** Reduplicated form **gal-gl-* dissimilated in Greek *ganglion*, cystlike tumor, hence nerve-bundle: GANGLION. **II.** Words meaning to stick, cling. **1.** Germanic **klupjan* (< **gleb-*) in Old English *clyppan*, to embrace, fasten: CLIP². **2.** Germanic **klimban* (< **gle-m-bh-*), to hold fast, hold on in climbing, in Old English *climban*, to climb: CLIMB. **3.** Germanic **klam-* in: **a.** Old English *clamm*, bond, fetter: (CLAM¹), CLAM²; **b.** Middle Low German *klam*, stickiness: CLAMMY. **4.** Germanic **klamp-* in Middle Dutch *klampe*, metal clasp: CLAMP. **5.** Germanic **kleb-* (< **glebh-*) in: **a.** Old English *cleofian*, to stick, cleave: CLEAVE²; **b.** Old English *clīfe*, goosegrass (a plant with hooked prickles on the stem): CLEAVERS. **6.** Germanic **kling-* in: **a.** Old English *clingan*, to cling: CLING; **b.** Old English *beclencan*, to hold fast (*be-*, on all sides; see **ambhi**): CLENCH, (CLINCH). **7.** Germanic **kluk-* in Old English *clyccan*, to clutch: CLUTCH¹. **8.** Germanic *klēwō*, remade to **klawō*, in Old English *clawu*, a claw: CLAW. **III.** Words meaning "sticky material." **1.** Extended form **glei-* in: **a.** Germanic **klajjō-*, clay, in Old English *clǣg*, clay: CLAY; **b.** probably Medieval Greek *glia*, *gloia*, glue: GLIADIN; MESOGLEA, NEUROGLIA, ZOOGLOEA; **c.** Russian *gleĭ*, clay: GLEY. **2.** Germanic **kleg-* in Danish *klagge*, mud, akin to the Scandinavian source of English dialectal *clag*, to daub with mud: CLAG. **3.** Extended form **gleu-* in Latin *glūten*, glue: GLUE, GLUTEN, GLUTINOUS; AGGLUTINATE, CONGLUTINATE, DEGLUTINATE. **4.** Extended form **glit-* possibly in Latin *glittus*, sticky: GLEET. [Pok. 1. *gel-* 357.]

gel-². Bright. **1.** Extended form **glei-* in Germanic

klai-ni-, bright, pure, in: **a.** Old English *clǣne,* pure, clean: CLEAN; **b.** Old English *clǣnsian,* to purify, cleanse: CLEANSE. **2.** Extended and suffixed zero-grade form **glə-nā* in Greek *glēnē,* eyeball: EUGLENA. [Pok. *gel-* 366.]

gel-³. Cold; to freeze. **1.** Germanic **kaliz,* coldness, in Old English *c(i)ele,* chill: CHILL. **2.** Germanic **kaldaz,* cold, in Old English *ceald,* cold: COLD. **3.** Germanic **kōl-,* cool, in: **a.** Old English *cōl,* cold, cool: COOL; **b.** Germanic **kōljan,* to cool, in Old English *cēlan,* to cool: KEEL³. **4.** Suffixed form **gel-ā-* in Latin *gelāre,* to freeze: GELATIN, GELATION, JELLY; CONGEAL. **5.** Suffixed form **gel-u-* in Latin *gelu,* frost, cold: GELID. **6.** Probably suffixed zero-grade form **gl̥-k-* in Latin *glaciēs,* ice: GLACÉ, GLACIAL, GLACIATE, GLACIER, GLACIS. [Pok. 3. *gel(ə)-* 365.]

gembh-. Tooth, nail. **I.** Suffixed o-grade form **gombh-o-.* **1.** Germanic **kambaz,* comb, in: **a.** Old English *camb,* comb: COMB, KAME; **b.** Old High German *kamb,* comb: CAM; **c.** Germanic denominative **kambjan,* to comb, in Old English *cemban,* to comb: OAKUM, UNKEMPT. **2.** Greek *gomphos,* tooth, peg, bolt: GOMPHOSIS. **II.** Perhaps Germanic **kimb-* in Old English *cim-, cimb-,* rim (only in compounds): CHIME². **III.** Possibly suffixed form **gembh-mā* in Latin *gemma,* bud, hence gem: GEM, GEMMA, GEMMATE, GEMMULE. [Pok. *gembh-* 369.]

gemə-. To marry. Suffixed zero-grade form **gm̥-ə-o-* in Greek *gamos,* marriage: GAMETE, GAMO-, -GAMOUS, -GAMY; GAMOSEPALOUS. [Pok. *gem(e)-* 369.]

gen-. To compress into a ball. Hypothetical Indo-European base of a range of Germanic words referring to compact, knobby bodies and projections, sharp blows. **1.** Germanic **kn-a-pp-* in: **a.** Old English *cnæpp,* hilltop: KNAP²; **b.** Middle Dutch *cnoppen,* to snap, and Low German *knappen,* to snap, hence "to have a bite," akin to Middle English *knappen,* to strike sharply, snap: KNAP¹; KNAPSACK; **c.** Old English *cnop,* knob: KNOP. **2.** Germanic **kn-a-k-* in Middle High German *knacken,* to crack: KNACKWURST. **3.** Germanic **kn-a-r-* in: **a.** Norwegian *knart,* knot in wood, akin to the source of Middle English *knarre,* knob: KNAR; **b.** Middle English *knor,* a swelling: KNUR. **4.** Germanic **kn-u-b-* in Middle Low German *knobbe, knubbe,* knot in wood, knob: KNOB, NUB. **5.** Germanic **kn-u-k-* in: **a.** Old English *cnocian,* to knock: KNOCK; **b.** Italian *gnocco, nocchio,* knot in wood: GNOCCHI; **c.** Middle Low German *knökel,* knuckle, akin to Middle English *knakel,* knuckle: KNUCKLE. **6.** Germanic **kn-u-l-* in: **a.** Old English *cnyllan,* to strike: KNELL, KNOLL²; **b.** Old English *cnoll,* a knoll: KNOLL¹. **7.** Germanic **kn-u-p-* in Middle Dutch *cnoppe,* knob, bud: KNOBKERRIE. **8.** Germanic **kn-u-t-* in: **a.** Old English *cnytten,* to tie in a knot, knit: KNIT; **b.** Old English *cnotta,* knot in cord: KNOT¹; **c.** Old Norse *knūtr,* knot in cord: KNOUT. **9.** Germanic **kn-u-th-* in Old High German *knodo,* knob, knot (> French *quenelle):* QUENELLE **10.** Germanic **kn-ī-b-* in Old English *cnīf,* knife: KNIFE. **11.** Germanic **kn-e-th-* in Old English *cnedan,* to knead: KNEAD. [Pok. *gen-* 370.]

genə-. Also **gen-.** To give birth, beget; with derivatives referring to aspects and results of procreation and to familial and tribal groups. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gn̥-yo-* in Germanic **kunjam,* family, in: **a.** Old English *cyn(n),* race, family, kin: KIN; KINDRED; **b.** **kuningaz,* king (< "son of the royal kin"), in Old English *cyning,* king: KING. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gn̥-ti-* in: **a.** Germanic **kundjaz,* family, race, in Old English *cynd, gecynd(e),* origin, birth, race, family, kind: KIND¹; **b.** Germanic**kundiz,* natural, native, in Old English *gecynde* (*ge-,* collective prefix; see **kom**), natural, native, fitting: KIND²; **c.** Germanic variant **kinth-* in Old High German *kind,* child: KINDERGARTEN, KRISS KRINGLE; **d.** Latin *gēns* (stem *gent-*), race, clan (> French *gens,* men): GENS, GENTEEL, GENTILE, GENTLE; GENDARME. **3.** Suffixed full-grade form **gen-es-* in: **a.** Latin *genus* (stem *gener-),* race, kind: GENDER, GENERAL, GENERATE, (GENERATION), GENERIC, GENEROUS, GENRE, GENUS; CONGENER, (CONGENIAL), DEGENERATE, (ENGENDER), MISCEGENATION; **b.** Greek *genos* and *genea,* race, family: GENEALOGY, GENOCIDE, GENOTYPE, HETEROGENEOUS; **c.** Greek suffix *-genēs,* "-born": -GEN, -GENY. **4.** Suffixed full-grade form **gen-yo-* in: **a.** Latin *genius,* procreative divinity, inborn tutelary spirit, innate quality: GENIAL¹, GENIUS; **b.** Latin *ingenium* (*in-,* in; see **en**), inborn character: ENGINE, INGENIOUS. **5.** Suffixed full-grade form **gen-ā-* in Latin *indigena* (*indu-,* within; see **en**), born in (a place), indigenous: INDIGEN, (INDIGENOUS). **6.** Suffixed full-grade form **genə-wo-* in Latin *ingenuus* (*in-,* in; see **en**), born in (a place), native, natural, freeborn: INGENUOUS. **7.** Suffixed full-grade form **gen-men-* dissimilated in Latin *germen,* shoot, bud, embryo, germ: GERM, GERMAN², (GERMANE), GERMINAL, GERMINATE. **8.** Suffixed full-grade form **genə-ti-* in Greek *genesis,* birth, beginning: GENESIS, -GENESIS. **9.** Reduplicated form **gi-gn-* in: **a.** Latin *gignere* (past participle *genitus*), to beget: GENITAL, GENITIVE, GENITOR, GENT¹, (GINGERLY); CONGENITAL, PRIMOGENITURE, PROGENITOR, (PROGENY); **b.** Greek *gignesthai,* to be born: EPIGENE. **10.** Suffixed zero-grade form **-gn-o-* in Latin *benignus* (*bene,* well; see **deu-²**), good-natured, kindly, and *malignus* (*male,* ill; see **mel-⁵**), evil-natured, malevolent: BENIGN, MALIGN. **11.** Zero-grade form **gn̥-* becoming **gnā-* in Latin *praegnās* (*prae-,* before; see **per¹**), pregnant: PREGNANT¹. **12.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gn̥-sko-* becoming **gnā-sko-* in Latin *gnāscī, nāscī* (present participle *nāscēns,* past participle *gnātus, nātus*), to be born: NAIVE, NASCENT, NATAL, NATION, NATIVE, NATURE, NÉE, NOËL; (ADNATE), AGNATE, COGNATE, CONNATE, ENATE, INNATE, NEONATE, PUISNE, (PUNY), RENAISSANCE. **13.** Suffixed o-grade form **gon-o-* in Greek *gonos* (combining form *-gonos*), child, procreation, seed: GONAD, GONO-; ARCHEGONIUM, EPIGONE. **14.** Zero-grade form **gn̥-* in Sanskrit *ja-* in *kr̥mi-ja-,* "produced by worms" (see **kʷr̥mi-**). [Pok. 1. *gen-* 373.]

genu-¹. Knee; also angle. **1.** Variant form **gneu-* in: **a.** Germanic **knewam* in Old English *cnēo,* knee: KNEE; **b.** Germanic **knewljan* in Old English *cnēowlian,* to kneel: KNEEL. **2.** Basic form **genu-* in Latin *genū,* knee: GENICULATE, GENUFLECT. **3.** Suffixed variant form **gōn-ya-* in Greek *gōnia,* angle, corner: -GON, GONION; AMBLYGONITE, DIAGONAL, GONIOMETER, GONIOMETRY, ORTHOGONAL. [Pok. 1. *genu-* 380.]

genu-². Jawbone, chin. **1.** Form **genw-* in Germanic **kinnuz* in Old English *cin(n),* chin: CHIN. **2.** Basic form **genu-* in Greek *genus,* chin: GENIAL². **3.** Suffixed variant form **gnə-dho-* in Greek *gnathos,* jaw: GNATHIC, -GNATHOUS; CHAETOGNATH **4.** Variant form **g(h)enu-* in Sanskrit *hanu,* jaw: HANUMAN. [Pok. 2. *genu-* 381.]

gep(h)-. Also **gebh-.** Jaw, mouth. **1.** Probably Germanic **kaf-,* to gnaw, chew, in Old English *ceaf,* husks, chaff: CHAFF¹. **2.** Germanic **kabraz,* "gnawer," in Old English *ceafor, ceafer,* beetle: CHAFER; (COCKCHAFER). **3.** Germanic **kēfalaz* in Old English *cēafl,* jaw, cheek: JOWL¹. [Pok. *geph-, gebh-* 382.]

ger-¹. To gather. **1.** Extended form **grem-* in Germanic **kram-* in Old English *crammian,* to stuff, cram: CRAM. **2.** Reduplicated form **gre-g-* in Latin *grex* (stem *greg-*), herd, flock: GREGARIOUS; AGGREGATE, CONGREGATE, EGREGIOUS, SEGREGATE. **3.** Earliest forms **ǝger-, *ǝgor-ā-,* in Greek *ageirein,* to assemble, and *aguris, agora,* marketplace (> *agoreuein,* to speak): AGORA¹; (AGORAPHOBIA), ALLEGORY, CATEGORY, PANEGYRIC. [Pok. 1. *ger-* 382.]

ger-². Curving, crooked; hypothetical Indo-European base for a variety of Germanic words with initial *kr-.* **I.** Words meaning to bend, curl; bent, crooked, hooked; something bent or hooked. **1.** Germanic **krāppōn-,* a hook, especially one used in harvesting grapes, in: **a.** Old High German *krāpfo,* a hook: AGRAFFE; **b.** Old French *graper,* to harvest grapes, hence (back-formation) *grape,*

vine, grape: GRAPE; **c.** Old French *grapon,* grapnel: GRAPNEL; **d.** Old French *grape,* a hook: GRAPPLE; **e.** Italian dialectal *grappa,* vine stem, brandy: GRAPPA. **2.** Old English *crump, crumb,* crooked, bent, stooping: CRUMMIE, CRUMPET, (CRUMPLE). **3.** Low German *krimpen,* to wrinkle: CRIMP[1]. **4.** Middle Dutch *crampe,* hook, and Frankish **kramp,* hook: CRAMP[2]. **5.** Old High German *krampfo,* a cramp, akin to the Germanic source of Old French *crampe,* cramp: CRAMP[1]. **6.** Old English *crypel,* a cripple: CRIPPLE. **7.** Germanic **kreupan* in Old English *crēopan,* to creep: CREEP. **8.** Middle Low German *krink,* a ring: CRINGLE. **9.** Germanic **krengan* in Old English *cringan,* to yield: CRINGE. **10.** Middle Dutch *crinkelen,* akin to Middle English *crinkelen,* to make kinks in: CRINKLE. **11.** Old Norse *kriki,* a bend, nook: CREEK. **12.** Old Norse *krōkr,* a hook: CROOK. **13.** Frankish **krōk-* (> Old French *croc*), a hook: CROCHET, (CROCKET), (CROQUET), (CROUCH); ENCROACH. **14.** Old English *crycc,* (bent) staff, crutch: CRUTCH. **15.** Old French *crosse,* crook: CROSIER, LACROSSE. **16.** Middle Dutch *crulle,* curly: CRULLER, CURL. **17.** Old English *cranc-(stæf),* a weaving implement: CRANK[1]. **18.** Norwegian *krake,* a sickly beast, akin to the source of Middle English *crok,* an old ewe: CROCK[3]. **19.** Old Norse *karpa,* to boast: CARP[1]. **20.** Middle Dutch *kroes,* curled, akin to the source of Old French *grosele,* gooseberry: GROSSULARITE. **II.** Words meaning "a rounded mass, collection; a round object, vessel, container." **1.** Old English *cruma,* a fragment: CRUMB. **2.** Frankish **kruppa,* rump, akin to the Germanic source of Old French *croup,* rump: CROUP[2], (CROUPIER), CRUPPER. **3.** Old English *cropp,* cluster, bunch, ear of corn: CROP. **4.** Italian *gruppo,* an assemblage: GROUP. **5.** Old English *crocc,* pot: CROCK[1]. **6.** Middle Dutch *cruyse,* pot: CRUSE. **7.** Old English *cribb,* manger: CRIB. **8.** Old English *cradel,* cradle: CRADLE. **9.** Frankish **kripja,* cradle, akin to the Germanic source of Old French *cre(s)che,* crib: CRÈCHE. **10.** Old English *cræt* and Old Norse *kartr,* wagon: CART. **11.** Old English *croft,* small enclosed field: CROFT. [Pok. 3. *ger-* 385.]

gerbh-. To scratch. **1.** Germanic **kerban* in Old English *ceorfan,* to cut: CARVE. **2.** Zero-grade Germanic form **kurbiz* in Old English *cyrf,* a cutting (off): KERF. **3.** Variant form **grebh-* in: **a.** Germanic **krab(b)-* in Old English *crabba,* a crab: CRAB[1]; **b.** Germanic **krabiz-* in Old French *crevise,* crayfish: CRAYFISH; **c.** perhaps Germanic **krab-* in Old Norse *krafla,* to crawl: CRAWL[1]. **4.** Zero-grade form **gr̥bh-* in Greek *graphein,* to scratch, draw, write, and *gramma* (< **gr̥bh-mn̥*), a picture, written letter, piece of writing, and *grammē,* a line: GRAFFITO, GRAM[1], -GRAM, GRAMMAR, GRAPH, -GRAPH, -GRAPHER, GRAPHIC, -GRAPHY; AGRAPHA, AGRAPHIA, DIAGRAM, EPIGRAM, (EPIGRAPH), GRAPHITE, ICONOGRAPHY, PARAGRAPH, PROGRAM, PSEUDEPIGRAPHA, TETRAGRAMMATON, TOPOGRAPHY. [Pok. *gerebh-* 392.]

[gerere. To carry, carry on, act, do. Latin verb of unknown origin. Oldest form *ges-,* past participle *gestus.* GERENT, GERUND, (GEST), GESTATION, (GESTICULATE), GESTURE, JEST; ARMIGER, BELLIGERENT, (CONGERIES), CONGEST, DIGEST, EGEST, INGEST, REGISTER, SUGGEST, VELIGER.**]**

gerə-[1]. To grow old. **1.** Suffixed lengthened-grade form **gērə-s-* in Greek *gēras,* old age: AGERATUM, CALOYER, GERIATRICS. **2.** Suffixed form **gerə-ont-* in Greek *gerōn* (stem *geront-*), old man: GERONTO-. [Pok. *ger-* 390.]

gerə-[2]. To cry hoarsely; also the name of the crane. **I.** Words meaning "to cry hoarsely"; also words denoting the crow. **1.** Germanic **krē-* in: **a.** Old English *crāwe,* a crow: CROW[1]; **b.** Old English *crāwan,* to crow: CROW[2]; **c.** Old English *cracian,* to resound: CRACK; **d.** Middle Dutch *krāken,* to crack: CRACKNEL; **e.** Old Norse *krāka,* a crow: CRAKE. **f.** Middle Dutch *krōnen,* to groan, lament: CROON. **2.** Possibly (but more likely imitative) Germanic **kur(r)-* in Old Norse *kurra,* to growl, akin to Middle English *curre,* cur: CUR. **II.** Words denoting a crane. **1.** Germanic **kran-,* crane, in: **a.** Old English *cran,* crane: CRANE; **b.** Middle Low German *kran,* crane: CRANBERRY. **2.** Extended form **grū-* in Latin *grūs,* crane: GRUS; PEDIGREE. **3.** Suffixed variant form **grā-k-* in Latin *grāculus,* jackdaw: GRACKLE. **4.** Suffixed extended form **gerə-no-* in Greek *geranos,* crane: GERANIUM. [Pok. 2. *ger-* 383.]

gēu-. To bend. Proposed by some as the root of Greek *guros,* ring (which is more likely of unknown origin): GYRE, GYRO[2], GYRO-; AUTOGIRO. [Pok. *gēu-* 393.]

geuə-. To hasten. Possibly the base of Germanic **kaurjan* in Old Norse *keyra,* to drive: SKIJORING. [Pok. *geu-* 399.]

g(e)u-lo-. A glowing coal. Germanic **kulam, *kolam* in: **a.** Old English *col,* a glowing coal: COAL, (COLLIE), (COLLIER); **b.** probably dialectal Old French *cholle,* round lump, head: CHOLLA. [Pok. *g(e)u-lo-* 399.]

geus-. To taste, choose. **1.** Germanic **keusan* in: **a.** Old English *cēosan, ceōsan,* to choose: CHOOSE. **b.** Gothic **kausjan,* to choose: CHOICE. **2.** Zero-grade **gus-* in Germanic **kuz-,* becoming **kur-* in Old Norse *Valkyrja,* "chooser of the slain," Valkyrie (*valr,* the slain; see **welə-[2]**). **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gus-tu-* in: **a.** Latin *gustus,* taste: (GUST[2]), GUSTO; DISGUST, RAGOUT; **b.** Latin *gustāre,* to taste: DEGUST. [Pok. *geus-* 399.]

ghabh-. Also **ghebh-.** To give or receive. **1.** Form **ghebh-* in Germanic **geban* in: **a.** Old English *giefan,* to give: GIVE; **b.** compound **far-geban* (**far-,* away; see **per[1]**), to give away, in Old English *forgi(e)fan,* to give, give up, leave off (anger), remit, forgive: FORGIVE. **2.** Suffixed form **ghebh-ti-,* something given (or received), in Germanic **giftiz* in Old Norse *gipt, gift,* a gift: GIFT. **3.** O-grade form **ghobh-* in Germanic **gab-ulam,* something paid (or received), in Old English *gafol,* tribute, tax, debt: GAVEL[2]. **4.** Form **ghabh-ē-* in: **a.** Latin *habēre,* to hold, possess, have, handle (> *habitāre,* to dwell): ABLE, BINNACLE, HABILE, HABIT, HABITABLE, (HABITANT), (HABITAT); (COHABIT), EXHIBIT, INHABIT, INHIBIT, PREBEND, PROHIBIT, (PROVENDER); **b.** Latin *dēbēre* (*dē-,* away from; see **de-**; third person plural present passive *debentur*), to owe: DEBENTURE, (DEBIT), DEBT, DEVOIR, DUE, (DUTY); (ENDEAVOR). Compare **kap-**. [Pok. *ghebh-* 407.]

ghabholo-. A fork, branch of a tree. Celtic **gablakko-* probably in Old French *javelot,* a throwing spear: JAVELIN. [Pok. *ghabolo-* 409.]

ghāi-. To yawn, gape. Contracted from **ghəəi-.* **1.** Variant form **ghyā-* (< **ghyəə-*) in: **a.** nasalized form **ghi-n-ā-* in Germanic **ginōn* in Old English *ginan, ginian, geonian,* to yawn: YAWN; **b.** Latin *hiāre,* to gape, be open: HIATUS; DEHISCE. **2.** Suffixed variant form **ghə-smn̥* in Greek *khasma,* yawning gulf, chasm: CHASM. **3.** Suffixed variant form **ghə-n-yo-* in Greek *khainein,* to gape: ACHENE. **4.** Labial extensions: **a.** Old Norse *gap,* chasm: GAP; **b.** Old Norse *gapa,* to open the mouth: GAPE; **c.** Old Norse *geispa,* to yawn: GASP. **5.** Germanic **gil-* in Old Norse *gil,* ravine, chasm: GILL[3]. **6.** Germanic **gīr-,* vulture (< "voracious or yawning bird"), in Old High German *gīr,* vulture (> German *Geier*): LAMMERGEIER. [Pok. 2. *ghē-* 419.]

ghaido-. A goat. Germanic **gaitaz* in Old English *gāt,* goat: GOAT. [Pok. *ghaido-* 409.]

ghais-. To adhere, hesitate. Form **ghais-ē-* in Latin *haerēre,* to stick, cling: HESITATE; ADHERE, COHERE, INHERE. [Pok. *ghais-* 410.]

ghaiso-. A stick, spear. **1.** Germanic **gaizaz* in: **a.** Old English *gār,* spear: GORE[1]; (GARFISH), GARLIC; **b.** compound **nabō-gaizaz,* tool for piercing wheel hubs (**nabō,* hub; see **nobh-**); **c.** Old Norse *geirr,* spear (in *geirfalki,* gyrfalcon, akin to the source of Old French *girfaut*): GYRFALCON. **2.** Germanic **gaizō* in Old English *gāra,* corner, point of land: GORE[2]. [Pok. *ghaiso-* 410.]

ghait-. Curly or wavy hair. Possible root. Suffixed form

ghait-ā in Greek *khaitē,* long hair: CHAETA; (CHAETOGNATH). [Pok. *ghait-ā-* 410.]

ghalgh-. Branch, rod. Germanic **galgōn-* in: **a.** Old English *g(e)alga,* cross, gallows: GALLOWS; **b.** Old North French *gauge,* gauge: GAUGE. [Pok. *ghalgh-* 411.]

ghans-. Goose. **1.** Germanic **gans-* (nominative plural **gansiz*) in: **a.** Old English *gōs* (nominative plural *gēs*), goose: GOOSE[1]; (GOSHAWK); **b.** Old Norse *gās,* goose, diminutive *gæslingr,* gosling: GOSLING. **2.** Germanic **ganr-* in Old English *ganra, gandra,* gander: GANDER. **3.** Germanic **ganōtōn-* in Old English *ganot,* gannet: GANNET. **4.** Suffixed form **ghans-er-* in Latin *ānser* (< **hanser*), goose: ANSERINE; MERGANSER. **5.** Basic form **ghans-* in Greek *khēn,* goose: CHENOPOD. [Pok. *ghans-* 412.]

ghasto-. Rod, staff. **1.** Variant form **ghazdh-* in Germanic **gazdaz* in: **a.** Old English *gierd, gerd,* staff, twig, measuring rod: YARD[1]; **b.** Old Norse *gaddr,* rod, goad, spike: GAD[2]. **2.** Form **ghast-ā-* in Latin *hasta,* spear: HASLET, HASTATE. [Pok. 1. *ghasto-* 412.]

ghē-. To release, let go; (in the middle voice) to be released, go. Contracted from **gheə-*. **1.** Germanic variant form **gaian* in Old English *gān,* to go: GO; AGO, FOREGO[1], FORGO. **2.** Suffixed form **ghē-ro-* in Latin *hērēs,* heir (? < "orphan" < "bereft"): HEIR, HEREDITAMENT, HEREDITY, HERITAGE; INHERIT. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **ghō-ro-,* "empty space," possibly in: **a.** Greek *khōros,* place, country, particular spot: CHOROGRAPHY; **b.** Greek denominative *khōrein,* to move, go, spread about, make room for: -CHORE; ANCHORITE. **4.** Perhaps suffixed zero-grade form **ghə-l-* in Greek *khalan,* to slacken, let down (but this is more likely of unknown origin): CALANDO, CHALONE; ACHALASIA. **5.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ghə-t(w)ā-* in Germanic **gatwōn-,* a going, in Old Norse *gata,* path, street: GAIT. [Pok. *ghē-* 418.]

ghebh-el-. Head. **1.** Germanic **gablaz,* top of a pitched roof, in Old Norse *gafl,* gable: GABLE. **2.** Dissimilated form **khephel-* in Greek *kephalē,* head: CEPHALIC, CEPHALO-, -CEPHALOUS; ENCEPHALO-, ENKEPHALIN, HYDROCEPHALUS. [Pok. *ghebh-el-* 423.]

ghedh-. To unite, join, fit. **1.** Lengthened o-grade form **ghōdh-* in Germanic **gōdaz,* "fitting, suitable," in Old English *gōd,* good: GOOD. **2.** Germanic **gadurī,* "in a body," in Old English *tōgædere* (*tō,* to; see **de-**), together: TOGETHER. **3.** Germanic **gadurōn,* "to come or bring together," in Old English *gad(e)rian,* to gather: GATHER. [Pok. *ghedh-* 423.]

ghei-[1]. To propel, prick. **1.** Suffixed and extended o-grade form **ghoidh-ā* in Germanic **gaidō,* goad, spear, in Old English *gād,* goad: GOAD. **2.** Suffixed form **ghei-s-* perhaps in nasalized zero-grade form **ghi-n-s-* in Sanskrit *hiṃsati,* he injures: AHIMSA. [Pok. 1. *ghei-* 424.]

ghei-[2]. Theoretical base of **ghyem-, *ghiem-,* winter. **1.** Form **ghiem-* in Latin *hiems,* winter: HIEMAL. **2.** Suffixed variant form **gheim-ri-no-* in Latin *hībernus,* pertaining to winter: HIBERNACULUM, HIBERNATE. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ghim-ar-ya,* "female animal one year (winter) old," in Greek *khimaira,* she-goat: CHIMERA. [Pok. 2. *ghei-* 425.]

gheis-. Used of the emotion of fear or amazement (original part of speech uncertain). Suffixed o-grade form **ghois-do-* in Germanic **gaistaz,* a ghost, in: **a.** Old English *gāst,* ghost: GHOST; AGHAST; **b.** Old High German *geist,* ghost: POLTERGEIST; **c.** Germanic denominative **gaistjan* in Old English *gǣstan,* to scare: GAST. [Pok. *gheis-* 427.]

ghel-[1]. To call. **1.** Germanic **gel-, *gal-,* in: **a.** Old English *gellan, giellan,* to sound, shout: YELL; **b.** Old English *gielpan,* to boast, exult: YELP; **c.** Old English *galan,* to sing: NIGHTINGALE. **2.** Reduplicated form **ghi-ghl-* in Greek *kikhlē,* thrush, later also the name for a kind of wrasse (a sea fish that has bright colors and jagged waving fins, reminiscent of the plumage of a bird): CICHLID. **3.** Greek *khelidwōn, khelidōn,* the swallow: CELANDINE. [Pok. *ghel-* 428.]

ghel-[2]. To shine; with derivatives referring to colors, bright materials (probably "yellow metal"), and bile or gall. **I.** Words denoting colors. **1.** Suffixed form **ghel-wo-* in Germanic **gelwaz* in Old English *gealu,* yellow: YELLOW. **2.** Suffixed variant form **ghlō-ro-* in Greek *khlōros,* green, greenish yellow: CHLORO-; CHLORITE[1]. **3.** Suffixed variant form **ghlo-wo-* in Greek *khloos* (< **khlo-wo-s*), green color: CHLOASMA. **4.** O-grade form **ghol-* in Russian *zola,* ashes (from their color): PODZOL. **II.** Words denoting gold. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ghl̥-to-* in Germanic **gultham,* gold, in: **a.** Old English *gold,* gold: GOLD; **b.** denominative verb **gulthjan* in Old English *gyldan,* to gild: GILD[1]; **c.** Middle Dutch *gulden,* golden: GUILDER, GULDEN; **d.** Old Norse *gulinn,* golden, akin to the possible source of Middle English *gollan,* yellow flower: GOWAN. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **ghol-to-* in Polish *złoto,* gold: ZLOTY. **3.** Suffixed full-grade form **ghel-i-* in the unknown Iranian source of Syriac *zarnīkā,* orpiment: ARSENIC. **III.** Words denoting bile. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **ghol-no-* in Germanic **gallōn-,* bile, in Old English *gealla,* gall: GALL[1]. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **ghol-ā* in Greek *kholē,* bile: CHOLE-, CHOLER, (CHOLERA); ACHOLIA, MELANCHOLY. **3.** Suffixed full-grade form **ghel-n-* in Latin *fel,* bile: FELON[2]. **IV.** A range of Germanic words (where no preforms are given, the words are late creations). **1.** Germanic **glaimiz* in Old English *glǣm,* bright light, gleam: GLEAM. **2.** Middle High German *glimsen,* to gleam, akin to the source of Middle English *glimsen,* to glimpse: GLIMPSE. **3.** Swedish dialectal *glinta,* to shine, akin to the source of Middle English *glent,* a glint: GLINT. **4.** Swedish *glimra,* akin to the source of Middle English *glimeren,* to glimmer: GLIMMER. **5.** Old Norse *glitra,* to shine: GLITTER. **6.** Old English *glisnian,* to shine: GLISTEN. **7.** Middle Dutch *glisteren,* to shine: GLISTER. **8.** Germanic **glasam,* glass, in Old English *glæs,* glass: GLASS, GLAZE. **9.** Germanic **glaz-* in Middle Low German *glaren,* to glisten, akin to the source of Middle English *glaren,* to glitter, stare: GLARE[1]. **10.** Icelandic *glossi,* a spark, perhaps akin to the source of GLOSS[1]. **11.** Old High German *glanz,* bright: GLANCE[2]. **12.** Old Norse *glöggr,* clear-sighted: GLEG. **13.** Germanic **gladaz* in Old English *glæd,* shining, joyful: GLAD. **14.** Germanic **gleujam* in Old English *glēo,* sport, merriment: GLEE. **15.** Old English *glēd,* ember: GLEED. **16.** Germanic **glō-* in: **a.** Old English *glōwan,* to glow: GLOW; **b.** Norwegian dialectal *glora,* to gleam, stare, akin to the probable source of Middle English *gloren,* to gleam, stare: GLOWER; **c.** Old Norse *glotta,* to smile (scornfully), perhaps akin to the source of GLOAT. **17.** Germanic **glō-m-* in Old English *glōm,* twilight: GLOAMING. **18.** Possibly distantly related is Germanic **glīdan,* to glide, in: **a.** Old English *glīdan,* to slip, glide: GLIDE; **b.** Old French *glier,* to glide: GLISSADE; **c.** Old High German *glītan,* to glide: GLITCH; **d.** derivative Germanic **glidōn-* in Old English *glida,* kite (< "gliding, hovering bird"): GLEDE. **19.** Middle Low German *glibberich,* slippery, possibly akin to the source of GLIB. [Pok. 1. *ĝhel-* 429.]

ghel-[3]. To cut. **1.** Germanic **galdjan,* to castrate, in Old Norse *gelda,* to castrate, and *geldingr,* a castrated animal: GELD[1], (GELDING). **2.** Germanic **gulti-* in Old Norse *gyltr,* a sow (< "castrated pig"): GILT[2]. [Pok. 2. *ĝhel-* 434.]

gheldh-. To pay. Only in Germanic and Slavic. **1.** Germanic **geldam,* payment, in: **a.** Old English *geld, gield,* payment, service: GELD[2]; DANEGELD, WERGELD; **b.** Old High German *gelt,* payment, reward: GELT[1]. **2.** Germanic **geldan,* to pay, in Old English *gieldan,* to pay, yield: YIELD. **3.** Germanic **geldjam,* payment, contribution, hence an association founded on contributions, a craftsmen's guild, in Old Norse *gildi,* guild: GUILD. [Pok. *ghel-tō* 436.]

ghelegh-. A metal. Possible root of Greek *khalkos,*

copper; which, however, is more likely borrowed from an unknown source: CHALCID, CHALCOCITE; CHALCOPYRITE, CHALCOSIS. [Pok. *ghelegh-* 435.]

gheləd-. Hail. Zero-grade form **ghl̥d-* in Greek *khalaza* (< **khalad-ya*), a hailstone, hard lump, also a small cyst: CHALAZA, CHALAZION. [Pok. *gheləd-* 435.]

ghelū-. Tortoise. Suffixed form **ghel-ōnā* in Greek *khelōnē,* tortoise: CHELONIAN. [Pok. *ghel-ōu-* 435.]

ghel-unā. Jaw. **1.** Germanic **geliz* in Old Norse **gil,* gill of a fish, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *gile,* gill: GILL[1]. **2.** Suffixed variant form **ghel-wo-* in Greek *kheilos,* lip: CHEILOSIS, CHILOPOD. [Pok. *ghelunā* 436.]

ghen-. To gnaw. Hypothetical base of various Germanic forms. **1.** Germanic **gnagan* in: **a.** Old English *gnagan,* to gnaw: GNAW; **b.** Old Norse *gnaga,* to bite, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of NAG[1]. **2.** Suffixed Germanic form **gnag-sk-* in **(g)naskōn* in Old High German *nascon,* to nibble: NOSH. **3.** Perhaps related is Germanic **gnatt-,* "biting insect," in Old English *gnæt,* gnat: GNAT. [Pok. *ghen-* 436.]

ghend-. Also **ghed-.** To seize, take. **1.** Germanic **getan* in: **a.** Old Norse *geta,* to get: GET; **b.** compound **bigetan* (**bi-,* intensive prefix; see **ambhi**), to acquire, in Old English *begietan,* to get, beget: BEGET; **c.** compound **fer-getan* (**fer-,* prefix denoting rejection; see **per[1]**), "to lose one's hold," forget, in Old English *forg(i)etan,* to forget: FORGET. **2.** Germanic **getisōn,* "to try to get," aim at, in Old Swedish *gissa,* to guess, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *gessen,* to guess: GUESS. **3.** Basic form **ghend-* in Latin *prendere, prehendere* (*pre-, prae-,* before; see **per[1]**), to get hold of, seize, grasp: PREHENSILE, PREHENSION, PRISON, PRIZE[2], (PRIZE[3]), (PRY[2]); APPREHEND, (APPRENTICE), (APPRISE), COMPREHEND, COMPRISE, EMPRISE, ENTERPRISE, (ENTREPRENEUR), MISPRISION, PREGNABLE, REPREHEND, (REPRISAL), (REPRISE), SURPRISE. **4.** Form **ghed-* in Latin *praeda,* booty (< **prai-heda,* "something seized before"; *prai-, prae-,* before; see **per[1]**): PREDATORY, PREY, SPREE; DEPREDATE, OSPREY. [Pok. *ghend-* 437.]

ghendh-. Abscess, boil. Zero-grade form **ghn̥dh-* in Germanic **gund-* in Old English *gund,* pus: GROUNDSEL[1]. [Pok. *ghendh-* 438.]

ghengh-. To go, walk. **1.** Germanic **gang-,* a going, in: **a.** Old English *gang,* a going: GANG[1]; **b.** Old High German *gang,* a going: GANGUE. **2.** Germanic **gangan,* to go, walk, in Old English *gangan,* to go: GANGLING. [Pok. *ghengh-* 438.]

gher-[1]. To grasp, enclose; with derivatives meaning "enclosure." **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ghr̥-dh-* in: **a.** Germanic **gurdjan* in Old English *gyrdan,* to gird: GIRD; **b.** Old English *gyrdel,* girdle: GIRDLE; **c.** Old Norse *gjördh,* girdle, girth: GIRTH. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **ghor-dho-* (in Germanic) or **ghor-to-,* an enclosure, in: **a.** Germanic **gardaz* in *(i)* Old English *geard,* enclosure, garden, yard: YARD[2]; ORCHARD *(ii)* Old Norse *gardhr,* garden, yard: GARTH *(iii)* Old High German *garto,* garden: KINDERGARTEN *(iv)* Old North French *gardin,* garden: GARDEN *(v)* compound **midja-gardaz,* "middle zone," earth (see **medhyo-**); **b.** Latin *hortus,* garden: HORTICULTURE, ORCHARD, ORTOLAN. **3.** Prefixed and suffixed zero-grade form **ko(m)-ghr̥-ti-* (**ko(m)-,* collective prefix, "together"; see **kom**) in Latin *cohors* (stem *cohort-*), enclosed yard, company of soldiers, multitude: COHORT, CORTEGE, COURT, COURTEOUS, COURTESAN, (COURTESY), COURTIER, (CURTILAGE), (CURTSY). **4.** Perhaps suffixed o-grade form **ghor-o-* in Greek *khoros,* dancing ground (? perhaps originally a special enclosure for dancing), dance, dramatic chorus: (CHOIR), (CHORAL), (CHORALE), CHORIC, (CHORISTER), CHORUS; CHORAGUS, TERPSICHORE. [Pok. 4. *gher-* 442, *gherd-* 444.]

gher-[2]. To call out. Extended root **ghrēd-.* Germanic **grōtjan* in Old English *grētan,* to speak to, greet: GREET. [Pok. 1. *gher-* 439.]

gher-[3]. To shine, glow; gray. Hypothetical base of various Germanic forms. **1.** Germanic **grēwaz,* gray, in: **a.** Old English *græg,* gray: GRAY; **b.** probably Old English *grīghund,* greyhound: GREYHOUND. **2.** Germanic **grīsjaz,* gray, in: **a.** Old French *gris* (> French *gris*), gray: GRISAILLE, (GRISETTE), (GRISON), GRIZZLE; AMBERGRIS; **b.** Medieval Latin *griseus,* gray, grayish: GRISEOUS. [Pok. 3. *ĝher-* 441.]

gher-[4]. To scrape, scratch. **1.** Extended zero-grade form **ghr(ə)-k-* in: **a.** Greek *kharax,* a pointed stake, also a kind of sea bream: CHARACIN; **b.** Greek *kharassein,* to sharpen, notch, carve, cut: CHARACTER, GASH. **2.** Extended form **ghers-* in suffixed zero-grade form **ghr̥s-to-* perhaps (but unlikely) in Sanskrit *ghaṭṭaḥ,* ghat: GHAT. See also extensions **ghrēi-** and **ghrēu-.** [Pok. 2. *ĝher-* 439.]

gher-[5]. To like, want. **1.** Suffixed form **gher-n-* in Germanic **gernjan* in Old English *giernan, gyrnan,* to strive, desire, yearn: YEARN. **2.** Extended form **ghrē-* possibly in: **a.** Germanic **grēduz,* hunger, forming **grēdagaz,* hungry, in Old English *grēdig,* hungry, covetous, greedy: GREEDY; **b.** Greek *khrē,* it is necessary, whence *krēsthai,* to lack, want, use: CATACHRESIS, CHRESARD, CHRESTOMATHY. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ghr̥-tā-* in Latin *hortārī,* to urge on, encourage (< "to cause to strive or desire"): HORTATIVE; EXHORT. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ghr̥-i-* in Greek *kharis,* grace, favor: CHARISMA; EUCHARIST. [Pok. 1. *ĝher-* 440.]

gherə-. Gut, entrail. **1.** Suffixed form **gherə-no-* in Germanic **garnō,* string, in Old English *gearn,* yarn: YARN. **2.** Suffixed form **gherə-n-* in Latin *hernia,* "protruded viscus," rupture, hernia: HERNIA. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **ghorə-d-* in Greek *khordē,* gut, string: (CHORD[2]), CORD, (CORDON); HARPSICHORD, TETRACHORD. **4.** O-grade form **ghorə-* in Greek *khorion,* intestinal membrane, afterbirth: CHORION. **5.** Possible suffixed zero-grade form **ghr̥-u-* in Latin *haruspex* (*-spex,* "he who sees" < **spek-,* "to see"; see **spek-**), "he who inspects entrails," diviner (but perhaps borrowed from Etruscan): HARUSPEX. [Pok. 5. *ĝher-* 443.]

ghers-. To bristle. **1.** Extended zero-grade form **ghr̥zd-,* prickly plant, in: **a.** Germanic **gorst-* in Old English *gorst,* furze, gorse: GORSE; **b.** Latin *hordeum,* barley: ORGEAT. **2.** Lengthened-grade form **ghēr(s)-* in Latin *hēr, ēr,* hedgehog: URCHIN. **3.** Suffixed lengthened-grade form **ghēr(s)-ūkā* in Latin *ērūca,* caterpillar: ROCKET[2]. **4.** Suffixed full-grade form **gher-tu-,* remade to **hirsu-* in Latin *hirsūtus,* bristly, shaggy, hairy: HIRSUTE. **5.** Suffixed full-grade form **ghers-k^{w}o-* in Latin *hispidus* (probably a dialectal borrowing), bristly, shaggy, prickly: HISPID. **6.** Suffixed o-grade form **ghors-eyo-* in Latin *horrēre,* to bristle, shudder, be terrified, look frightful: HORROR; ABHOR, ORDURE. **7.** Suffixed full-grade form **ghers-o-* in Greek *khersos,* dry land: CHERSONESE. [Pok. *ĝhers-* 445.]

gheslo-. Seen by some as a base for words meaning "thousand." **1.** Suffixed form **ghesl-yo-* in Greek *khilioi,* thousand: CHILIAD, KILO-. **2.** Latin *mīlle,* thousand, which has been analyzed as **smī-,* "one" + a form **ghslī-,* is of obscure origin: MIL[1], MIL[2], MILE, MILLENARY, MILLESIMAL, MILLI-, MILLIEME, MILLION; MILFOIL, MILLENNIUM, MILLEPORE, MILLIARY, MILLIPEDE. [Pok. *ĝhéslo-* 446.]

ghesor-. Hand. Reduced form **ghesr-* in Greek *kheir,* hand: CHIRO-; (CHIRURGEON), ENCHIRIDION, (SURGEON), SURGERY. [Pok. 1. *ĝhesor-* 447.]

gheu-. To pour, pour a libation. **I.** Extended form **gheud-.* **1.** Zero-grade form **ghud-* in Germanic **gut-* in Old English *guttas,* intestines: GUT. **2.** Nasalized zero-grade form **ghu-n-d-* in Latin *fundere,* to pour: FOISON, FONDANT, FONDUE, FONT[2], FOUND[2], FUNNEL, FUSE[2], FUSILE, FUSION; AFFUSION, CIRCUMFUSE, CONFOUND, CONFUSE, DIFFUSE, EFFUSE, INFUSE, PERFUSE, PROFUSE, REFUND[1], (REFUSE[1]), (REFUSE[2]), SUFFUSE,

TRANSFUSE. **II.** Extended form **gheus-*. **1.** Germanic zero-grade form **gus-* in: **a.** suffixed form **gustiz* in Old Norse *gustr,* a cold blast of wind: GUST[1]; **b.** Icelandic *gusa,* to gush, perhaps akin to Middle English *gushen,* to gush: GUSH. **2.** Germanic suffixed o-grade form **gausjan* in Old Norse *geysa,* to gush: GEYSER. **III.** Suffixed form **gheu-ti-* in Latin *fūtilis,* "(of a vessel) easily emptied, leaky," hence untrustworthy, useless: FUTILE. **IV.** Basic form **gheu-* in Greek *khein,* to pour: CHOANA, CHYLE, (CHYME); CHOANOCYTE, ECCHYMOSIS, PARENCHYMA. [Pok. *gheu-* 447.]

ghēu-. To yawn, gape. Compare **ghāi-**. **1.** Germanic suffixed form *gō-ma-* in Old English *gōma,* palate, jaw: GUM[2]. **2.** Variant form **ghau-* in Greek *khaos,* chasm, empty space, chaos: CHAOS, GAS. [Pok. *ghēu-* 449.]

gheu(ə)-. To call, invoke. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghu-to-,* "the invoked," god, in Germanic **gudam,* god, in: **a.** Old English *god,* god: GOD; **b.** Germanic **gud-igaz,* possessed by a god, in Old English *gydig, gidig,* possessed, insane: GIDDY. [Pok. *ghau-* 413.]

ghō. Behind, after. Slavic **za* in Russian *za,* by, to: SASTRUGA. [Pok. *ĝhō* 451.]

ghos-ti-. Stranger, guest, host; properly "someone with whom one has reciprocal duties of hospitality." **1.** Basic form **ghos-ti-* in: **a.** Germanic **gastiz* in Old Norse *gestr,* guest: GUEST; **b.** Latin *hostis,* enemy (< stranger): HOST[2], (HOSTILE). **2.** Compound **ghos-pot-, *ghos-po(d)-,* "guest-master," one who symbolizes the relationship of reciprocal obligation (**pot-,* master; see **poti-**), in Latin *hospes* (stem *hospit-*), host, guest, stranger: (HOSPICE), (HOSPITAL), (HOSPITALITY), HOST[1], (HOSTAGE), (HOSTEL), (HOSTLER). See also **xenos**. [Pok. *ghosti-s* 453.]

ghow-ē-. To honor, revere, worship. **1.** Germanic **gawōn* in Old Norse *gā,* to heed: GAWK. **2.** Basic form **ghow-ē-* in Latin *favēre,* to favor, be favorable: FAVOR, (FAVORITE). [Pok. *ghou̯(ē)-* 453.]

ghrē-. To grow, become green. Contracted from **ghreə-*. **1.** O-grade form **ghrō-* in Germanic **grō(w)an* in Old English *grōwan,* to grow: GROW. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **ghrō-nyo-* in Germanic **grōnjaz,* green, in Old English *grēne,* green: GREEN. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ghrə-so-* in Germanic **grasam,* grass, in Old English *græs,* grass: GRASS. [Pok. *ghrē-* 454.]

ghrebh-[1]. To seize, reach. **1.** Zero-grade form **ghr̥bh-* in Sanskrit *gr̥bhṇāti, gr̥hṇāti,* he seizes: SATYAGRAHA. **2.** Parallel (imitative) Germanic creations with base **grab-, *grap-* in: **a.** Middle English *graspen,* to grasp: GRASP; **b.** Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *grabben,* to seize: GRAB[1]. [Pok. 1. *ghrebh-* 455.]

ghrebh-[2]. To dig, bury, scratch. **1.** O-grade form **ghrobh-* in: **a.** Germanic **graban* in *(i)* Old English *grafan,* to dig, engrave, scratch, carve: GRAVE[3]; (ENGRAVE) *(ii)* Old High German *graban,* to dig: GRABEN *(iii)* Old French *graver,* to engrave: GRAVURE; **b.** Germanic **grabam* in Old English *græf,* trench, grave: GRAVE[1]. **2.** Germanic **grub(b)jan* (with secondary ablaut) in Old English **grybban* (> Middle English *grubben*), to dig: GRUB. **3.** Germanic **grōbō* in Middle Dutch *groeve,* ditch: GROOVE. **4.** Perhaps Germanic **greub-* in Low German *greven,* fibrous refuse of tallow: GREAVES. [Pok. 2. *ghrebh-* 455.]

ghredh-. To walk, go. Suffixed zero-grade form *ghr̥dh-yo-* in: **a.** Latin *gradī* (past participle *gressus*), to walk, go: GRESSORIAL; AGGRESS, CONGRESS, DEGRESSION, DIGRESS, EGRESS, INGRESS, PLANTIGRADE, PROGRESS, REGRESS, RETROGRESS, TRANSGRESS; **b.** Latin *gradus* (< deverbative **grad-u-*), step, stage, degree, rank: GRADE; CENTIGRADE, DEGRADE, DEGREE, RETROGRADE. [Pok. *ghredh-* 456.]

ghrēi-. To rub. A derivative of **gher-[4]**. **1.** Germanic **gris-,* to frighten (< "to grate on the mind"), in Old English *grislic,* terrifying: GRISLY. **2.** Germanic **grīm-,* smear, in Middle Dutch *grīme,* grime, akin to the source of Middle English *grime,* grime: GRIME. **3.** Extended form **ghrīs-* in Greek *khriein,* to anoint: CHRISM, CHRIST, CHRISTEN, (CHRISTIAN); (CHRISTMAS). [Pok. *ghrēi-* 457.]

ghreib-. To grip. **1.** Germanic **grip-* in Old English *gripe,* grasp, and *gripa,* handful: GRIP[1]. **2.** Germanic **grīpan* in: **a.** Old English *grīpan,* to grasp: GRIPE; **b.** Old French *gripper,* to seize: GRIPPE. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **ghroib-eyo-* in Germanic **graipjan* in Old English *grāpian,* to feel for, grope: GROPE. [Pok. *ghreib-* 457.]

ghrem-. Angry. **1.** Germanic **grimmaz* in: **a.** Old English *grim(m),* fierce, severe: GRIM; **b.** Old French *grimace,* a grimace: GRIMACE. **2.** Germanic **grum-* in Middle Dutch *grommen,* to mutter angrily, probably akin to Middle English *grummen,* to grumble: GRUMBLE. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **ghrom-o-* in Russian *grom,* thunder: POGROM. [Pok. 2. *ghrem-* 458.]

ghrendh-. To grind. **1.** Germanic **grindan* in Old English *grindan,* to grind: GRIND. **2.** Germanic **grinst-,* a grinding, in Old English *grīst,* the action of grinding: GRIST. **3.** Latin *frēnum* (< *frendere,* to grind), horse's bit (on which its teeth grind), bridle: FRENULUM, FRENUM; REFRAIN[1]. **4.** Variant form **ghrend-* is sometimes but improbably regarded as the root of Greek *khondros,* granule, groats, hence cartilage: CHONDRO-; HYPOCHONDRIA, MITOCHONDRION. [Pok. *ghren-* 459.]

ghrēu-. To rub, grind. Extension of **gher-[4]**. **1.** Germanic **greut-* in Old English *grēot,* sand, gravel: GRIT. **2.** Germanic **grut-* in Old English *grotan,* pieces of hulled grain, groats: GROATS. **3.** Germanic **grūt-* in: **a.** Old English *grūt,* coarse meal: GROUT; **b.** Old French *gruel,* porridge: GRUEL. **4.** Germanic **grautaz,* coarse, thick (< "coarsely ground"), in: **a.** Old English *grēat,* coarse, thick, bulky, large: GREAT; **b.** Middle Dutch *groot,* thick: GROAT. **5.** Germanic **grūw-,* to recoil from (< "to be offended, be grated on by"), in Middle Dutch *grūwen,* to abhor, akin to Middle English *grue,* horrible: GRUESOME. **6.** Variant form **ghrow-* in Greek *khrōs,* skin (< "rough surface" ?), hence flesh, complexion, color: RHODOCHROSITE. **7.** Suffixed variant form **ghrō-mn̥* in Greek *khrōma,* skin, complexion, color (semantic development as in **6.** above): CHROMA, CHROMATIC, CHROMATO-, CHROME, -CHROME, (CHROMIUM), CHROMO-; ACHROMATIC. **8.** Probably Celtic **graw-* in Old French *grave, greve,* coarse sand, gravel: GRAVEL. **9.** Probably Latin **grau-,* to touch, graze, in *con-gruere,* to agree (*com-,* together; see **kom**): CONGRUENT. [Pok. 2. *ghrēu-* 460.]

ghwer-. Wild beast. **1.** Suffixed form **ghwer-o-* in Latin *ferus,* wild: FERAL, FIERCE. **2.** Compound **ghwero-ə̆k^{w}-,* "of wild aspect" (**-ə̆k^{w}-,* "-looking"; see **ok^{w}-**), in Latin *ferōx* (stem *ferōc-*), fierce: FEROCIOUS. **3.** Lengthened-grade form **ghwēr-* in Greek *thēr,* wild beast: TREACLE; THEROPOD. [Pok. *ghu̯ĕr-* 493.]

gladh-. Smooth. Suffixed form **gladh-ro-* in Latin *glaber,* smooth, bald: GABRO, (GLABELLA), GLABROUS.

gleubh-. To cut, cleave. **1.** Germanic **kleuban* in Old English *clēofan,* to split, cleave: CLEAVE[1]. **2.** Germanic **klub-,* a splitting, in: **a.** Old English *clufu,* clove (of garlic): CLOVE[2]; **b.** Middle Dutch *clove,* a cleft: KLOOF. **3.** Germanic **klaubri-* in: **a.** Old Norse *kleyfr,* easy to split, perhaps akin to Middle English *cliver,* "expert in seizing," skillful: CLEVER; **b.** Old Norse *klofi,* a cleft, akin to English *clevi,* "cleft instrument," clevis: CLEVIS. **4.** Zero-grade form **glubh-* in Greek *gluphein,* to carve: GLYPH, GLYPTIC; ANAGLYPH, HIEROGLYPHIC. **5.** Suffixed zero-grade form **glubh-mā-* in Latin *glūma,* husk of grain: GLUME. [Pok. *gleubh-* 401.]

glōgh-. Thorn, point. **1.** Suffixed form **glōgh-i-* in Greek *glōkhis,* barb of an arrow: GLOCHIDIUM. **2.** Suffixed form **glōgh-ya* in Greek *glōssa, glōtta,* tongue, hence also language: GLOSS[2], (GLOSSARY), GLOTTIS; BUGLOSS, GLOSSOLALIA, ISOGLOSS, POLYGLOT, PROGLOTTID. [Pok. *glōgh-* 402.]

gnō-. To know. Contracted from **gnoə-*. **1.** Variant form **gnē-* in Germanic **knē(w)-* in Old English *cnāwan,* to know: KNOW. **2.** Zero-grade form **gn̥ə-* in: **a.** Germanic

kunnan* in Old English *cunnan,* to know, know how to, be able to (Old English first and third singular *can* from Germanic **kann* from o-grade **gonə-*): CAN[1], CON[2], CUNNING; **b. Germanic causative verb **kannjan,* to make known, in Old English *cennan,* to declare, and Old Norse *kenna,* to name (in a formal poetic metaphor): KEN, KENNING; **c.** Germanic **kunthaz* in Old English *cūth,* known, well-known, usual, excellent, familiar: (COUTH); UNCOUTH; **d.** Germanic **kunthithō* in Old English *cȳth(the), cȳththu,* knowledge, acquaintance, friendship, kinfolk: KITH. **3.** Suffixed form **gnō-sko-* in Latin *(g)nōscere, cognōscere,* to get to know, get acquainted with: NOTICE, NOTIFY, NOTION, NOTORIOUS; (ACQUAINT), COGNITION, (COGNIZANCE), (CONNOISSEUR), (QUAINT), RECOGNIZE. **4.** Suffixed form **gnō-ro-* in Latin *ignōrāre,* not to know, to disregard (*i-* for *in-,* not; see **ne**): IGNORANT, IGNORE. **5.** Suffixed form **gnō-dhli-* in Latin *nōbilis,* knowable, known, famous, noble: NOBLE. **6.** Reduplicated and suffixed form **gi-gnō-sko-* in Greek *gignōskein,* to know, think, judge (and **gnō-* in *gnōmōn,* a judge, interpreter): GNOME[2], GNOMON, GNOSIS; AGNOSIA, DIAGNOSIS, PATHOGNOMIC, PHYSIOGNOMY, PROGNOSIS. **7.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gn̥ə-ro-* in Latin *gnārus,* knowing, expert, whence *narrāre* (< **gnarrāre*), to tell, relate: NARRATE. (**8.** Traditionally but improbably referred here are: **a.** Latin *nota,* a mark, note, sign, cipher, shorthand character: NOTE; ANNOTATE, CONNOTE, PROTHONOTARY; **b.** Latin *norma,* carpenter's square, rule, pattern, precept: NORM, NORMA, NORMAL; ABNORMAL, ENORMOUS.) [Pok. 2. *gen-* 376.]

gras-. To devour. **1.** Germanic **krasjōn-,* fodder, in Old English *cresse, cærse,* cress: CRESS. **2.** Suffixed form **gras-men* in Latin *grāmen,* "fodder," grass: GRAMA, GRAMINEOUS. **3.** Suffixed form **gras-ter-,* "the devourer," dissimilated in Greek *gastēr,* stomach, belly: (GASTRIC), GASTRO-, GASTRULA; EPIGASTRIUM. **4.** Reduplicated form **gar-gr-* dissimilated in Greek *gangraina,* gangrene: GANGRENE. [Pok. *gras-* 404.]

[grat-. Also **krat-.** To scratch. Germanic root. **1.** Germanic **krattōn* in Middle Dutch *cratsen,* to scrape: SCRATCH. **2.** Germanic **grat-* in Old French *grater,* to scrape: GRATE[1]; REGRATE. [Pok. *gred-* 405.]]

[gravo-. Also **grāfo-.** A designation of rank, later corresponding with the feudal title of count. West Germanic noun. Middle Dutch *grave,* count: MARGRAVE, PALSGRAVE.]

greut-. To compress, push. **1.** Germanic **krūdan* in Old English *crūdan,* to press, hasten: CROWD[1]. **2.** Germanic **krudam* in Old English *crod,* a squeezing (> Middle English *crud, crudde*): CRUD, CURD. [Pok. *greut-* 406.]

gr̥ə-no-. Grain. **1.** Germanic **kornam* in: **a.** Old English *corn,* grain: CORN[1]; **b.** Old English derivative noun *cyrnel,* seed, pip: KERNEL; **c.** Old High German *korn,* grain: EINKORN. **2.** Latin *grānum,* grain: GARNER, GRAIN, GRAM[2], GRANADILLA, GRANARY, GRANGE, GRANITE, GRANULE, GRENADE; FILIGREE. [In Pok. *ĝer-* 390.]

gru-. To grunt. Imitative. **1.** Germanic **grun-* in Old English *grunnian,* to grunt, probably akin to Old English *grunettan,* to grunt: GRUNT. **2.** Germanic intensive form **grunnatjan* in Old High German *grunnizōn,* to grunt: GRUDGE. **3.** Latin *grunnīre, grundīre,* to grunt: GRUNION. [Pok. *gru-* 406.]

gʷā-. Also **gʷem-.** To go, come. **1.** Germanic **kuman* in: **a.** Old English *cuman,* to come: COME; **b.** Germanic **kumōn-,* he who comes, a guest, in compound **wil-kumōn-,* a desirable guest (**wil-,* desirable; see **wel-[2]**), in Old English *wilcuma,* a welcome guest, and *wilcume,* the greeting of welcome: WELCOME; **c.** compound **bi-kuman,* to arrive, come to be (**bi-,* intensive prefix; see **ambhi**), in Old English *becuman,* to become: BECOME. **2.** Suffixed form **gʷ(e)m-yo-* in Latin *venīre,* to come: VENIRE, VENUE; ADVENT, (ADVENTITIOUS), (ADVENTURE), (AVENUE), CIRCUMVENT, CONTRAVENE, CONVENE, (CONVENIENT), (CONVENT), (CONVENTICLE), (CONVENTION), (COVEN), (COVENANT), EVENT, INTERVENE, INVENT, MISADVENTURE, PARVENU, PREVENIENT, PREVENT, PROVENANCE, (PROVENIENCE), REVENANT, REVENUE, SOUVENIR, SUBVENTION, SUPERVENE. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gʷm̥-yo-* in Greek *bainein,* to go, walk, step, with *basis* (< **gʷm̥-ti-*), a stepping, tread, base, and *-batēs* (< **gʷə-to-,* zero-grade of *gʷā-,* contraction of **gʷaə-*), agential suffix, "one that goes or treads, one that is based": BASE[1], BASIS; ABASIA, ACROBAT, ADIABATIC, AMPHISBAENA, ANABAENA, DIABASE, DIABETES, STEREOBATE, STYLOBATE. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gʷ(ə)-u-* in compound form **pres-gʷu-,* "going before" (see **per[1]**). **5.** Basic form **gʷā-* in Greek *bēma,* step, seat, raised platform: BEMA. **6.** Sanskrit *jigāti,* he goes: JUGGERNAUT. [Pok. *gʷā-* 463.]

gʷadh-. To sink. Possible root. **1.** Suffixed form **gʷadh-u-* in Greek *bathus,* deep (> *bathos,* depth): BATHOS, BATHY-. **2.** Greek *benthos,* depth, may be formed on *bathus* by analogy with *penthos,* grief, and *pathos,* passion, suffering (or it may be from an unrelated root **gʷ(e)ndh-*): BENTHOS. **3.** Suffixed variant form **gudh-yo-* in Greek *bussos,* bottom of the sea: ABYSS. [Pok. *gʷădh-* 465.]

gʷēbh-[1]. To dip, sink. Suffixed zero-grade form **gʷəbh-yo-* in Greek *baptein,* to dip: (BAPTIST), BAPTIZE; ANABAPTIST. [Pok. *gʷēbh-* 465.]

gʷēbh-[2]. Hypothetical base of some Germanic words associated with the notion of sliminess. **1.** Middle Dutch *quac-,* unguent, liquid, in obsolete Dutch *quacksalver,* quacksalver: QUACKSALVER. **2.** Low German *quabbeln,* to shake like jelly, tremble, akin to Middle English *quaven,* to tremble: QUAVER. [Pok. 2. *gʷēbh-* 466.]

gʷei-. Also **gʷeiə-.** To live. **I.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gʷi-wo-, *gʷī-wo-* (< **gʷiə-wo-*), living. **1.** Germanic **kwi(k)waz* in: **a.** Old English *cwic, cwicu,* living, alive: QUICK, QUICKSILVER; **b.** as a name for couch grass (from its rapid growth), in Old English *cwice,* couch grass: (COUCH GRASS), QUITCH GRASS. **2. a.** Latin *vīvus,* living, alive: VIVIFY, VIVIPAROUS; **b.** Latin denominative *vīvere,* to live: VIAND, VICTUAL, VIVA, VIVACIOUS, VIVID; CONVIVIAL, REVIVE, SURVIVE. **3.** Further suffixed form **gʷī-wo-tā* in Latin *vīta,* life: VIABLE, VITAL; LIGNUM VITAE, VITAMIN. **II.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gʷiə-o-* in Greek *bios,* life (> *biotē,* way of life): BIO-, BIOTA, BIOTIC; AEROBE, AMPHIBIOUS, ANABIOSIS, CENOBITE, MICROBE, RHIZOBIUM, SAPROBE, SYMBIOSIS. **III.** Variant form **gʷyō-* (< **gʷyoə-*). **1.** Greek *zoē,* life: AZO-, (DIAZO). **2.** Suffixed form **gʷyō-yo-* in Greek *zōon, zōion,* living being, animal: (-ZOA), -ZOIC, ZOO-, ZOON, -ZOON. **IV.** Prefixed and suffixed form **su-gʷiə-es-* (**su-,* well; see **su-**), "living in good condition," in Greek *hugiēs,* healthy: HYGEIA, HYGIENE. [Pok. 3. *gʷei̯-* 467.]

gʷeiə-. To press down, conquer. Sanskrit *jayati,* he conquers: JAIN. [Pok. *gʷeiə-* 469.]

gʷel-[1]. To pierce. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **gʷol-eyo-* in Germanic **kwaljan* in Old English *cwellan,* to kill, destroy: QUELL. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gʷl̥-yo-* in Germanic **kuljan* in Old English **cyllan,* to kill, perhaps the source of Middle English *killen,* to kill: KILL[1]. **3.** Full-grade form **gʷel-* in Greek *belonē,* needle: BELONEPHOBIA. [Pok. 1. *gʷel-* 470.]

gʷel-[2]. To fly; a wing. Possibly in Latin *volāre,* to fly: VOLANT, VOLATILE, VOLE[2], VOLITANT, VOLLEY.

gʷel-[3]. To swallow. Dissimilated to **gel-.* **1.** Germanic **kel-* in Old English *ceolu,* throat, dewlap, perhaps akin to Middle English *cholle,* throat: JOWL[2]. **2.** Germanic **keluz* in Old Norse *kjölr,* keel: KEEL[1]. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gul-ā* in Latin *gula,* gullet, throat, palate: GOLIARD, GULAR, GULES, GULLET. **4.** Extended (expressive) form **glutt-* in: **a.** Latin *gluttīre, glūtīre,* to swallow: GLUT; DEGLUTITION; **b.** Latin *gluttō,* a glutton: GLUTTON. [In Pok. 2. *gel-* 365.]

gʷelbh-. Womb. **1.** Suffixed form **gʷelbh-u-* in Greek *delphus,* womb, whence *delphis,* dolphin (referring to its

shape): DELPHINIUM, DOLPHIN. **2.** Prefixed and suffixed form **sm̥-gʷelbh-o-*, "born of one womb" (**sm̥-*, one; see **sem-**¹), in Greek *adelphos*, brother: -ADELPHOUS. [Pok. *gʷelbh-* 473.]

gʷelə-¹. To throw, reach. Variant **gʷlē-*, contracted from **gʷleə-*. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gʷl̥-n-ə-* in: **a.** Greek *ballein*, to throw (with o-grade **bol-* and variant **blē-*): BALLISTA; AMPHIBOLE, ASTROBLEME, CATABOLISM, DEVIL, (DIABOLIC), (EBLIS), ECBOLIC, EMBLEM, EPIBOLY, (HYPERBOLA), HYPERBOLE, METABOLISM, (PALAVER), PARABLE, (PARABOLA), (PARLEY), (PARLIAMENT), (PARLOR), (PAROL), (PAROLE), PROBLEM, SYMBOL; **b.** Greek *ballizein*, to dance: BALL², (BALLAD), (BALLET), BAYADERE. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **gʷolə-ā* in Greek *bolē*, beam, ray: BOLOMETER. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **gʷolə-sā* in Greek *boulē*, determination, will (< "throwing forward of the mind"), council: BOULE¹; ABULIA. **4.** Suffixed variant zero-grade form **gʷele-mno-* in Greek *belemnos*, dart, javelin: BELEMNITE. [Pok. 2. *gʷel-* 471.]

gʷelə-². An acorn. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gʷl̥ə-nd-* in Latin *glāns* (stem *gland-*), an acorn: GLAND, GLANDERS, (GLANDULAR), GLANS. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gʷl̥ə-no-* in Greek *balanos*, acorn, date: VALONIA; MYROBALAN. [Pok. 3. *gʷel-* 472.]

gʷen-. Woman. **1.** Suffixed form **gʷen-ā-* in: **a.** Germanic **kwenōn-* in Old English *cwene*, woman, prostitute, wife: QUEAN; **b.** Old Irish *ben* (> Irish Gaelic *bean*), woman: BANSHEE; **c.** Persian *zan*, woman: ZENANA. **2.** Suffixed lengthened-grade form **gʷēn-i-* in Germanic **kwēniz*, woman, wife, queen, in Old English *cwēn*, woman, wife, queen: QUEEN. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gʷn-ā-* in Greek *gunē*, woman: GYNO-, -GYNOUS, -GYNY; GYNAECEUM, GYNECOCRACY, (GYNECOLOGY), POLYGYNY. [Pok. *gʷenā* 473.]

gʷerə-¹. Mountain. Possibly o-grade form **gʷorə-* in: **a.** Greek *boreios*, "coming from the north" (? < "coming from the mountains of Thrace, north of Greece"), whence *Boreas*, the north wind: BOREAS; **b.** Greek *Huperboreioi, Huperboreoi*, name of a people living in the far north, variously explained as "they who live beyond the north wind" and "they who live beyond the mountains" (*huper-*, beyond; see **uper**): HYPERBOREAN. [Pok. 3. *gʷer-* 477.]

gʷerə-². Heavy. **I.** Zero-grade form **gʷr̥ə-*. **1.** Suffixed form **gʷr̥ə-u-i-* in Latin *gravis*, heavy, weighty: GRAVE², GRAVID, (GRIEF), GRIEVE; AGGRAVATE, AGGRIEVE. **2.** Suffixed form **gʷr̥ə-u-* in: **a.** Greek *barus*, heavy: BARITE, BARITONE, (BARIUM), BARYON, (BARYSPHERE), BARYTA; **b.** Sanskrit *guru-*, heavy, venerable: GURU. **3.** Suffixed form **gʷr̥ə-es-* in Greek *baros*, weight: BAR², BARO-; CENTROBARIC, ISALLOBAR, ISOBAR. **4.** Possibly **gʷrī-* in Greek *bri-* in compound **u(d)-bri-* (see **ud-**). **II.** Suffixed extended form **gʷrū-to-* in Latin *brūtus*, heavy, unwieldy, dull, stupid, brutish: BRUT, BRUTE. **III.** Suffixed extended form **gʷrī-g-* in: **a.** Celtic **brīg-o-*, strength, in Italian *brio*, vigor: BRIO; **b.** Germanic **krīg-* in Old High German *krēg, chrēg*, stubbornness (> German *Krieg*, war): BLITZKRIEG, SITZKRIEG. **IV.** Suffixed full-grade form **gʷerə-nā-*, millstone, in Old English *cweorn*, quern: QUERN. [Pok. 2. *gʷer-* 476.]

gʷerə-³. To praise (aloud). **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gʷr̥ə-to-* in Latin *grātus*, pleasing, beloved, agreeable, favorable, thankful: GRACE, GRATEFUL, GRATIFY, GRATIS, GRATITUDE, GRATUITY; AGREE, CONGRATULATE, INGRATE, INGRATIATE. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gʷr̥ə-do-*, "he who praises," in Celtic *bardo-*, bard, in Welsh *bardd* and Scottish and Irish Gaelic *bard*, bard: BARD¹. [Pok. 4. *gʷer(ə)-* 478.]

gʷerə-⁴. To swallow. **1.** Possibly suffixed extended form **g(ʷ)ro-gh-* in Germanic **krag-*, throat, in: **a.** Old English **craga*, throat, possible source of Middle English *crawe*, craw: CRAW; **b.** Middle Dutch *crāghe*, throat: SCRAG. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **gʷor-ā-* in Latin *vorāre*, to swallow up: VORACIOUS, -VOROUS; DEVOUR. **3.** Expressive reduplicated form **gʷr̥-g-* in Latin *gurges*, throat, also gulf, whirlpool: GARGET, GORGE, GORGET, GURGITATION; INGURGITATE, REGURGITATE. **4.** Extended form **gʷrō-* (< **gʷroə-*) in Greek *brō-* in: **a.** suffixed reduplicated form *bi-brō-sko-* in Greek *bibrōskein*, to eat: HELLEBORE; **b.** nasalized variant form **bro-n-kh-* in Greek *bronkhos*, windpipe, throat: BRONCHO-, BRONCHUS; **c.** suffixed form **gʷrō-mn̥* in Greek *brōma*, food: THEOBROMINE; **d.** suffixed form **gʷrō-ti-* in Greek *brōsis*, eating: ABROSIA. [Pok. 1. *gʷer-* 474.]

gʷes-. To extinguish. Suffixed variant form **sgʷes-nu-* in Greek *sbennunai*, to extinguish: ASBESTOS. [Pok. *gʷes-* 479.]

gʷet-¹. Resin (?). Only in Germanic and Celtic. Suffixed form **gʷet-u-* in: **a.** Germanic **kwithu-* in Old English *cwudu, cwidu, cudu*, resin, mastic gum, "that which is chewed," cud: CUD, QUID¹; **b.** Celtic **betu-*, birch, birch resin, in Latin *bitumen*, resin (Gaulish loanword): BITUMEN. [Pok. 1. *gʷet-* 480.]

gʷet-². To say, speak. Germanic **kwithan* in Old English *cwethan, becwethan*, to say, speak: BEQUEATH, BEQUEST, QUOTH. [Pok. 2. *gʷet-* 480.]

gʷet-³. Intestine. Suffixed o-grade form **gʷot-olo-* in Latin *botulus*, intestine, sausage: BOTULINUM, BOTULISM, BOWEL; (BOTULIN). [Pok. *gʷet-* 481.]

gʷhedh-. To ask, pray. **1.** Germanic **bidjan*, to entreat, in Old English *biddan*, to ask, pray: BID. **2.** Germanic **bidam*, entreaty in Old English *gebed* (*ge-*, intensive and collective prefix; see **kom**), prayer: BEAD. [Pok. *gʷhedh-* 488, 2. *bhedh-* 114.]

gʷhen-¹. To strike, kill. **1.** O-grade **gʷhon-* in Germanic suffixed form **ban-ōn-* in: **a.** Old English *bana*, slayer, cause of ruin or destruction: BANE; **b.** Middle High German *ban, bane* (> German *Bahn*), way, road (? < "path hewn through woods"): AUTOBAHN. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gʷhn̥-tyā-* in Germanic **gundjō*, war, battle, in: **a.** Old Norse *gunnr*, war: GUN; **b.** compound **gund-fanōn-*, "battle flag" (*fanōn-*, flag; see **pan-**), in Italian *gonfalone*, standard: GONFALON. **3.** Suffixed form **gʷhen-do- in:* **a.** Latin *dēfendere*, to ward off (*dē-*, away; see **de-**): DEFEND, (DEFENSE), (FENCE); **b.** Latin *offendere*, to strike against, be offensive, offend (*ob-*, against; see **epi**): OFFEND, (OFFENSE). **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gʷhn̥-tro-* in Persian *zahr*, poison: BEZOAR. [Pok. 2. *gʷhen-(ə)-* 491, *bhen-* 126.]

gʷhen-². To swell, abound. Suffixed form **gʷhen-eyo-* in Greek *euthenein* (*eu-*, well; see **esu-**), to flourish: EUTHENICS. [Pok. 1. *gʷhen-* 491.]

gʷher-. To heat, warm. **1.** Zero-grade **gʷhr-* with nasal suffix and analogical vocalism in Germanic **brenw-*, to burn, forming **brennan* (intransitive) and *brannjan* (transitive) in: **a.** Old English *beornan, byrnan* (intransitive) and *bærnan* (transitive), to burn: BURN¹; **b.** late Old English *brynstān*, "burning mineral," sulfur (*stān*, stone; see **stei**): BRIMSTONE. **2.** Germanic **brandaz*, a burning, a flaming torch, hence also a sword, in: **a.** Old English *brand*, piece of burning wood, sword: BRAND; **b.** Old Norse *brandr*, piece of burning wood, akin (in the sense "blackened by fire," dark-colored) to the possible Scandinavian source of Middle English *brende*, brindled: BRINDLED; **c.** Dutch *branden*, to burn, distill: BRANDY; **d.** Old French *brand*, sword: BRANDISH. **3.** Suffixed form **gʷher-mo-* in Greek *thermos*, warm, hot (> *thermē*, heat): THERM, -THERM, THERMO-, -THERMY; HYPOTHERMIA. **4.** O-grade form **gʷhor-* in Latin *forceps*, pincers, fire tongs (< "that which holds hot things"; *-ceps*, agential suffix, "-taker"; see **kap-**): FORCEPS, FORCIPATE. **5.** Suffixed o-grade form *gʷhor-no-* in: **a.** Latin *fornus, fornāx*, oven: FORNAX, FURNACE, HORNITO; **b.** probably Latin *fornix*, arch, vault (< "vaulted brick oven"): FORNICATE. [Pok. *gʷher-* 493, *bhereu-* 143.]

gʷhī-. Thread, tendon. Suffixed form **gwhī-slo-* in Latin *fīlum*, thread: FILAMENT, FILAR, FILARIA, FILE¹, FILLET,

FILOSE, FILUM; DEFILE[2], ENFILADE, FILIFORM, FILIGREE, FILOPLUME, PROFILE, PURFLE. [Pok. *gʷheiə-* 489.]

gʷhrē-. To smell, breathe. Contracted from **gʷhreə-*. Germanic suffixed form **brē-thaz* in Old English *brǣth,* odor, exhalation: BREATH, (BREATHE).

gʷhren-. To think. **1.** Greek *phrēn,* the mind, also heart, midriff, diaphragm: (FRANTIC), FRENETIC, FRENZY, -PHRENIA, PHRENO-; EUPHROSYNE, (PHRENITIS). **2.** Extended zero-grade root form **gʷhrṇ-d-* in Greek *phrazein,* to point out, show: PHRASE; HOLOPHRASTIC, METAPHRASE, PARAPHRASE, PERIPHRASIS. [Pok. *gʷhren-* 496.]

gʷḷtur-. Vulture. Possible root. Latin *vultur,* vulture: VULTURE. [Pok. *gʷḷtur(os)* 482.]

gʷō-. To feed. Contracted from **gʷoə-*. Suffixed zero-grade **gʷə-sko-*, Greek **gʷo-sko-*, in Greek *boskein,* to feed: PROBOSCIS. [In Pok. *gʷou-* 482.]

gʷou-. Ox, bull, cow. Nominative singular form **gʷōu-s.* **1.** Germanic **kōuz* (> **kūz*) in Old English *cū, cȳ, cÿe,* cow: COW[1], (KINE); COWSLIP. **2.** Latin *bōs* (stem *bov-*), ox, bull, cow: BEEF, BOVINE, BUGLE[1]; OVIBOS. **3.** Greek *bous,* ox, bull, cow: BOUSTROPHEDON, BUCEPHALUS, BUCOLIC, BULIMIA, BUPRESTID, BUTTER, (BUTYRIC). **4.** Sanskrit *go-, gauḥ,* cow: GAYAL. **5.** Suffixed form **gʷōu-ro-* in Sanskrit *gauraḥ,* wild ox: GAUR. **6.** Zero-grade form **gʷw-ā-* in Greek *hekatombē,* "sacrifice of a hundred oxen" (*hekaton,* hundred; see **dekṃ**): HECATOMB. [Pok. *gʷou-* 482.]

gʷres-. Thick, fat. Perhaps Latin *grossus* (from an uncertain preform), thick: GROCER, GROSCHEN, GROSS, GROSZ; ENGROSS. [Pok. *gʷretso-* 485.]

gyeu-. Also **geu-.** To chew. Germanic **kewwan* in Old English *cēowan,* to chew: CHEW. [Pok. *g(i)eu-* 400.]

[hulē. Forest, timber, hence stuff, matter. Greek noun of unknown origin. -YL, YLEM; HYLOZOISM, METHYLENE.**]**

i-. Pronominal stem. **1.** Germanic **is-līk-*, same (**līk-*, like; see **līk-**), in Old English *ilca,* same: ILK. **2.** Germanic **jaino-, *jeno-*, in Old English *geon,* that: YON. **3.** Germanic **jend-* in Old English *geond,* as far as, yonder: YOND, (YONDER). **4.** Extended forms **yām, *yāi,* in Germanic **jā, *jai,* in Old English *gēa,* affirmative particle, and *gēse,* yes (see **es-**): YEA, YES. **5.** Old English *gīet, gīeta* (preform uncertain), still: YET. **6.** Old English *gif* (preform uncertain), if: IF. **7.** Basic form **i-*, with neuter **id-em,* in Latin *is,* he (neuter *id*), and *īdem,* same: ID, IDEM, (IDENTICAL), IDENTITY; (IDENTIFY). **8.** Suffixed form **i-tero-* in Latin *iterum,* again: ITERATE; (REITERATE). **9.** Suffixed and extended form **it(ə)-em* in Latin *item,* thus, also: ITEM. **10.** Suffixed variant form **e-tero-* (see **ko-**). [Pok. 3. *e-* 281.]

kā-. To like, desire. Contracted from **kaə-*. **1.** Suffixed form **kā-ro-* in: **a.** Germanic **hōraz* (feminine **hōrōn-*), "one who desires," adulterer, in *(i)* Old English *hōre,* whore: WHORE *(ii)* Old Norse compound *hōrdōmr,* whoredom (*-dōmr,* "condition"; see **dhē-[1]**): WHOREDOM; **b.** Latin *cārus,* dear: CARESS, CHARITY, CHERISH. **2.** Suffixed form **kā-mo-* in Sanskrit *kāmaḥ,* love, desire: KAMA; KAMASUTRA. [Pok. *kā-* 515.]

kad-. To fall. Latin *cadere,* to fall, die: CADAVER, CADENCE, CADENT, CADUCOUS, CASCADE, CASE[1], CHANCE, CHUTE; ACCIDENT, CADUCICORN, DECAY, DECIDUOUS, ESCHEAT, INCIDENT, OCCASION, RECIDIVISM. [Pok. 1. *kad-* 516.]

kād-. Sorrow, hatred. Suffixed zero-grade form **kəd-i-* in: **a.** Germanic **hatiz* in Old English *hete,* hate, envy (> Middle English *hate*): HATRED. **b.** Germanic **hatōn* in Old English *hatian,* to hate: HATE; **c.** Germanic **hatjan* in Old French *hair,* to hate: HEINOUS. [Pok. *kād-* 517.]

kādh-. To shelter, cover. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kəd-u-* in Germanic **haduz* in expressive form **hattuz* in Old English *hæt(t),* hat: HAT. **2.** Basic form **kādh-* in: **a.** Germanic **hōda* in Old English *hōd,* hood: HOOD[1]; **b.** Germanic **hōdjan* in Old English *hēdan,* to heed, care for, protect: HEED. [Pok. *kadh-* 516.]

kae-id-. To strike. **1.** Latin *caedere,* to cut, strike: CAESURA, CEMENT, CESTUS[2], CHISEL, -CIDE, SCISSORS; ABSCISE, CIRCUMCISE, CONCISE, DECIDE, EXCISE[2], INCISE, PRECISE, RECISION. **2.** Latin *caelum* (? < **caedum*), sculptor's chisel: CAELUM. [Pok. *(s)k(h)ai-* 917.]

kagh-. To catch, seize; wickerwork, fence. **1.** Germanic **hag-* in: **a.** Old French *hagard,* wild, wild hawk (< "raptor"): HAGGARD; **b.** Germanic **hagōn-* in Old English *haga,* hedge, hawthorn: HAW[2]; **c.** Germanic **hagjō* in Old English *hecg,* hedge: HEDGE. **2.** Suffixed unaspirated form **kag-yon-* in Gaulish *caio,* rampart, retaining wall (> Old French *quai,* quay): (CAY), KEY[2], QUAY. **3.** Possible variant **kogh-* in: **a.** Latin *cohum,* strap from yoke to harness: INCHOATE; **b.** possibly Latin *cōlum,* sieve (< wickerwork), and its derivative *cōlāre,* to filter: COLANDER, COULEE, (COULOIR), CULLIS; PERCOLATE. [Pok. *kagh-* 518.]

kaghlo-. Pebble, hail. Germanic **haglaz* in Old English *hagol, hægel,* hail: HAIL[1]. [Pok. *kaghlo-* 518.]

kai-. Heat. Extended form **kaid-* in: **a.** Germanic **haitaz* in Old English *hāt,* hot: HOT; **b.** Germanic **haitī-* in Old English *hǣtu,* heat: HEAT. [Pok. *kăi-* 519.]

kaiko-. One-eyed. Latin *caecus,* blind: CAECILIAN, CAECUM. [Pok. *kai-ko-* 519.]

kailo-. Whole, uninjured, of good omen. **1.** Germanic **hailaz* in: **a.** Old English *hāl,* hale, whole: HALE[1], WHOLE; **b.** Old English **hālsum,* wholesome (> Middle English *holsom*): WHOLESOME; **c.** Old Norse *heill,* healthy: (HAIL[2]); WASSAIL. **2.** Germanic **hailithō* in Old English *hǣlth,* health: HEALTH. **3.** Germanic **hailjan* in Old English *hǣlan,* to heal: HEAL. **4.** Germanic **hailagaz* in: **a.** Old English *hālig,* holy, sacred: HOLY; **b.** Germanic derivative verb **hailagōn* in Old English *hālgian,* to consecrate, bless: HALLOW. [Pok. *kailo-* 622.]

kaito-. Forest, uncultivated land. **1.** Germanic **haithiz* in Old English *hǣth,* heath, untilled land: HEATH. **2.** Germanic **haithinaz* in: **a.** Old English *hǣthen,* heathen, "savage" (< "one inhabiting uncultivated land"): HEATHEN; **b.** Middle Dutch *heiden,* heathen: HOYDEN. [Pok. *kaito-* 521.]

kak-[1]. To enable, help. Sanskrit *śaknoti,* he is able, he is strong: SHAKTI, SIKH. [Pok. *ḱak-* 522.]

[kak-[2]. A round object, disk. Germanic root. **1.** Old Norse *kaka,* cake: CAKE. **2.** Middle Dutch *koeke,* a cake: COOKY. **3.** Middle Low German *kōke,* cake: COCKAIGNE. **4.** Old High German *kuocho,* cake: KUCHEN, QUICHE. [In Pok. *gag-* 349.]**]**

kakka-. Also **kaka-.** To defecate. Imitative root. **1.** Old Norse **kūka,* to defecate, akin to the source of Middle English *cukken,* to defecate: CUCKING STOOL. **2.** Latin *cacāre,* to defecate: POPPYCOCK. **3.** Greek *kakos,* bad: CACO-; CACODYL, CACOËTHES, CACOPHONOUS, CACOPHONY. [Pok. *kakka-* 521.]

kal-[1]. Cup. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kḷ-ik-* in: **a.** Latin *calix,* cup, goblet: CALIX, CHALICE; **b.** Greek *kulix,* cup: KYLIX. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kḷ-uk-* in Greek *kalux,* seed-vessel, cup: CALYX. [Pok. 7. *kel-* 550.]

kal-[2]. Beautiful. **1.** Suffixed form **kal-wo-* in Greek *kalos,* beautiful: CALLISTO; CALOMEL, CALOYER, KALEIDOSCOPE. **2.** Suffixed form **kal-yo-* in Greek *kallos,* beauty: CALLIGRAPHY, CALLIOPE, CALLIPYGIAN. [Pok. 2. *kal-* 524.]

kal-[3]. Hard. **1.** Latin *callum,* hard skin: (CALLOSE), CALLOUS, CALLUS. **2.** Celtic **kal-eto-* in Welsh *caled,* hard, in *Caledwlch,* Excalibur: EXCALIBUR. [Pok. 1. *kal-* 523.]

kamer-. To bend; a vault. **1.** Greek *kamara,* a vault: (CABARET), CAMARILLA, (CAMERA), CHAMBER, (COMRADE); (BICAMERAL). **2.** Persian *kamar,* waist, girdle, loins, something arched: CUMMERBUND. [Pok. *kam-er-* 524.]

kamp-. To bend. **1.** Suffixed form **kamp-ā* in Greek *kampē,* a bending, a winding: (GAM[2]), (GAMBADO[2]), (GAM-

BIT), GAMBOL, (GAMBREL), (GAMMON[3]), (JAMB). **2.** Suffixed form **kamp-ulo-* in Greek *kampulos,* bent: CAMPYLOTROPOUS. [Pok. *kam-p-* 525.]

kan-. To sing. **1.** Germanic **han(e)nī* in Old English *hen(n),* hen: HEN. **2.** Latin *canere,* to sing (> *cantāre,* to sing): CANOROUS, CANT[2], CANTABILE, CANTICLE, CANTILLATE, (CANTO), CANTOR, CANZONE, CHANT; ACCENT, DESCANT, ENCHANT, (INCANTATION), INCENTIVE, PRECENTOR, RECANT. **3.** Latin *oscen,* a singing bird used in divination (< **obs-cen,* "one that sings before the augurs"; *ob-,* before; see **epi**): OSCINE. **4.** Suffixed form **kan-men-* in Latin *carmen,* song, poem: CHARM[1]. [Pok. *kan-* 525.]

kand-. To shine. **1.** Suffixed (stative) form **kand-ē-* in Latin *candēre,* to shine: CANDENT, CANDID, (CANDIDA), (CANDIDATE), CANDLE, CANDOR; INCANDESCE. **2.** Latin transitive **candere,* to kindle, in compound *incendere,* to set fire to, kindle (*in-,* in; see **en**): (INCENDIARY), INCENSE. [Pok. *kand-* 526.]

kannabis. Hemp. Late Indo-European word borrowed from an unknown source. **1.** Germanic **hanipiz* in Old English *henep, hænep,* hemp: HEMP. **2.** Greek *kannabis,* hemp: CANNABIS, (CANVAS).

kanto-. A corner, a bending. Celtic **cantos,* rim, border, in Latin *cantus, canthus,* iron ring around a carriage wheel, a wheel, rim (> Italian *canto,* corner): CANTEEN, CANTON; DECANT. [Pok. *kan-tho-* 526.]

kap-. To grasp. **I.** Basic form **kap-.* **1.** Germanic **haf-* in Old English *hefeld,* thread used for weaving, heddle (a device which grasps the thread): HEDDLE. **2.** Germanic **haftjam* in Old English *hæft,* handle: HAFT. **3.** Form **kap-o-* in Germanic **habai-, *habēn* in Old English *habban,* to have, hold: HAVE. **4.** Germanic *hafigaz,* "containing something," having weight, in Old English *hefig,* heavy: HEAVY. **5.** Germanic **hafnō-,* perhaps "place that holds ships," in Old English *hæfen,* a haven: HAVEN. **6.** Germanic *habukaz* in Old English *h(e)afoc,* hawk: HAWK[1]. **7.** Latin combining form *-ceps* (< **kap-s*), "taker." **II.** Suffixed form **kap-yo-.* **1.** Germanic **hafjan* in Old English *hebban,* to lift: HEAVE. **2.** Latin *capere,* to take, seize, catch: CABLE, CAPABLE, CAPACIOUS, CAPIAS, CAPSTAN, CAPTION, CAPTIOUS, CAPTIVATE, CAPTIVE, CAPTOR, CAPTURE, CATCH, (CHASE[1]); ACCEPT, ANTICIPATE, CONCEIVE, DECEIVE, EXCEPT, INCEPTION, (INCIPIENT), INTERCEPT, INTUSSUSCEPTION, MUNICIPAL, NUNCUPATIVE, OCCUPY, PARTICIPATE, PERCEIVE, PRECEPT, RECEIVE, (RECOVER), RECUPERATE, (RX), SUSCEPTIBLE. **III.** Suffixed form **kap-s-* in Latin *capsa,* repository, case: CAISSON, CAPSICUM, CAPSID, CAPSULE, CASE[2], CHASE[2], CHASE[3], CHASSIS, CHESS[3]; ENCHASE. **IV.** Lengthened-grade variant form **kōp-.* **1.** Germanic **hōf-* in compound **bi-hōf,* "that which binds," requirement, obligation (**bi-,* intensive prefix; see **ambhi**), in: **a.** Old English *behōf,* use, profit, need: BEHOOF; **b.** Old English *behōfian,* to have need of: BEHOOVE. **2.** Greek *kōpē,* oar, handle: COPEPOD. Compare **ghabh-**. [Pok. *kap-* 527.]

kap(h)o-. Hoof. Lengthened-grade form *kāp(h)-o-* in Germanic **hōfaz* in Old English *hōf,* hoof: HOOF. [Pok. *kapho-* 530.]

kapro-. He-goat, buck. Latin *caper,* he-goat (> *capra,* she-goat): CABRILLA, CABRIOLET, CAPELLA, CAPRIOLE, CHEVRON; CAPRIC ACID, CAPRICORN, CAPRIFIG, CAPROIC ACID. [Pok. *kapro-* 529.]

kaput. Head. **1.** Germanic **haubidam, *haubudam,* in Old English *hēafod,* head: HEAD. **2.** Latin *caput,* head (> Italian *capo,* head): CABEZON, CADET, CAPE[2], CAPITAL[1], CAPITAL[2], CAPITATE, CAPITATION, CAPITELLUM, CAPITULATE, CAPITULUM, CAPO[1], CAPRICE, CAPTAIN, CATTLE, CAUDILLO, CHAPITER, CHAPTER, CHIEF, CHIEFTAIN; BICEPS, CHAMFRON, DECAPITATE, KERCHIEF, MISCHIEF, OCCIPUT, PRECIPITATE, RECAPITULATE, SINCIPUT, TRICEPS. [Pok. *kap-ut-* 529.]

kar-[1]. Hard. **I.** Variant form *ker-.* **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **kor-tu-* in Germanic **harduz* in: **a.** Old English *hard, heard,* hard: HARD; **b.** Frankish **hard,* hard, perhaps the source of Old French *estandard,* rallying place: STANDARD; **c.** Old French *hardir,* to make hard: HARDY[1]. **2.** Extended zero-grade form **krṭ-es-* in Greek *kratos,* strength, might, power: -CRACY. **II.** Basic form **kar-* in derivatives referring to things with hard shells. **1.** Possibly Latin *carīna,* keel of a ship, nutshell: CAREEN, CARINA. **2.** Possibly Greek *karuon,* nut: KARYO-; EUCARYOTE, GILLYFLOWER, SYNKARYON. **3.** Reduplicated form **kar-kr-o* dissimilated to Latin *cancer,* crab: CANCER, CANKER, CHANCRE. **4.** Suffixed form **kar-k-ino-* in Greek *karkinos,* cancer, crab: CARCINO-, CARCINOMA; (CARCINOGEN). [Pok. 3. *kar-* 531.]

kar-[2]. To praise loudly, extol. Hypothetical base form. **1.** Perhaps Germanic **hrōm-* in Dutch *roemen,* to praise: RUMMER. **2.** Lengthened-grade form **kāru-* in Greek (Doric) *karux,* (Attic) *kērux,* herald: CADUCEUS. [Pok. 2. *kar-* 530.]

[karlaz. Man. Germanic root. **1.** Old English *ceorl,* man, churl: CHURL. **2.** Old Norse *karl,* man, freeman: CARL, CARLING. [In Pok. *ǵer-* 390.]**]**

kars-. To card. **1.** Latin *cārere, carrere,* to card wool (> *carmen,* a card for wool): CARMINATIVE. **2.** Perhaps Latin *carduus,* thistle, artichoke: CARD[2], CARDOON, (CHARD). [Pok. *kars-* 532.]

kas-. Gray. **1.** Germanic **hasōn-, *hazōn-* in Old English *hara,* hare: HARE. **2.** Suffixed form **kas-no-* in Latin *cānus,* white, gray, grayed hair: CANESCENT. [Pok. *kas-* 533.]

kat-[1]. Something thrown down; offspring. **1.** Possibly Greek *kata,* down: CATA-; CATHEPSIN. **2.** Suffixed form **kat-olo-* in Latin *catulus,* young puppy, young of animals: CADELLE. [Pok. 2. *kat-* 534.]

kat-[2]. To fight. Suffixed form **kat-u-* in Old Irish *cath,* battle: KERN[1]. [Pok. *kat-* 534.]

kau-[1]. To howl (imitative). **1.** Reduplicated suffixed form **ka-kau-ro-* in Sanskrit *cakoraḥ,* partridge: CHUKAR. **2.** Reduplicated form **kō-kū-o-* in Greek *kōkuein,* to wail, lament: COCYTUS. [Pok. *kau-* 535.]

kau-[2]. To hew, strike. **1.** Germanic **hawwan* in: **a.** Old English *hēawan,* to hew: HEW; **b.** Old Norse *höggva,* to cut: HAGGLE; **c.** Old French *hove,* a hoe: HOE. **2.** Germanic **hawwō* in Old Norse *högg,* a gap, a cutting blow, akin to the source of HAG[2]. **3.** Germanic **haujam* in Old English *hīeg,* hay, cut grass: HAY. **4.** Suffixed form **kau-do-* in Latin *cūdere* (< **caudere*), to strike, beat: INCUS. [Pok. *kāu-,* 535.]

kaul-. Stalk, stem. Latin *caulis,* stalk, stem, cabbage-stalk, cabbage: CAULICLE, CAULINE, COLE, KALE; AMPLEXICAUL, CAULESCENT, CAULIFLOWER, COLCANNON, COLESLAW, KAILYARD SCHOOL, KOHLRABI. [Pok. *kau-l-* 537.]

ked-. To go, yield. **1.** Lengthened-grade form **kēd-* in Latin *cēdere,* to go, withdraw, yield: CEASE, CEDE, CESSION; ABSCESS, ACCEDE, ACCESS, ANCESTOR, ANTECEDE, CONCEDE, CONCESSION, DECEASE, EXCEED, INTERCEDE, PRECEDE, PREDECESSOR, PROCEED, RECEDE, RETROCEDE, SECEDE, SUCCEED. **2.** Prefixed and suffixed form **ne-ked-ti-,* "from which one cannot draw back" (**ne-,* not; see **ne**), in Latin *necesse,* inevitable, unavoidable: NECESSARY. [In Pok. *sed-* 884.]

keg-. Hook, tooth. **1.** Germanic **hakan-* in: **a.** Old Norse *haki,* hook, akin to Old English *haca,* hook: HAKE; **b.** Middle Low German *hake,* hook: HARQUEBUS. **2.** Germanic lengthened form **hōka-* in: **a.** Old English *hōc,* hook: HOOK; **b.** Middle Dutch *hōk, hoec,* hook: HOOKER[1]. **3.** Germanic **hakila-* in Middle Dutch *hekel,* hatchel, a flax comb with long metal hooklike teeth: HECKLE. **4.** Germanic **hakkijan* in Old English *-haccian,* to hack to pieces as with a hooked instrument: HACK[1]. [Pok. *keg-* 537.]

kei-[1]. To lie; bed, couch; beloved, dear. **I.** Basic form **kei-.* **1.** Suffixed form **kei-wo-* in: **a.** Germanic **hīwa-* in Old English *hīwan,* members of a household: HIND[3];

b. suffixed Germanic form **hīwidō* in Old English *hīgid, hīd,* a measure of land (< 'household'): HIDE³. **2.** Suffixed form **kei-wi-* in Latin *cīvis,* citizen (< "member of a household"): CITY, CIVIC, CIVIL. **II.** O-grade form **koi-*. **1.** Suffixed form **koi-nā-* in Latin *cūnae,* a cradle: INCUNABULUM. **2.** Suffixed form **koi-m-ā-* in Greek *koiman,* to put to sleep: CEMETERY. **III.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ki-wo-* in Sanskrit *śiva,* auspicious, dear: SHIVA. [Pok. 1. *kei-* 539.]

kei-². Referring to various adjectives of color. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **koi-ro-* in German **hairaz,* "gray-haired," old, venerable, hence master, in: **a.** Old English *hār,* gray, hoary: HOAR; **b.** Old High German *hēr,* worthy, exalted: JUNKER; **c.** Middle Dutch *here,* master, lord: YOUNKER. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ki-wo-* in Germanic **hiwam* in Old English *hīw, hēo,* color, appearance, form: HUE¹. [Pok. 2. *kei-* 540.]

kei-³. To set in motion. **I.** Possibly extended o-grade form **koid-* with suffixed form **koi-d-ti-* in Germanic **haissiz* in: **a.** Old English *hǣs,* a command, a bidding: HEST; **b.** Old English compound *behǣs,* a vow, promise, command (*be-,* intensive prefix; see **ambhi**): BEHEST (but perhaps to be referred to a separate root **kaid-*). **II.** Zero-grade form **ki-*. **1.** Form **ki-eyo-* in Latin *ciēre* (past participle *citus*), with its frequentative *citāre,* to set in motion, summon: CITE; EXCITE, INCITE, OSCITANCY, RESUSCITATE, SOLICITOUS. **2.** Suffixed form **ki-neu-* in Greek *kinein,* to move (> *kinēsis,* motion): KINEMATICS, -KINESIS, KINETIC; CINEMATOGRAPH, CINEMATORADIOGRAPHY, HYPERKINESIA, KINESIOLOGY, KINESTHESIA, KININ, (TELEKINESIS). [Pok. *kei-* 538.]

kekʷ-. To excrete. Suffixed o-grade form **kokʷ-ro-* in Greek *kopros,* dung: COPRO-. [Pok. *kekʷ-* 544.]

kel-¹. To strike, cut. Hypothetical base of derivatives referring to something broken or cut off; twig, piece of wood. **I.** Basic form **kel-* in suffixed o-grade form **kol-o-* in Greek *kolos,* docked, *kolobos,* maimed: COLOBOMA. **II.** Extended form **keld-*. **1.** Germanic **helt-* in Old English hilt: HILT. **2.** Zero-grade extended form **kl̥d-* in **a.** Germanic **hulta-* in Old English *holt,* wood: HOLT; **b.** Greek *klados,* branch, shoot: CLADOCERAN, CLADODE, CLADOGENESIS, CLADOPHYLL, PHYLLOCLADE. **3.** Variant Celtic zero-grade extended form **klad-* in: **a.** suffixed form **klad-yo-,* Celtic source of Latin *gladius,* sword: GLADIATE, GLADIATOR, GLAIVE; **b.** suffixed form **kladibo-* in Gaelic *claidheamh,* sword: CLAYMORE. **4.** O-grade extended form **kold-* in: **a.** Germanic **haltaz,* "with a broken leg," in Old English compound *lemphealt,* limping, halting (*lemp-,* hanging loosely; see **leb-¹**), probable source of obsolete *limphalt,* lame: LIMP; **b.** Germanic derivative verb **haltōn* in Old English *healtian,* to limp: HALT². **III.** Extended form **kelə-*. **1.** Zero-grade form **kl̥ə-* in: **a.** Greek *kla-* in *(i)* Greek *klan,* to break: CLAST, CLASTIC; CLASMATOCYTE, OSTEOCLAST, PLAGIOCLASE *(ii)* Greek *klōn* (< **kla-ōn*), twig: CLONE; **b.** suffixed form **kl̥ə-ro-* in Greek *klēros,* lot, allotment (< "that which is cut off"): CLERK; **c.** suffixed form **kl̥ə-mn̥* in Greek *klēma,* twig: CLEMATIS; **d.** suffixed form **kl̥ə-mo-* in Latin *calamitās,* injury, damage, loss: CALAMITY. **2.** O-grade form **kolə-* in suffixed form **kolə-bho-* in Greek *kolaphos,* a blow: COPE¹, COUP. See extension **kleg-**. [Pok. 3 *kel-* 545.]

kel-². To cover, conceal, save. **I.** O-grade form **kol-*. **1.** Germanic **haljō,* the underworld (< "concealed place"), in: **a.** Old English *hell,* hell: HELL; **b.** Old Norse *Hel,* the underworld, goddess of death: HEL. **2.** Germanic **hallō,* covered place, hall, in: **a.** Old English *heall,* hall: HALL; **b.** Old Norse *höll,* hall: VALHALLA. **3.** Suffixed form **kol-eyo-* in Greek *koleon, koleos,* sheath: COLEUS; COLEOPTERA, COLEOPTERAN, COLEOPTILE, COLEORHIZA. **II.** Zero-grade form **kl̥-*. **1.** Germanic **hul-* in: **a.** Old English *hulu,* husk, pod (< "that which covers"): HULL; **b.** Old English *hol,* a hollow: HOLE; **c.** Old English *holh,* hole, hollow: HOLLOW; **d.** Old English *healh,* secret place, small hollow: HAUGH; **e.** Dutch *holster,* holster, (< "that which covers"): HOLSTER. **2.** Suffixed Germanic form **hulftī-* in Medieval Latin *hultia,* protective covering: HOUSING². **3.** Suffixed form **kl̥-to-* in Latin *occultus* (see **III. 5.** below). **4.** Extended form **klā* (< **kl̥ə-*) in Latin *clam,* in secret: CLANDESTINE. **5.** Suffixed variant form **kal-up-yo-* in Greek *kaluptein,* to cover, conceal: CALYPSO, CALYPTRA; APOCALYPSE, EUCALYPTUS. **III.** Full-grade form **kel-*. **1.** Germanic **helmaz,* "protective covering," in: **a.** Old English *helm,* protection, covering: HELM²; **b.** Frankish **helm,* helmet, akin to the source of Middle English *helmet,* helmet: HELMET. **2.** Latin *occulere* (part participle *occultus*; see **II. 4.** above), to cover over (*ob-,* over; see **epi**): OCCULT. **3.** Suffixed form **kel-os-* in Latin *color,* color, hue (< "that which covers"): COLOR. **4.** Suffixed form **kel-nā* in Latin *cella,* storeroom, chamber: CELL, CELLA, CELLAR, CELLARER; (RATHSKELLER). **5.** Suffixed form **kel-yo-* in Latin *cilium,* lower eyelid: CILIUM, SEEL; SUPERCILIOUS, (SUPERCILIUM). **IV.** Lengthened-grade form **kēl-ā-* in Latin *cēlāre,* to hide: CONCEAL. See extension **klep-**. [Pok. 4. *kel-* 553.]

kel-³. To drive, set in swift motion. Hypothetical base of various loosely connected derivatives. **1.** Extended form **kelt-* or **keldh-* possibly in Germanic **haldan,* to drive flocks, keep or pasture cattle, in: **a.** Old English *healdan,* to hold, retain: HOLD¹; **b.** Old High German *haltan,* to stop, hold back: HALT¹; **c.** Middle Dutch *houden,* to hold: AVAST. **2.** Suffixed form**kel-es-* in: **a.** Latin *celer,* swift: CELERITY; ACCELERATE; **b.** possibly further suffixed form **keles-ri-* in Latin *celeber,* (of a place) much frequented, hence famous: CELEBRATE, CELEBRITY. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kl̥-on-* in Greek *klonos,* turmoil, agitation: CLONUS. [Pok. 5. *kel-* 548.]

kel-⁴. To lean, tilt. Germanic **halthjan* in Old English *hieldan,* to tilt: HEEL². [Pok. 2. *ḱel-* 552.]

kel-⁵. Gray, black, dark. Suffixed form **kel-omb(h)-* in Latin *columba,* dove, pigeon: COLUMBA, COLUMBARIUM, COLUMBINE, CULVER. [Pok. 4. *kel-* 547.]

kel-⁶. To be prominent; hill. **1.** Zero-grade form **kl̥-* in: **a.** suffixed Germanic form *hul-ni-* in Old English *hyll,* hill: HILL; **b.** suffixed Germanic form **hul-ma-* in Old Norse *holmr,* islet in a bay, meadow: HOLM. **2.** Suffixed form **kel-d-* in Latin *excellere,* to raise up, elevate, also to be eminent (*ex-,* up out of; see **eghs**): EXCEL. **3.** O-grade form **kol-* in: **a.** Greek *kolophōn,* summit: COLOPHON; **b.** suffixed form **kol(u)men-* in Latin *culmen,* top, summit: CULMINATE; **c.** extended and suffixed form **kolumnā* in Latin *columna,* a projecting object, column: COLONEL, COLONNADE, COLUMN. [Pok. 1. *kel-* 544.]

kel-⁷. To prick. Germanic **hulin-* in Old English *holen,* holly (from its spiny leaves): HOLLY. [Pok. 2. *kel-* 545.]

kel-⁸. To deceive, trick. Extended form **kelu-,* variant **kalu-,* in: **a.** Latin *calvī,* to deceive, trick: CALUMNY, CHALLENGE; **b.** Latin *cavilla* (< **calvilla*), a jeering: CAVIL. [Pok. *kēl-* 551.]

kelb-. To help. Germanic **helpan* in Old English *helpan,* to help: HELP. [Pok. *kelb-* 554.]

kelə-¹. Warm. Variant **klē-,* contracted from **kleə-*. **1.** Suffixed variant form **klē-wo-* in Germanic **hlēwaz* in Old English *hlēo, hlēow,* covering, protection (as from cold): LEE. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kl̥ə-ē-* in: **a.** Latin *calēre,* to be warm: CALENTURE, CHAFE; DECALESCENCE, NONCHALANT, RECALESCENCE; **b.** Latin derivative adjective *calidus,* warm (> French *chaud,* warm): CALDRON, CAUDLE, (CHOWDER); CHAUDFROID, SCALD¹. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kl̥-oə-* in Latin *calor,* heat: CALORIC, CALORIE; CALORECEPTOR, CALORIFIC, CALORIMETER, CALORIMETRY. [Pok. 1. *kel-* 551.]

kelə-². To shout. **I.** Variant form **klā-* (< **klaə-*). **1.** Germanic *hlō-* in Old English *hlōwan,* to roar, low: LOW². **2.** Suffixed form **klā-mā-* in Latin *clāmāre,* to call, cry out: CLAIM, CLAMANT, CLAMOR; ACCLAIM, DECLAIM, EXCLAIM, PROCLAIM, RECLAIM. **II.** O-grade form **kolə-*.

Germanic **halōn,* to call, in: **a.** Dutch *halen,* to haul, pull (? < "to call together, summon"): KEELHAUL; **b.** Old French *haler,* to haul: HALE², HAUL. **III.** Zero-grade form **kl̥-* (> **kal-*). **1.** Suffixed form **kal-yo-* in Latin *concilium,* a meeting, gathering (< "a calling together"; *con-,* together; see **kom**): CONCILIATE, COUNCIL. **2.** Suffixed form **kal-ēnd-* in Latin *kalendae,* the calends, the first day of the month, when it was publicly announced on which days the nones and ides of that month would fall: CALENDAR, CALENDS. **3.** Suffixed form **kal-e-* in Greek *kalein* (variant *klē-*), to call: ECCLESIA, PARACLETE. **4.** Suffixed form **kal-ā-* in Latin *calāre,* to call, call out: INTERCALATE, NOMENCLATOR. **5.** Suffixed form **kl̥-ro-* or suffixed variant form **klə-ro-* contracted to **klā-ro-* in Latin *clārus,* bright, clear: CLEAR, GLAIR; CHIAROSCURO, CLAIRVOYANCE, DECLARE, ÉCLAIR, ÉCLAIRISSEMENT. **IV.** Possibly extended zero-grade form **kl̥d-,* becoming **klad-* in suffixed form **klad-ti-* in Latin *classis,* summons, division of citizens for military draft, hence army, fleet, also class in general: CLASS. [Pok. 6. *kel-* 548.]

kelp-. To hold, grasp. O-grade form **kolp-* in Germanic **halb-* in: **a.** Old English *hielfe,* handle: HELVE; **b.** suffixed form **halb-ma-* in *(i)* Old English *helma,* rudder, tiller: HELM¹ *(ii)* Middle High German *helm,* handle: HALBERD; **c.** suffixed form **half-tra-* in Old English *hælftre,* halter: HALTER¹. [In Pok. 1. *(s)kel-* 923.]

kem-¹. Hornless. **1.** Germanic **skamm-* in Old Norse *skammr,* "hornless," short: SCANT. **2.** Suffixed form **kem-tyā* in Germanic **hinthjō* in Old English *hind,* doe: HIND². [Pok. 2. *kem-* 556.]

kem-². To compress. Germanic **hamjam,* a compressing, hence a doubling, in Old English *hem(m),* a doubling over, a hem: HEM¹. [Pok. 1. *kem-* 555.]

kem-³. To hum. Germanic **hum-* in Middle English *hummen,* to hum: HUM. [Pok. 2. *kem-* 556.]

kemə-. To be tired, to tire. Suffixed lengthened o-grade form **kōm-n̥* proposed by some as the preform of Greek *kōma,* deep sleep, which is more likely of obscure origin: COMA¹. [Pok. 4. *kem(ə)-* 557.]

ken-¹. To be active. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **kon-o-* in Greek *diakonos,* servant, attendant (*dia-,* thoroughly): DEACON. **2.** Lengthened o-grade form **kōn-ā-* in Latin *cōnārī,* to endeavor: CONATION. [Pok. 4. *ken-* 564.]

ken-². Hypothetical base of a number of loosely related Germanic words referring to pinching, closing the eyes, and other obscurely associated notions. **1.** Old English *hnappian,* to doze, nap: NAP¹. **2.** Old English *nēpflōd,* neap tide (*flōd,* tide; see **pleu-**): NEAP TIDE. **3.** Middle Dutch *nipen,* to bite: NIP¹. **4.** Old Norse *hnöggr,* miserly, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *nigard,* miser: NIGGARD. **5.** Middle Dutch *noppe,* pile: NAP². **6.** Low German *nibbeln,* to nibble: NIBBLE. **7.** Middle High German *notten,* to nod, perhaps akin to Middle English *nodden,* to nod: NOD. [Pok. 2. *ken-* 559.]

ken-³. Fresh, new, young. **1.** Suffixed form **ken-t-* in Latin *recens,* young, fresh, new (*re-,* again; see **re-**): RECENT. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form *kn̥-yo-* in Greek *kainos,* new, fresh (> *kainotēs,* newness): -CENE; CAINOTOPHOBIA, CENOGENESIS, CENOZOIC, KAINITE. [Pok. 3. *ken-* 563.]

ken-⁴. Empty. Suffixed form **ken-wo-* in Greek *kenos* (< **kenwos*), empty: KENOSIS; CENOTAPH. [Pok. *ken-* 564.]

ken-⁵. Hypothetical base of several roots associated with the notions "to compress," "something compressed." **1.** Germanic root **hnekk-,* "neck" (a narrow or compressed part), in: **a.** Old English *hnecca,* neck: NECK; **b.** Old Norse *hnakkur,* saddle, and Old Norse *hnakki,* back of the neck, perhaps akin to the source of KNACKER. **2.** Root **knu-,* nut (< "small hard object"), in: **a.** extended form **knud-* in Old English *hnutu,* nut: NUT; **b.** extended form **knuk-* in Latin *nux,* nut: NEWEL, NOUGAT, NUCELLUS, NUCLEUS. **3.** Germanic root **hnukk-,* sharp projection, tip, in: **a.** Middle Dutch *nocke,* tip of a bow, perhaps akin to the source of Middle English *nokke,* nock: NOCK; **b.** Norwegian (dialectal) *nok,* projection, hook, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *nok,* corner, nook: NOOK. [Pok. 1. *ken-* 558.]

k(e)nəko-. Yellow, golden. Germanic **hunagam* in Old English *hunig,* honey: HONEY. [Pok. *k(e)nəko-* 564.]

keni-. Dust, ashes. **1.** Latin *cinis,* ashes: CINERARIUM, CINEREOUS; INCINERATE. **2.** O-grade form **koni-* in Greek *konis, konia,* dust: CONIOSIS; CONIDIUM. [Pok. 2. *ken-* 559.]

kenk-¹. To gird, bind. Variant form **keng-* in Latin *cingere,* to gird: CINCH, CINCTURE, CINGULUM; ENCEINTE², PRECINCT, SHINGLES, SUCCINCT. [Pok. 1. *kenk-* 565.]

kenk-². To suffer from hunger or thirst. Suffixed zero-grade form **kn̥k-ru-* in Germanic **hungruz* in Old English *hungor, hungur,* hunger: HUNGER. [Pok. 2. *kenk-* 565.]

kenk-³. Heel, bend of the knee. **1.** Germanic **hanhaz* in Old English *hōh,* heel: HOCK¹. **2.** Germanic **hanhilōn-* in Old English *hēla,* heel: HEEL¹. [Pok. 3. *kenk-* 566.]

kens-. To proclaim, speak solemnly. Form **kens-ē-* in Latin *cēnsēre,* to judge, assess, estimate, tax: CENSOR, CENSUS; RECENSION. [Pok. *kens-* 566.]

kent-. To prick, jab. **1.** Greek *kentein,* to prick (> *kentron,* point): CENTER, CENTESIS; AMNIOCENTESIS, DICENTRA, ECCENTRIC. **2.** Suffixed form **kent-to-* in Greek *kestos,* belt, girdle: CESTUS¹. [Pok. *kent-* 567.]

kentho- Also **kento-.** Cloth, rag. Latin *centō,* cento, patchwork: CENTO. [Pok. *kenth(o)-* 567.]

ker-¹. Horn, head; with derivatives referring to horned animals, horn-shaped objects, and projecting parts. **I.** Zero-grade form **kr̥-.* **1.** Suffixed form **kr̥-n-* in: **a.** Germanic **hurnaz* in *(i)* Old English *horn,* horn: HORN, (HORNBEAM) *(ii)* German *Horn,* horn: ALPENHORN, ALTHORN, FLÜGELHORN, HORNBLENDE; **b.** Latin *cornū,* horn: CORN², CORNEA, CORNEOUS, CORNER, CORNET, CORNICULATE, CORNU; BICORN, CADUCICORN, CAPRICORN, CLAVICORN, CORNIFICATION, LAMELLICORN, LONGICORN, TRICORN, UNICORN. **2.** Suffixed and extended form **kr̥s-n-* in Germanic **hurznuta* in Old English *hyrnet,* hornet: HORNET. **3.** Suffixed form **kr-ei-* in: **a.** Germanic **hraina-* in Old Norse *hreinn,* reindeer: REINDEER; **b.** Germanic **hrinda-* in Old High German *hrind,* ox (> German *Rinder,* cattle): RINDERPEST. **4.** Suffixed extended form **kr̥s-no-* in Greek *kranion,* skull, upper part of the head: CRANIUM; MIGRAINE, OLECRANON. **5.** Suffixed form **kr̥-ə-* in: **a.** Greek *karē, kara,* head: CHARIVARI; CHEER; **b.** Greek *karoun,* to stupefy, be stupefied (< "to feel heavy-headed"): CAROTID; **c.** Greek *karōton,* carrot (from its hornlike shape): CARROT. **6.** Possibly extended form **krī-* in Greek *krios,* ram: CRIOSPHINX. **II.** Suffixed form **ker-wo-.* **1.** Latin *cervus,* deer: CERVINE, SERVAL. **2.** Latin *cervīx,* neck: CERVIX. **III.** Extended and suffixed form **keru-do-* in Germanic **herutaz* in: **a.** Old English *heorot,* hart, stag: HART; **b.** Dutch *hart,* deer, hart: HARTEBEEST. **IV.** Extended form **kerəs-.* **1.** Greek *keras,* horn: CARAT, CERASTES, KERATO-; CERATODUS, (CERATOID), CHELICERA, CLADOCERAN, KERATIN, RHINOCEROS, TRICERATOPS. **2.** Persian *sar,* head: SIRDAR. **3.** Suffixed form **kerəs-ro-* in Latin *cerebrum,* brain: CEREBELLUM, CEREBRUM, SAVELOY. **V.** Extended o-grade form **koru-.* **1.** Greek *korumbos,* uppermost point (< "head"): CORYMB. **2.** Greek *koruphē,* head: CORYPHAEUS. **3.** Suffixed form **koru-do-* in Greek *korudos,* crested lark: CORYDALIS. **4.** Suffixed form **koru-nā* in Greek *korunē,* club, mace: CORYNEBACTERIUM. [Pok. 1. *ker-* 574.]

ker-². Echoic root, base of various derivatives indicating loud noises or birds. **I.** Zero-grade form **kr̥-,* becoming Germanic **hr̥-.* **1.** Germanic **hring-* in Old English *hringan,* to resound, clink: RING². **2.** Germanic **hraik-* in Old English *hrǣcan,* to clear the throat: RETCH. **3.** Germanic **hrōkaz,* "croaking bird," crow, in Old English

hrōc, rook: ROOK¹. **4.** Germanic **hraban, *hrabnaz,* raven, in Old English *hræfn,* raven: RAVEN¹. **5.** Extended form **krep-* in Latin *crepāre,* to crack, burst, creak: CREPITATE, CREVICE; DECREPIT, DECREPITATE, QUEBRACHO. **6.** Extended form **kri-* in Germanic **krik-* in Old French *criquer,* to creak, click: CRICKET¹. **II.** Variant form **skr-*. **1.** Germanic **skrīk-* in Old English *scrīc,* thrush: SHRIKE. **2.** Germanic **skrēkjan-* in Old Norse *skrækja,* to shriek: SCREAK, SCREECH. **3.** Germanic **skrainjan,* to shout, shriek, in Old Norse *scræma,* to scream, perhaps akin to the possible Scandinavian source of Middle English *scremen,* to scream: SCREAM. **III.** O-grade form **kor-*. **1.** Latin *corvus,* raven: CORBEL, CORBINA, CORMORANT, CORVINE, CORVUS. **2.** Greek *korax,* raven (> *korakias,* chough): CORACIIFORM, CORACOID. [Pok. 1. *ker-* 567.]

ker-³. To grow. **1.** Suffixed form **ker-es-* in Latin *Cerēs,* goddess of agriculture, especially the growth of grain: CEREAL, CERES. **2.** Extended form **krē-* (< **kreə-*) in: **a.** suffixed form **krē-yā-* in Latin *creāre,* to bring forth, create, produce (< "to cause to grow"): CREATE, CREOLE; PROCREATE; **b.** suffixed form **krē-sko-* in Latin *crēscere,* to grow, increase: CRESCENDO, CRESCENT, CREW¹; ACCRUE, CONCRESCENCE, CONCRETE, DECREASE, EXCRESCENCE, INCREASE, RECRUIT. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **kor-wo-,* "growing," adolescent, in Greek *kouros, koros,* boy, son: DIOSCURI, HYPOCORISM. **4.** Compound **sm̥-kēro-,* "of one growth" (**sm̥-,* same, one; see **sem-¹**), in Latin *sincērus,* pure, clean: SINCERE. [Pok. 2. *ker-* 577.]

ker-⁴. Heat, fire. **1.** Suffixed form **ker-tā* in Germanic **herthō* in Old English *heorth,* hearth: HEARTH. **2.** Zero-grade form **kr̥-* in: **a.** Latin *carbō,* charcoal, ember: CARBON, CARBUNCLE; **b.** extended form **krem-* in Latin *cremāre,* to burn: CREMATE. **3.** Possibly suffixed and extended form **kerə-mo-* in Greek *keramos,* potter's clay, earthenware: CERAMIC. **4.** Possibly variant extended form **krās-* in Russian *krasa,* beauty (< "brilliance of fire"): CRASH². [Pok. 3. *ker(ə)-* 571.]

ker-⁵. Also **kerə-**. To injure. Suffixed zero-grade form **kr̥ə-yē-* in Latin *cariēs,* decay, caries: CARIES. [Pok. 4. *ker-* 578.]

ker-⁶. A kind of cherry. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kr̥-no-* in Latin *cornus,* cornel tree: CORNEL. **2.** Full-grade form **ker-* probably in Greek *kerasos,* cherry: CHERRY. [Pok. 4. *ker-* 572.]

kerd-¹. Heart. **1.** Suffixed form **kerd-en-* in Germanic **hertōn-* in Old English *heorte,* heart: HEART. **2.** Zero-grade form **kr̥d-* in: **a.** Latin *cor* (stem *cord-*), heart: CORDATE, CORDIAL, COURAGE, QUARRY¹; ACCORD, CONCORD, CORDIFORM, DISCORD, MISERICORD, RECORD; **b.** suffixed form **kr̥d-yā-* in Greek *kardia,* heart, stomach, orifice: CARDIA, CARDIAC, CARDIO-; DIPLOCARDIAC, ENDOCARDIUM, EPICARDIUM, MEGALOCARDIA, MYOCARDIUM, PERICARDIUM. **3.** Possibly **kred-dhə-,* "to place trust" (an old religious term; **dhə-,* to do, place; see **dhē-¹**), in Latin *crēdere,* to believe: CREDENCE, CREDIBLE, CREDIT, CREDO, CREDULOUS, GRANT; MISCREANT, RECREANT. [Pok. *ḱered-* 579.]

kerd-². Craft. Suffixed form **kerd-ā* in Old Irish *cerd,* art, artist: CAIRD. [Pok. 2. *kerd-* 579.]

kerdh-. Row, herd. Suffixed form **kerdh-ā* in Germanic **herdō* in Old English *heord,* herd: HERD. [Pok. *kerdho-* 579.]

kerə-. To mix, confuse, cook. **1.** Variant form **krā-* (< **kraə-*) in Germanic **hrōr-* in: **a.** possibly Old English *hrēr,* lightly boiled, half-cooked: RARE²; **b.** Middle Dutch *roer,* motion: UPROAR. **2.** Zero-grade form **kr̥ə-* in: **a.** suffixed form **kr̥ə-ti-* in Greek *krasis,* a mixing: IDIOSYNCRACY; **b.** suffixed form **kr̥ə-ter-* in Greek *kratēr,* mixing vessel: CRATER. [Pok. *ḱerə-* 582.]

kerp-. To gather, pluck, harvest. Variant *karp-*. **1.** Germanic **harbistaz* in Old English *hærfest,* harvest: HARVEST. **2.** Latin *carpere,* to pluck: CARPET; EXCERPT, (SCARCE). **3.** Greek *karpos,* fruit: -CARP, CARPEL, CARPO-, -CARPOUS. [In Pok. 4. *sker-* 938.]

kers-¹. Dark, dirty. **1.** Suffixed form **ker(s)-no-* in Russian *chërnyĭ* (feminine *chërnaya*), black: CHERNOZEM. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kr̥s-no-* in Sanskrit *kr̥ṣṇā-*), black, dark: KRISHNA. [Pok. *kers-* 583.]

kers-². To run. Zero-grade form **kr̥s-*. **1.** Latin *currere* (past participle *cursus*), to run: CORRIDOR, (CORSAIR), COURANTE, COURIER, COURSE, CURRENT, CURSIVE, CURSOR, CURULE; CONCOURSE, CONCUR, DECURRENT, DISCOURSE, EXCURSION, HUSSAR, INCUR, INTERCOURSE, OCCUR, PERCURRENT, PRECURSOR, RECOURSE, RECUR, SUCCOR. **2.** Suffixed form **kr̥s-o-* in Gaulish *carros,* a wagon, cart, in: **a.** Latin *carrus,* a two-wheeled wagon: CAR, CAREER, CARGO, CARICATURE, CARIOLE, CAROCHE, (CARRY), CHARGE, CHARIOT; **b.** Latin *carpentum,* a two-wheeled carriage: CARPENTER. [Pok. 2. *ḱers-* 583.]

kert-. To turn, entwine. **I.** Zero-grade form **kr̥t-*. **1.** Suffixed form **kr̥t-i-* in Germanic **hurdiz,* wickerwork frame, hurdle, in: **a.** Old English *hyrdel,* hurdle, frame: HURDLE; **b.** Old French *hourd,* fence, hurdle, scaffold: HOARDING. **2.** Suffixed form **kr̥t-sti-* in Germanic **hursti-* in Old High German *hurst,* thicket: HORST. **II.** Perhaps suffixed variant form **kr̥ət-i-* in Latin *crātis,* wickerwork hurdle: CRATE, GRATE², (GRID), GRIDDLE; (GRIDIRON). [Pok. *kert-* 584.]

kes-¹. To scratch. **1.** Germanic **hezdō* in Old English *heordan,* coarse parts of flax: HARDS. **2.** Extended form **kseu-* in Greek *xuein,* to scrape: XYSTER. **3.** Nasalized form **ks-n-eu-* in: **a.** Germanic **snaww-* in Old Norse *snöggr,* "close-cropped," perhaps akin to the source of SNUG¹: **b.** Latin *novācula,* razor: NOVACULITE. [Pok. *kes-* 585.]

kes-². To cut. Variant *kas-*. **1.** Suffixed form **kas-tro-* in: **a.** Latin *castrāre,* to castrate: CASTRATE; **b.** Latin *castrum,* fortified place, camp (perhaps "separated place"): CASTLE. **2.** Suffixed form **kas-to-* in Latin *castus,* chaste, pure (< "cut off from, free of, faults"): CASTE, CHASTE; CASTIGATE, INCEST. **3.** Suffixed (stative) form **kas-ē-* in Latin *carēre,* "to be cut off from," lack: CARET. **4.** Extended geminated form **kasso-* in Latin *cassus,* empty, void: (CASHIER), QUASH. [Pok. *ḱes-* 586.]

kes-³. To order. Suffixed o-grade form **kos-mo-* in Greek *kosmos,* order: COSMOS; MACROCOSM, MICROCOSM.

keu-¹ Also **əkeu-**. To perceive, see, hear. O-grade form **əkou-*. **1.** Extended form **kous-* in: **a.** Germanic **hausjan* in *(i)* Old English *hīeran,* to hear: HEAR *(ii)* Old English *he(o)rcnian,* to harken: HEARKEN; **b.** suffixed form **ə-kous-yo-* in Greek *akouein,* to hear: ACOUSTIC. **2.** Variant **skou-* in: **a.** Germanic **skauwon* in *(i)* Old English *scēawian,* to look at: SHOW *(ii)* Flemish *scauwen,* to look at: SCAVENGER; **b.** Germanic **skaunjaz* in Middle Dutch *schoon,* beautiful, bright (< "conspicuous, attractive"): SCONE; **c.** Germanic **skauniz* in Old English *scīene,* bright, sheen: SHEEN. [Pok. 1. *keu-* 587.]

keu-². Base of various loosely related derivatives with assumed basic meaning "to bend," whence "a round or hollow object." **I.** Extended forms **keub-, *keup-*. **1.** Germanic **haup-* in: **a.** Old English *hēap,* heap: HEAP; **b.** Dutch *hoop,* heap, troop: FORLORN HOPE. **2.** Germanic **hupp-,* to leap (by first bending the legs), in Old English *hoppian,* to hop: HOP¹. **3.** Germanic **hupiz* in Old English *hype,* hip: HIP¹. **4.** Zero-grade form **kup-,* vessel, in: **a.** suffixed form **kup-s-* in Greek *kupselē,* chest, hollow vessel: CYPSELA; **b.** long-vowel form **kūp-* in *(i)* Germanic **hūfi-* in Old English *hȳf,* hive: HIVE *(ii)* suffixed form **kūp-a* in Latin *cūpa,* tub, vat: CUPOLA, CUPULE; **c.** expressive form **kupp-* in Late Latin *cuppa,* drinking vessel: CUP. **5.** Zero-grade form **kub-* in: **a.** Greek *kubos,* cube: CUBE; **b.** suffixed form **kub-ā-* in *(i)* Latin *cubāre,* to lie down on (< "to bend down, prostrate"): COUVADE, COVEY, CUBICLE; CONCUBINE, INCUBATE, SUCCUBUS *(ii)* Latin *cubitum,* elbow: CUBIT; **c.** nasalized form **ku-m-b-* in *(i)* Latin *-cumbere,* to lie down, recline: ACCUMBENT,

DECUMBENT, INCUMBENT, PROCUMBENT, RECUMBENT, SUCCUMB *(ii)* Greek *kumbē,* boat, bowl: (CEMBALO), (CHIME[1]), CYMBAL, CYMBIDIUM; **d.** aspirated long-vowel form **kūbh-* in Greek *kuphos,* bent: KYPHOSIS. **II.** Extended o-grade form **kouk-*. **1.** Suffixed form **kouk-o-* in: **a.** Germanic **hauhaz,* "arched," high, in Old English *hēah,* high: HIGH; **b.** Germanic **hauhithō* in Old English *hēhthu, hēahthu,* height: HEIGHT. **2.** Germanic **huk-* in: **a.** Middle Low German *hōken,* to bend, squat, bear on the back, peddle: HAWKER; **b.** Old Norse *hokra,* to crouch, akin to the Scandinavian source of HUNKER; **c.** Middle Dutch *hokester,* "one who squats," peddler, perhaps akin to the source of Middle English *hukster,* peddler: HUCKSTER. **III.** Reduplicated form **ka-ku-bh-* in Latin *cacūmen,* summit, point (< "arch, vault"): CACUMINAL. [Pok. 2. *keu-* 588.]

kēu-. To burn. Zero-grade form **kəu-* becoming **kaw-* in suffixed form **kaw-yo-* in Greek *kaiein,* to burn: CALM, CAUSTIC, CAUTERY; ENCAUSTIC, HOLOCAUST, (INK). [Pok. 2. *kēu-* 595.]

keub-. Thorn. Germanic **heup-* in Old English *hēope,* brier, seed vessel of the wild rose: HIP[3]. [Pok. *ḱeub-* 595.]

keuə-[1]. To pay attention, perceive (preternaturally). **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **kouə-o-* becoming **kaw-* in denominative (stative) Latin *cavēre,* to beware, watch, guard against: CAUTION, CAVEAT; PRECAUTION. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kū-dos* (< **kuə-dos*) in Greek *kudos,* magical glory: KUDOS. [In Pok. 1. *keu-* 587.]

keuə-[2]. To swell; vault, hole. **I.** O-grade form **kouə-*. **1.** Basic form **kouə-* becoming **kaw-* in Latin *cavus,* hollow, and *cavea,* a hollow: CAGE, CAVE, CAVERN, CAVETTO, GABION, JAIL; CONCAVE, DECOY, EXCAVATE. **2.** Suffixed form **kow-ilo-* in Greek *koilos,* hollow: (-CELE[2]), -CELIAC, -COEL, COELOM. **3.** Suffixed lengthened-grade form **kōw-o-* in Greek *kōos,* hollow place, cavity (> *kōdeia,* poppy head): CODEINE. **II.** Zero-grade form **kū-* (< **kuə-*). **1.** Suffixed shortened form **ku-m-olo-* in Latin *cumulus,* heap, mass: CUMULATE, CUMULUS; ACCUMULATE. **2.** Basic form **kū-* in: **a.** suffixed form **kū-ro-,* "swollen," strong, powerful, in Greek *kurios* (vocative *kurie*), master, lord: CHURCH, (KIRK), KYRIE; **b.** suffixed form **kuw-eyo-* in Greek *kuein,* to swell, and derivative *kūma* (< **kū-mn̥*), "a swelling," wave: CYMA. [Pok. 1. *keu-* 592.]

keuk-. To be white, be bright, shine. Suffixed zero-grade form **kuk-no-* in Greek *kuknos,* swan: CYGNET, CYGNUS. [Pok. *keuk-* 597.]

kēwero-. North, north wind. Germanic **skūra-* in Old English *scūr,* shower, storm: SHOWER[1]. **2.** Germanic **skūrō* in Old Norse *skūr,* a shower, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of Middle English *scouren,* to range over: SCOUR[2]. [Pok. *ḱēu̯ero-* 597.]

kīgh-. Fast, violent. Germanic **hīg-* in Old English *hīgian,* to strive, exert oneself: HIE. [Pok. *kei-gh-* 542.]

kistā. Basket. Greek *kistē,* basket (> Old English *cest,* box): CHEST, CIST[1], CISTERN. [Pok. *kistā* 599.]

klā-. To spread out flat. Extended shortened form **klat-*. **1.** Germanic **hlathan* in Old English *hladan,* to lade, lay on, load: LADE. **2.** Suffixed form **klat-sto-* in Germanic **hlasta-* in: **a.** Old English *hlæst,* burden, load: LAST[4]; **b.** Old Swedish and Old Danish *last,* burden: BALLAST. [Pok. *klā-* 599.]

kleg-. To cry, sound. Extension of **kel-[1]**. Variant form **klag-*. **1.** Variant form **klak-* in: **a.** Germanic **hlahjan* in Old English *hlieh(h)an,* to laugh: LAUGH; **b.** Germanic **hlahtraz* in Old English *hleahtor,* laughter: LAUGHTER. **2.** Nasalized form **kla-n-g-* in Latin *clangere,* to sound: CLANG. [Pok. *kleg-* 599.]

klei-. To lean. **I.** Full-grade form **klei-*. **1.** Suffixed form **klei-n-* in Latin *-clīnāre,* to lean, bend: DECLINE, INCLINE, RECLINE. **2.** Suffixed form **klei-tro-* in Latin **clītra,* litter, with diminutive *clītellae,* packsaddle: CLITELLUM. **3.** Suffixed form **klei-wo-* in Latin *clīvus,* a slope: ACCLIVITY, DECLIVITY, PROCLIVITY. **II.** Zero-grade form **kli-*. **1.** Germanic **hlid-,* "that which bends over," cover, in Old English *hlid,* cover: LID. **2.** Suffixed form **kli-n-* in Germanic **hlinēn,* in Old English *hlinian* and *hleonian,* to lean: LEAN[1]. **3.** Suffixed form **kli-ent-* in Latin *cliēns,* dependent, follower: CLIENT. **4.** Suffixed form **kli-to-* in Latin **aus-klit-ā-* in *auscultāre,* "to hold one's ear inclined," to listen to (see **ous-**). **5.** Suffixed form **kli-n-yo-* in Greek *klinein,* to lean: CLINAL, CLINE, -CLINIC, CLINO-; (ACLINIC LINE), CLINANDRIUM, ENCLITIC, (ISOCLINE), MATRICLINOUS, (MONOCLINIC), PATRICLINOUS, PERICLINE, PROCLITIC, SYNCLINAL. **6.** Greek lengthened form **klī-* in: **a.** suffixed form **klī-n-ā* in Greek *klinē,* bed: CLINIC; DICLINOUS, MONOCLINOUS, TRICLINIUM; **b.** suffixed form **klī-m-* in Greek *klimax,* ladder: CLIMAX; **c.** suffixed form **klī-mn̥* in Greek *klīma,* sloping surface of the earth: CLIMATE. **III.** Suffixed o-grade form **kloi-tr-* in Germanic **hlaidr-* in Old English *hlǣd(d)er,* ladder: LADDER. [Pok. *ḱlei-* 600.]

kleng-. To bend, turn. **1.** Germanic **hlink-* in: **a.** Old English *hlinc,* ridge: LINKS; **b.** Old Norse **hlenkr,* loop of a chain, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *linke,* loop of a chain: LINK[1]; **c.** Old French *flenchir,* to turn aside, flich: FLINCH. **2.** Germanic **hlank-* in: **a.** Old English *hlanc,* lean, thin (< "flexible"): LANK; **b.** Old French *flanc,* hip, side (where the body curves): FLANK. [Pok. *kleng-* 603.]

klep-. To steal. Extension of **kel-[2]**. Suffixed form **klep-yo-* in Greek *kleptein,* to steal: CLEPSYDRA, KLEPTOMANIA. [Pok. *ḱlep-* 604.]

kleu-[1]. To hear. **I.** Extended form **kleus-* in Germanic **hleuza-* in Old English *hlēor,* cheek (< "side of the face" < "ear"): LEER. **II.** Zero-grade form **klu-*. **1.** Germanic **hlustjan* in Old English *hlystan,* to listen: LIST[4]. **2.** Germanic **hlusinōn* in Old English *hlysnan,* to listen: LISTEN. **3.** Suffixed lengthened form **klū-to-* in Germanic **hlūdaz,* "heard," loud, in: **a.** Old English *hlūd,* loud: LOUD; **b.** Old High German *hlūti,* sound: ABLAUT, UMLAUT. **III.** Suffixed form **kleu-yo-* in Greek *kleiein,* to praise, tell: CLIO. [Pok. 1. *ḱleu-* 605.]

kleu-[2]. To wash, clean. **1.** Latin *cloāca,* sewer, canal: CLOACA. **2.** Zero-grade form **klu-* in Greek *kluzein,* to wash out: CLYSTER; CATACLYSM. [Pok. 2. *ḱleu-* 607.]

kleu-[3]. Possibly hook, peg. **I.** Extended zero-grade form **klud-* possibly in Germanic **hluta-,* lot, portion (semantic development obscure). **1.** Old English *hlot,* lot: LOT. **2.** Dutch *lot,* lot: LOTTERY. **3.** Old French *lot* (> French *lot*), lot, portion: LOTTO; ALLOT. **II.** Suffixed variant form **klau-do-* in Latin *claudere,* to close (< "to lock with a hook, bolt"): CLAUSE, CLOISONNÉ, CLOISTER, CLOSE, (CLOSURE), (CLOZE); CONCLUDE, ECLOSION, EXCLUDE, INCLUDE, OCCLUDE, PRECLUDE, RECLUSE, SECLUDE. **III.** Variant form **klāw-*. **1.** Suffixed form **klāw-i-* in Latin *clāvis,* key: CEMBALO, CLAVICLE, CLAVIER, CLEF, KEVEL; CLAVICHORD, CONCLAVE, ENCLAVE. **2.** Suffixed form **klāw-o-* in: **a.** Latin *clāvus,* nail: CLOVE[1], CLOY; **b.** Latin *clāva,* club: CLAVATE; CLAVICORN, CLAVIFORM. **3.** Suffixed form **klāw-yo-* in: **a.** Greek *kleiein,* to close: CLATHRATE; **b.** Greek verbal adjective *kleistos,* closed: CLEISTOGAMOUS, CLEISTOTHECIUM. [Pok. *klēu-* 604.]

kl̥ewo-. Bald. Variant **kal(a)wo-* in Latin *calvus,* bald: CALVARIUM. [Pok. *kₑlə̄u̯o-* 554.]

klou-. To bend. Proposed by some as the root of Germanic **hlaupan,* to leap, which is more likely of unknown origin. Germanic **hlaupan* in: **a.** Old English *hlēapan,* to leap: LEAP; **b.** Old English *hlēapwince,* lapwing (*-wince,* perhaps "move sideways," akin to Old English *wincian,* to wink; see **weng-**): LAPWING; **c.** Old Norse *hlaupa,* to leap: LOPE; **d.** Middle Dutch *loopen,* to leap, run: INTERLOPE, ORLOP; **e.** Middle Low German *lōp,* course, running (> Swedish *lopp,* course): GAUNTLET[2]; **f.** Old High German *hlouf(f)an,* to leap (> German *Lauf,* race): LANGLAUF; **g.** Old French *galoper* and Old North French *waloper,* to gallop: GALLOP, WALLOP;

h. Anglo-Norman *aloper,* to run away from one's husband with a lover: ELOPE.

kneig^{w}h-. To lean on. **1.** Latin *cōnīvēre* (< **con-nīguēre; com-,* together; see **kom**), "to lean together" (said of eyelids), to close the eyes, be indulgent: CONNIVE. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **knig^{w}h-to-* in Latin *nictāre,* to move the eyelids, wink: NICTITATE. **3.** Uncertain preform in Latin *nītī,* to lean forward, strive: NISUS; RENITENT. [Pok. *knei-g^{u}h-* 608.]

knid-. Egg of a louse. Suffixed form **knid-ā* in Germanic **hnitō* in Old English *hnitu,* egg of a louse: NIT. [Pok. *knid-* 608.]

ko-. Stem of demonstrative pronoun meaning "this." **I.** Variant form **ki-.* **1.** Germanic **hi-* in: **a.** Old English *he,* he: HE[1]; **b.** Old English *him,* him: HIM; **c.** Old English *his,* his: HIS; **d.** Old English *hire,* her: HER; **e.** Old English *hit,* it: IT. **f.** Old English *hēr,* here: HERE; **g.** Old English *heonane, heonon,* from here: HENCE. **2.** Suffixed form **ki-tro-* in Germanic **hi-thra-* in Old English *hider,* hither: HITHER. **3.** Suffixed form **ki-s* in Latin *cis,* on this side of: CIS-. **II.** Variant form **ke-.* **1.** Preposed in **ke-etero-* (**e-tero-,* a second time, again; see **i-**) in Latin *cēterus* (neuter plural *cētera*), the other part, that which remains: ET CETERA. **2.** Latin *-ce* (see **nu-**). **III.** Attributed by some to this root (but more likely of obscure origin) is Germanic root **hind-,* behind. **1.** Old English *bihindan,* in the rear, behind (*bi,* at; see **ambhi**): BEHIND, HIND[1]. **2.** Old High German *hintar* (> German *hinter-*), behind: HINTERLAND. **3.** Germanic derivative verb **hindrōn,* to keep back, in Old English *hindrian,* to check, hinder: HINDER[1]. [Pok. *ko-* 609.]

kō-. To sharpen, whet. Contracted from **koə-.* **1.** Suffixed extended form **koəi-no-* in Germanic **hainō* in Old English *hān,* stone: HONE[1]. **2.** Perhaps Greek *kōnos,* cone, conical object (< "a sharp-pointed object"): CONE. [Pok. *kēi-* 541.]

kob-. To suit, fit, succeed. Germanic **hap-* in Old Norse *happ,* chance, good luck: HAP, (HAPPEN), (HAPPY); (HAPLESS), (MISHAP). [Pok. *kob-* 610.]

[kokkos. Kermes berry, pit, grain. Greek noun of unknown origin: COCCID, COCCUS, COCHINEAL; MONOCOQUE.**]**

koksā. Body part. Latin *coxa,* hip: COXA, CUISSE, CUSHION. [Pok. *koksā* 611.]

kolem-. Grass, reed. Suffixed form **kolǝm-o-.* **1.** Germanic **halmaz* in Old English *healm, halm,* straw: HAULM. **2.** Latin *culmus,* stalk: CULM[1]. **3.** Zero-grade form **kl̥ǝm-o-* in Greek *kalamos,* a reed, straw: CALAMITE, CALAMUS, CALUMET, CARAMEL, SHAWM. [Pok. *kolǝmo-s* 612.]

koli-. Glue. Suffixed variant form **koly-a* in Greek *kolla,* glue: COLLAGE, COLLO-, COLLODION; PROTOCOL. [Pok. *kol(e)i-* 612.]

kom. Beside, near, by, with. **1.** Germanic **ga-,* together, with (collective and intensive prefix and marker of the past participle), in Old English *ge-,* with, also participial, collective, and intensive prefix: ENOUGH, HANDIWORK, YCLEPT. **2.** Latin *cum, co-,* with: CUM; CONQUIAN. **3.** Old Latin *com,* with (collective and intensive prefix): CO-, COM-. **4.** Suffixed form **kom-trā* in Latin *contrā,* against, opposite: (CON[1]), CONTRA-, CONTRARY, (COUNTER[1]), COUNTER-, COUNTRY; ENCOUNTER. **5.** Suffixed form **kom-yo-* in Greek *koinos,* common, shared: COENO-; CENOBITE, EPICENE, KOINE. **6.** Reduced form **ko-* (see **gher-[1], mei-[1], smei-**). [Pok. *kom* 612.]

konəmo-. Shinbone, bone. Reduced form **kommo-* perhaps in Germanic **hamma* in Old English *hamm,* ham, thigh: HAM. [Pok. *konǝmo-* 613.]

konk-. To hang. **1.** Germanic **hanhan* in: **a.** Old English *hon,* to hang: HANG; **b.** Dutch (dialectal) *hankeren,* to long for: HANKER; **c.** possibly Middle English *he(e)ng, hinge,* hinge (ultimately from the base of Old English *hangian,* to hang): HINGE. **2.** Suffixed form **konk-t-ā-* in Latin *cūnctārī,* to delay: CUNCTATION. [Pok. *k̑enk-* 566, *k̑onk-* 614.]

konk(h)o-. Mussel, shellfish. **1.** Greek *konkhē, konkhos,* mussel, conch: COCKLE[1], CONCH, CONCHA, CONCHO-. **2.** Greek *kokhlos,* land snail: COCHLEA. [Pok. *k̑onkho-* 614.]

kormo-. Pain. Germanic **harmaz* in Old English *hearm,* harm: HARM. [Pok. *k̑ormo-* 615.]

koro-. War; also war-band, host, army. **I.** Germanic **harjaz,* army. **1.** Old English *here,* army: HERIOT. **2.** Old French *herban,* a summoning to military service: ARRIÈRE-BAN. **3.** Compound **harja-bergaz,* "army hill," hill-fort, later shelter, lodging, army quarters (**bergaz,* hill; see **bhergh-[2]**), in: **a.** Old English *herebeorg* (> Middle English *herberwe*), lodging: HARBOR; **b.** Old French *herberge,* lodging: HARBINGER. **4.** Compound **harja-waldaz,* "army commander" (**wald-,* rule, power; see **wal-**), in Anglo-Norman *herald,* herald: HERALD. **II.** Germanic denominative **harjōn* in Old English *hergian,* to ravage, plunder, raid: HARRY. **III.** Germanic compound **harihring,* assembly, "host-ring" (**hringaz,* ring; see **sker-[3]**), in Medieval Latin *harenga,* harangue: HARANGUE. [Pok. *koro-s* 615.]

koselo-. Hazel. Germanic **haselaz* in Old English *hæsel,* hazel: HAZEL. [Pok. *kos(e)lo-* 616.]

kost-. Bone. Probably related to **ost-.** Latin *costa,* rib, side: COAST, COSTA, COSTARD, COSTREL, CUESTA, CUTLET; ACCOST, INTERCOSTAL, STERNOCOSTAL. [Pok. *kost-* 616.]

krāu-. Also **krū-.** To conceal, hide. Suffixed extended form **krup-yo-* in Greek *kruptein,* to hide: CRYPT, CRYPTIC, CRYPTO-, KRYPTON; APOCRYPHA. [Pok. *krā(u)-* 616.]

kred-. Framework, timberwork. Possible root. Germanic **hrō(d)-st-* in Old English *hrōst,* roost: ROOST. [Pok. *kred-* 617.]

krei-. To sieve, discriminate, distinguish. **1.** Basic form with variant instrumental suffixes in: **a.** suffixed form **krei-tro-* in Germanic **hridra-,* a sieve, in Old English *hridder, hriddel,* sieve: RIDDLE[1]; **b.** suffixed form **krei-dhro-* in Latin *crībrum,* a sieve: CRIBRIFORM, GARBLE. **2.** Suffixed form **krei-men-* in *(i)* Latin *crīmen,* judgment, crime: CRIME; RECRIMINATE *(ii)* Latin *discrīmen,* distinction (*dis-,* apart): DISCRIMINATE. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kri-no-* (participial form **kri-to-*) in Latin *cernere* (past participle *certus*), to sift, separate, decide: CERTAIN; CONCERN, DECREE, DISCERN, EXCREMENT, INCERTITUDE, RECREMENT, SECERN, SECRET. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kri-n-yo-* in Greek *krinein,* to separate, decide, judge (> *krinesthai,* to explain): CRISIS, CRITIC, CRITERION; APOCRINE, DIACRITICAL, ECCRINE, ENDOCRINE, EPICRITIC, EXOCRINE, HEMATOCRIT, HYPROCRISY. [Pok. 4. *sker-,* Section II. 945.]

krek-[1]. To weave, beat. **1.** Germanic **hreh-ulaz* in Old English *hrēol,* reel, spool for winding cord: REEL[1]. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **krok-u-* in Greek *krokus,* nap of cloth: CROCIDOLITE. [Pok. 1. *krek-* 618.]

krek-[2]. Frog spawn, fish eggs. Germanic **hrog-* in Middle English *row,* roe: ROE[1]. [Pok. 2. *krek-* 619.]

krem-. Wild garlic, onion. O-grade form **krom-* in Germanic **hram-* in Old English *hramsan,* onion, garlic: RAMSON. [Pok. *kerem-* 580.]

kret-[1]. To shake. O-grade form **krot-* in Germanic **hrathaz,* swift, nimble, in Old English *hræth(e),* nimble, quick, prompt, ready: RATHE, (RATHER). [Pok. 1. *kret-* 620.]

kret-[2]. To beat. O-grade form **krot-* in Greek *krotein,* to strike, beat: DICROTISM, TRICROTIC. [Pok. 2. *kret-* 621.]

kreuə-[1]. Raw flesh. **1.** Lengthened-grade form **krēw-* in Germanic **hrēwaz* in Old English *hrēaw,* raw: RAW. **2.** Suffixed form **kreuə-s-* in Greek *kreas,* flesh: CREATINE, CREODONT, CREOSOTE, PANCREAS. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **krū-do-* (< **kruə-do-*) in: **a.** Latin *crūdus,* bloody, raw: CRUDE; ECRU, RECRUDESCE; **b.** Latin *crūdēlis,* cruel: CRUEL. [Pok. 1. A. *kreu-* 621.]

kreuə-[2]. To push, strike. **1.** Germanic **hrewwan* in Old

English *hrēowan,* to distress, grieve: RUE[1], RUTH. **2.** Extended o-grade form **krous-* in Greek *krouein,* to strike: ANACRUSIS. [Pok. 3. *kreu-* 622.]

kreup-. Scab; to become encrusted. **1.** Germanic **hrub-* in: **a.** Middle Low German *ruffelen,* to crumple, akin to the Germanic source of Middle English *ruffelen,* to ruffle, roughen: RUFFLE[1]; **b.** Germanic compound **ga-hrub-* (**ga-,* intensive prefix; see **kom**) in Middle Dutch *grof,* harsh: GRUFF. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **kroup-ā* in Serbo-Croatian *krupa,* groats (perhaps > German *Graupe,* barley): GRAUPEL. [Pok. *kreup-* 623.]

kreus-. To begin to freeze, form a crust. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **krus-to-* in: **a.** Latin *crusta,* crust: CROUTON, CRUST, CRUSTACEAN, CRUSTACEOUS, CRUSTOSE; **b.** Greek *krustallos,* ice: CRYSTAL, CRYSTALLINE, CRYSTALLO-. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **krus-es-* in Greek *kruos,* icy cold, frost: CRYO-. [Pok. 1. B. *kreu-* 621.]

kreut-. Also **kreudh-.** Reed. Germanic **hreuda-* in Old English *hrēod,* reed: REED. [Pok. *kreut-* 623.]

krōpo-. Roof. Germanic **hrōfam* in Old English *hrōf,* roof: ROOF. [Pok. *krăpo-* 616.]

krut-. Musical instrument. **1.** Germanic **hrut-* in Old French *rote,* a stringed instrument: ROTE[3]. **2.** Geminated form **kruttā* in Welsh *crwth,* an ancient Celtic instrument: CROWD[2]. [Pok. *krut-* 624.]

ksero-. Dry. **1.** Lengthened-grade form **ksēro-* in Greek *xēros,* dry: XERO-; ELIXIR, PHYLLOXERA, XEROPHTHALMIA. **2.** Perhaps suffixed variant form **kseres-no-* in Latin *serēnus,* serene, bright, clear: SERENE. [Pok. *ksero-* 625.]

ksun. Preposition and preverb meaning "with." **1.** Greek *sun, xun,* together, with: SYN-. **2.** Russian *so-, s-,* with, in *sputnik,* fellow traveler (see **pent-**): SPUTNIK. [In Pok. 2. *sem-* 902.]

ku-. Hypothetical base of a variety of conceivably related Germanic words meaning "a hollow space or place, enclosing object, round object, lump," and some other derivative denotations. **1.** Germanic **kubōn-,* hut, shed, room, in: **a.** Old English *cofa,* bedchamber, closet: COVE[1]; **b.** Middle Dutch *cubbe,* "pen, stall," fish basket, akin to the probable source of CUBBY; **c.** Germanic compound **kubawald-,* probably "house ruler," household god (*wald-,* power; see **wal-**), in Middle High German *kobolt,* an underground goblin: COBALT, KOBOLD. **2.** Germanic **kutam* in Old English *cot,* cottage: COT[2], (COTTAGE). **3.** Germanic **kutōn-* in Old English *cote,* shelter: COTE[1]. **4.** Germanic **k(e)ud-* in: **a.** Old English *codd,* bag, husk: COD[2]; **b.** Old English *cudele,* cuttlefish (from its ink bag): CUTTLE. **5.** Germanic *k(e)ut-* in Old English **cieter,* intestines (probably > Middle English *chiterling*): CHITTERLINGS. **6.** Germanic **kukk-* in Middle English *cok,* haycock, pile of straw: COCK[2]. **7.** Germanic **kuk-* in Old English *cīcen,* chicken: CHICKEN. **8.** Germanic **kugg-* in Swedish *kugge,* cog, akin to the possible Scandinavian source of Middle English *cogge,* cog: COG[1]. **9.** Germanic **kuggila* in Old English *cycgel,* rod, cudgel: CUDGEL. **10.** Germanic **keulaz* in: **a.** Low German *kielswin,* keelson: KEELSON; **b.** Middle Dutch *kiel,* ship, keel of a ship: KEEL[2]. **11.** Germanic **kūp-* in Middle Dutch *kūpe,* cask, tub, basket: COOPER. **12.** Germanic **kunt-* in Middle Low German *kunte,* vulva, akin to the Low German source of Middle English *cunte,* vulva: CUNT. **13.** Germanic *kūrā-* in Icelandic *kūrā,* to crouch, lie in wait, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *couren,* to cower: COWER. **14.** Possibly Old Norse *kūga,* to oppress, akin to the probable source of COW[2]. [In Pok. *gēu-* 393.]

kus-. A kiss. Germanic **kussaz,* a kiss, with denominative **kussjan* in Old English *cyssan,* to kiss: KISS. [Pok. *ku-, kus-* 626.]

kwat-. To ferment, be sour. Possible root. Suffixed variant form **kwāt-so-* in Common Slavic **kvasŭ* in Russian *kvas,* kvass: KVASS. [Pok. *kuat(h)-* 627.]

kʷe. And (enclitic). Latin *-que,* and: SESQUI-, UBIQUITY. [Pok. *kʷe* 635.]

kʷed-. To sharpen. Germanic **hwatjan* in Old English *hwettan,* to whet: WHET. [Pok. *kʷed-* 636.]

kwei-. To hiss, whistle. Imitative root. Germanic **hwī-n-* and **hwis-* in: **a.** Old English *hwīnan,* to whine: WHINE; **b.** Old English *hwisprian,* to whisper: WHISPER; **c.** Old English *hwistlian,* to whistle: WHISTLE. [Pok. 2. *kuei-* 628.]

kʷei-¹. To pay, atone, compensate. Suffixed o-grade form **kʷoi-nā* in Greek *poinē,* fine, penalty, borrowed into Latin as *poena,* penalty: PAIN, PENAL, (PENALTY), PINE[2], PUNISH; IMPUNITY, PENOLOGY, (PUNITORY), (REPINE), SUBPOENA. [Pok. *kʷei-t-* 636.]

kʷei-². To pile up, build, make. O-grade form **kʷoi-* in: **a.** Sanskrit *kayaḥ,* body: CHEETAH; **b.** suffixed form **kʷoi-wo-,* making, in denominative verb **kʷoiw-eyo-* in Greek *poiein,* to make, create: POEM, POESY, POET, POETIC, -POIESIS, -POIETIC; MYTHOPOEIC, ONOMATOPOEIA, PHARMACOPOEIA, PROSOPOPEIA. [Pok. 2. *kʷei-* 637.]

kʷeiə-¹. To value, honor. Suffixed zero-grade form **kʷī-mā* (< **kʷiə-mā*) in Greek *timē,* honor, worth: TIMOCRACY. [In Pok. *kʷei-(t-)* 636.]

kʷeiə-². To rest, be quiet. **I.** Suffixed zero-grade variant form **kʷī-lo-* (< **kʷiə-lo-*). **1.** Germanic **hwīlō* in: **a.** Old English *hwīl,* while: WHILE; **b.** Old English *hwīlum,* sometimes: WHILOM. **2.** Possibly Latin *tranquillus,* tranquil (*trāns-,* across, beyond; see **terə-²**): TRANQUIL. **II.** Variant form **kʷyē-* (< **kʷyeə-*) in Latin *quiēs,* quiet (> *quiētus,* calm, retiring), and in *requiēs,* rest, and *requiescere,* to rest: COY, QUIET; ACQUIESCE, REQUIEM, REQUIESCAT. [Pok. *kʷeiə-* 638.]

kweit-. White; to shine. Suffixed form **kweit-o-.* **1.** Germanic **hwītaz* in: **a.** Old English *hwīt,* white: WHITE; **b.** Middle Dutch *wijting,* whiting: WHITING[2]; **c.** Old High German *hwīz, wīz,* white; EDELWEISS. **2.** Germanic **hwaitjaz* in Old English *hwēte,* wheat (from the fine white flour it yields): WHEAT. [Pok. 3. *kuei-* 628.]

kʷek-. To appear, see, show. Variant form **kʷeg-* in Slavic **kaz-* in Russian *ukazat',* to order: UKASE. [Pok. *kʷek-* 638.]

kʷel-¹. To revolve, move around, sojourn, dwell. **I.** Basic form **kʷel-* in Latin *colere,* to till, cultivate, inhabit: COLONY, CULT, CULTIVATE, (CULTURE); INCULT, INQUILINE, SILVICOLOUS. **II.** Suffixed form **kʷel-es-* in Greek *telos,* "completion of a cycle," consummation, perfection, end, result (> *teleos,* perfect, complete): TELIC, TELIUM, TELO-; ENTELECHY, TALISMAN, (TELEOLOGY), TELEOST, TELEUTOSPORE. **III.** Suffixed reduplicated form **kʷ(e)-kʷl-o-,* circle. **1.** Germanic **hwewlaz* in Old English *hwēol, hweogol,* wheel: WHEEL. **2.** Greek *kuklos,* circle, wheel: CYCLE, CYCLO-, CYCLOID, CYCLONE, CYCLOSIS; BICYCLE, ENCYCLICAL. **3.** Sanskrit *cakram,* circle: CHUKKER. **IV.** O-grade form **kʷol-.* **1.** Suffixed form **kʷol-so-,* "that on which the head turns," neck, in: **a.** Germanic **h(w)alsaz* in *(i)* Old Norse *hals,* neck, ship's bow: HAWSE *(ii)* Middle Dutch *hals,* neck: RINGHALS (*iii*) Germanic compound **h(w)als-berg-,* "neck-protector," gorget (**bergan,* to protect; see **bhergh-¹**), in Old French *hauberc,* hauberk: HAUBERK; **b.** Latin *collum,* neck: COL, COLLAR, COLLET, CULLET; ACCOLADE, DECOLLATE[1], DÉCOLLETÉ, MACHICOLATE, (MACHICOLATION), TORTICOLLIS. **2.** Suffixed form **kʷol-ā* in Latin *-cola* and *incola,* inhabitant (*in-,* in; see **en**): -COLOUS; PRATINCOLE. **3.** Suffixed form **kʷol-o-* in: **a.** Latin *anculus,* "he who bustles about," servant (*an-,* short for *ambi-,* around, about; see **ambhi**): ANCILLARY; **b.** Greek *polos,* axis of a sphere: POLE[1], PULLEY; **c.** Greek *-kolos,* herdsman, in *boukolos,* cowherd: BUCOLIC. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kʷl̥-i-* in Greek *palin,* again (< "revolving"): PALIMPSEST, PALINDROME, PALINGENESIS, PALINODE. [Pok. 1. *kʷel-* 639.]

kʷel-². Far (in space and time). **1.** Lengthened-grade form **kʷēl-* in Greek *tēle,* far off: TELE-. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kʷl̥-ai* in Greek *palai,* long ago: PALEO-. [Pok. 2. *kʷel-* 640.]

kweləк-. Bundle. Proposed by some as the root of Latin *culcita,* mattress, sack, which is more likely of unknown origin: QUILT. [Pok. *kuelək-* 630.]

kwelp-. To arch. **1.** Germanic **hwalþjan* in Old English **hwelfan, hwylfan,* with parallel form **hwelman* (> Middle English *whelman*), to turn over: WHELM. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **kwolp-o-* in Greek *kolpos,* bosom, womb, vagina: GULF; COLPITIS, COLPOSCOPE, COLPOSCOPY. [Pok. 2. *kuelp-* 630.]

kwen-. Holy. Suffixed zero-grade form **kwn̥-s-lo-* in Germanic **hunslam* in Old English *hūsl, hūsel,* Eucharist: HOUSEL. [Pok. *k̑uen-* 630.]

kʷent(h)-. To suffer. **1.** Suffixed form **kʷenth-es-* in Greek *penthos,* grief: NEPENTHE. **2.** Zero-grade form **kʷn̥th-* in: **a.** Greek *pathos,* suffering, passion, emotion, feelings: PATHETIC, PATHO-, PATHOS, -PATHY; PATHOGNOMONIC, SYMPATHY; **b.** suffixed form **kʷn̥th-sko-* in Greek *paskhein,* to feel, suffer: PROTOPATHIC. [Pok. *kʷenth-* 641.]

kwēp-. To smoke, cook, move violently, be agitated emotionally. Hypothetical base of possibly related words. **1.** Suffixed variant form **kup-yo-* in Latin *cupere,* to desire: COVET, CUPID, CUPIDITY; CONCUPISCENCE. **2.** Zero-grade form **kwəp-,* becoming **kwap-* possibly in: **a.** Latin *vapor,* steam, vapor: VAPOR; EVAPORATE; **b.** Latin *vapidus,* that has emitted steam or lost its vapor, flat, poor: VAPID; **c.** Greek *kapnos,* smoke: ACAPNIA. [Pok. *kuēp-* 596.]

kʷer-¹. To make. **1.** Sanskrit *karoti,* he makes: SANSKRIT. **2.** Suffixed form **kʷer-ōr* with dissimilated form **kʷel-ōr* in Greek *pelōr,* monster (perhaps "that which does harm"): PELORIA. **3.** Suffixed form **kʷer-əs-* in Greek *teras,* monster: TERATOCARCINOMA, TERATOGEN, TERATOID, TERATOMA. **4.** Suffixed form **kʷer-mn̥* in Sanskrit *karma,* act, deed: KARMA. [Pok. 1. *kʷer-* 641.]

kʷer-². Something shaped like a dish or shell. Suffixed variant form **kʷar-yo-* in Scottish Gaelic *coire,* cauldron, hollow, whirlpool: CORRIE. [Pok. 2. *kʷer-* 642.]

kwerp-. To turn oneself. **1.** Germanic **hwarb-* in Old English *hwearf,* wharf (< "place where people move about"): WHARF. **2.** Germanic **hwerban* in: **a.** Old Norse *hverfa,* to turn: VARVE; **b.** Old Norse **hvirfa,* to whirl, perhaps assimilated to Danish *hvirre,* to whir, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *whirren,* to whir: WHIR; **c.** Old Norse *hvirfla,* to whirl: WHIRL; **d.** Old North French *werble,* a warbling: WARBLE¹. **3.** Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **kwr̥p-o-* in Greek *karpos,* wrist: CARPAL, CARPUS. [Pok. *kuerp-* 631.]

kwes-. To pant, wheeze. **1.** Germanic **hwēsjan* in Old Norse *hvæsa,* to hiss: WHEEZE. **2.** Latin *querī,* to complain: QUARREL¹, QUERULOUS. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kus-ti-* in Greek *kustis,* bladder, bag (< "bellows"): CYST, CYSTO-. [Pok. *k̑ues-* 631.]

kwēt-. To shake. Zero-grade form **kwət-,* becoming **kwat-* in Latin *quatere* (past participle *quassus,* in composition *-cussus*), to shake, strike: CASCARA, KVETCH, SCUTCH, SQUASH²; CONCUSS, DISCUSS, PERCUSS, RESCUE, SUCCUSSION. [Pok. *kuēt-* 632.]

kʷetwer-. Four. **I.** O-grade form **kʷetwor-.* **1.** Probably Germanic **fe(d)wor-* in: **a.** Old English *fēower,* four: FOUR; **b.** Old English *fēowertig,* forty: FORTY; **c.** Old English *fēowertēne,* fourteen: FOURTEEN. **2.** Latin *quattuor* (> Italian *quattro*), four: CAHIER, CARNET, QUATRAIN; CATER-CORNERED, QUATTROCENTO. **II.** Multiplicatives **kʷeturs, kʷetrus,* and combining forms **kʷetur-, *kʷetru-.* **1.** Latin *quater,* four times: (CARILLON), QUATERNARY, QUATERNION, QUIRE¹. **2.** Latin *quadrus,* four-sided thing, square: CADRE, QUADRATE, QUARREL², QUARRY²; SQUAD, SQUARE, TROCAR. **3.** Latin *quadri-,* four: QUADRI-. **4.** Latin *quadra,* square: QUADRILLE¹. **5.** Latin *quadrāns,* a fourth part: QUADRANT. **6.** Latin *quadrāgintā,* forty (*-gintā,* ten times; see **dekm̥**): QUARANTINE. **7.** Variant form **kʷet(w)r̥-* in: **a.** Greek *tetra-,* four: TETRA-; **b.** Greek *tessares, tettares,* four (genitive *tessarōn*): TESSERA; DIATESSARON. **c.** Greek *tetras,* group of four: TETRAD; **d.** zero-grade form **kʷt(w)r̥-* in Greek *tra-,* four: TRAPEZIUM. **III.** Ordinal adjective **kʷetur-to-.* **1.** Germanic **fe(d)worthōn-* in: **a.** Old English *fēortha, fēowertha,* fourth: FOURTH; **b.** Middle Dutch *veerdel,* one-fourth: FIRKIN; **c.** Old English *fēorthing, fēorthung,* fourth part of a penny: FARTHING. **2.** Latin *quārtus,* fourth, quarter: QUADRILLE², QUADROON, QUART, QUARTAN, QUARTER, QUARTO. [Pok. *kʷetuer-* 642.]

kʷo-. Also **kʷi-.** Stem of relative and interrogative pronouns. **1.** Germanic **hwa-, hwi-* in: **a.** personal pronouns **hwas, *hwasa, *hwam* in Old English *hwā, hwæs, hwæm,* who, whose, whom: WHO, WHOSE, WHOM; **b.** pronoun **hwat* in Old English *hwæt,* what: WHAT; **c.** adverb **hwī* in Old English *hwȳ,* why: WHY; **d.** relative pronoun **hwa-līk-* (**līk-,* body, form; see **līk-**) in Old English *hwilc, hwelc,* which: WHICH; **e.** adverb **hwō* in Old English *hū,* how: HOW¹; **f.** adverb **hwan-* in *(i)* Old English *hwenne, hwanne,* when: WHEN *(ii)* Old English *hwanon,* whence: WHENCE; **g.** adverb **hwithrē* in Old English *hwider,* whither: WHITHER; **h.** adverb **hwar-* in Old English *hwǣr,* where: WHERE. **2.** Germanic **hwatharaz* in: **a.** Old English *hwæther, hwether,* which of two, whether: WHETHER; NEITHER; **b.** Germanic phrase **aiwo gihwatharaz,* "ever each of two" (**aiwo, *aiwi,* ever; see **alw-**; **gi-* from **ga-,* collective prefix; see **kom**), in Old English *ǣghwæther, ǣther,* either: EITHER. **3.** Latin *quī,* who (genitive plural *quōrum*): QUA, QUIBBLE, QUORUM. **4.** Latin *quid,* what, something: HIDALGO, QUIDDITY, QUIDNUNC, QUIP. **5.** Latin *quam,* as, than, how, in *quasi* (*quam* + *si,* if; see **swo-**), as if: QUASI. **6.** Latin *quod,* what: QUODLIBET. **7.** Latin *quot,* how many: QUOTE, QUOTIDIAN, QUOTIENT; ALIQUOT. **8.** Latin *quom,* when: QUONDAM. **9.** Latin *quem,* whom: CONQUIAN. **10.** Latin *quantus,* how great: QUANTITY. **11.** Latin *quālis,* of what kind: QUALITY. **12.** Latin *ut,* that: (UT). **13.** Latin *uter,* either of two: NEUTER. **14.** Latin *ubi,* where, and *ibi,* there: ALIBI, UBIQUITY. **15.** Persian *chīz,* thing: CHEESE³. [Pok. *kʷo-* 644.]

kwon-. Dog. **1.** Greek *kuōn,* dog: CYNIC; CYNOSURE, PROCYON, QUINSY. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kwn̥-to-* in Germanic **hundaz* in: **a.** Old English *hund,* dog: HOUND; **b.** Old High German *hunt* (> German *Hund*), dog: DACHSHUND; **c.** Dutch *hond,* dog: KEESHOND. **3.** Nominative form **kwō* in Welsh *ci,* dog: CORGI. **4.** Variant **kan-i-* in Latin *canis,* dog: CANAILLE, CANARY, CANICULA, CANINE, CHENILLE, KENNEL¹. [Pok. *kuon-* 632.]

kʷrep-. Body. **1.** Suffixed form **kʷrep-es-* in Germanic **hrifiz* in Old English *hrif,* belly: MIDRIFF. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kʷr̥p-es-* in Latin *corpus,* body, substance: CORPORAL¹, CORPORAL³, CORPORATE, CORPOREAL, CORPOSANT, CORPS, CORPSE, CORPULENCE, CORPUS, CORPUSCLE, CORSAGE, CORSE, CORSET; LEPRECHAUN. [Pok. 1. *krep-* 620.]

kʷr̥mi-. Mite, worm. Rhyme word to **wr̥mi-,* worm (see **wer-³**). Sanskrit *kr̥mi-,* worm, in compound *kr̥mi-ja-,* "(red dye) produced by worms" (*ja-,* produced; see **genə-**), borrowed into Arabic as *qirmiz,* kermes: (CRIMSON), KERMES. [Pok. *kʷrmi-* 649.]

lā-. Echoic root. **1.** Middle Dutch *lollen,* to mutter, akin to the Low German source of Middle English *lollen,* to loll: LOLL. **2.** Middle Low German *lollen,* to lull, akin to the Low German source of Middle English *lullen,* to lull: LULL. **3.** Old Norse *lōmr,* loon: LOON¹. **4.** Latin *lāmentum,* expression of sorrow: LAMENT. **5.** Greek *lalos,* talkative: ECHOLALIA. **6.** Greek *lalein,* to talk: GLOSSOLALIA. [Pok. 1. *lā-* 650.]

lab-. Lapping, smacking the lips; to lick. Variant of **leb-²**. **1.** Germanic **lapjan* in Old English *lapian,* to lap up: LAP³. **2.** Nasalized form **la-m-b-* in: **a.** Germanic **lamp-* in French *lamper,* to gulp down: LAMPOON; **b.** Latin *lambere,* to lick: LAMBENT. [Pok. *lab-* 651.]

lādh-. To be hidden. **1.** Greek *lēthē,* forgetfulness: LETHARGY, LETHE. **2.** Zero-grade form **ladh-* (< **lədh-*), with nasalized form **landh-,* in Greek *lanthanein* (aorist *lathein*), to escape the notice of, with middle *lanthanesthai,* to forget: LANTHANUM; ALASTOR. **3.** Suffixed (stative) variant form **lat-ē-* in Latin *latēre,* to lie hidden: LATENT. [In Pok. 2. *lā-* 651.]

laiwo-. Left. Latin *laevus,* left: LEVO-; (LEVOROTATION), (LEVOROTATORY). [Pok. *laiu̯o-* 652.]

laks-. Salmon. Suffixed form **laks-o-* in Germanic **lahsaz* in Old High German *lahs,* salmon: LOX[1]. [Pok. *lak-* 653.]

laku-. Body of water, lake, sea. **1.** Latin *lacus,* lake, pond, basin: LAKE[1]. **2.** Greek *lakkos,* cistern: LACCOLITH. **3.** O-grade form **loku-* in Old Irish and Scottish Gaelic *loch,* lake: LOCH, LOUGH. [Pok. *laku-* 653.]

lāp-. To light, burn. Nasalized shortened form **la-m-p-* in Greek *lampein,* to shine: LAMP, LANTERN; ECLAMPSIA. [Pok. *lā(i)p-* 652.]

las-. To be eager, wanton, or unruly. **1.** Suffixed Germanic zero-grade form **lustuz* in: **a.** Old English *lust,* lust: LUST; **b.** Old High German *lust* (> German *Lust*), desire: WANDERLUST; **c.** Germanic denominative verb **lustjan* in Old English *lystan,* to please, satisfy a desire: LIST[6]. **2.** Suffixed form **las-ko-* in Latin *lascīvus,* wanton, lustful: LASCIVIOUS. [Pok. *las-* 654.]

lat-. Wet, moist. Latin *latex,* liquid: LATEX. [Pok. *lat-* 654.]

lau-. Gain, profit. **1.** Suffixed form **lau-no-* in Germanic **launam* in Old High German *lōn,* reward: GUERDON. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **lu-tlo-* in Latin *lucrum,* gain, profit: LUCRATIVE, LUCRE. **3.** Suffixed variant form **low-ero-* in Irish Gaelic *leór,* sufficiency, enough: GALORE. [Pok. *lāu-* 655.]

lē-[1]. To get. Contracted from **leə-.* Suffixed zero-grade form **lə-tr-* in: **a.** Greek *latreia,* service (for pay), duties, worship: -LATRY; **b.** Greek *latron,* pay, akin to the Greek source of Latin *latrō,* robber: LARCENY; **c.** Greek *-latrēs,* worshiper: IDOLATER. [Pok. 2. *lē(i)-* 665.]

lē-[2]. To let go, slacken. Contracted from **leə-.* **1.** Extended form **lēd-* in: **a.** Germanic **lētan* in Old English *lætan,* to allow, leave undone: LET[1]; **b.** Germanic derivative **lēthigaz,* freed, in Medieval Latin *lētus, lītus,* serf (< "free man"): LIEGE. **2.** Extended zero-grade form **ləd-* in: **a.** Germanic **lataz* in Old English *læt,* late, with its comparative *lætra,* latter, and its superlative *latost,* last: LATE, LATTER, LAST[1]; **b.** Germanic **latjan* in Old English *lettan,* to hinder, impede (< "to make late"): LET[2]; **c.** suffixed form **ləd-to-* in Latin *lassus,* tired, weary: LASSITUDE; ALAS. **3.** Suffixed reduced form **lē-ni-* in Latin *lēnis,* soft, gentle: LENIENT, LENIS, LENITIVE, LENITY. [Pok. 3. *lē(i)-* 666.]

leb-[1]. Base of loosely related derivatives meaning "hanging loosely." **I.** Variant form **lep-* in Germanic **lap-* in Old English *læppa, lappa,* flap of a garment: LAP[1]. **II.** Nasalized form **lemb(h)-,* with variant form **slemb(h)-.* **1.** Germanic **lemp-* probably in obsolete English *limphalt,* lame (*halt,* lame; see **kel-[1]**): LIMP. **2.** Germanic **lump-* in: **a.** Dutch *lomp,* rag, akin to the Low German source of Middle English *lump,* lump: LUMP[1]; **b.** possibly obsolete English *lump,* lumpfish: LUMPFISH; **c.** German *Lumpen,* rags: LUMPEN. **3.** Germanic **slimp-* in Middle Dutch *slim(p),* slanting, bad: SLIM. **4.** Middle High German *slam,* mud: SLUMGULLION. **5.** Old Norse *slambra,* to strike at, akin to the Scandinavian source of SLAM[1]. **6.** Norwegian *slumpa,* to slump, akin to the Scandinavian source of SLUMP. **III.** Variant **(s)lab-* in Germanic **slab-.* **1.** Danish *slab,* mud, akin to the Scandinavian source of SLAB[2]. **2.** Swedish *slabb,* slime, mud, akin to the Scandinavian source of Irish *slab,* mud: SLOB. **IV.** Variants **slap-, *slep-.* Germanic **slap-* in: **a.** Low German *slapp,* slap: SLAP; **b.** Old Norse *slafra,* to slaver: SLAVER[1]. **V.** Variant **lab-.* **1.** Germanic **lab-* in Old French *label,* ribbon, strip: LABEL. **2.** Latin *lābī* (past participle *lapsus*), to fall, slip: LABILE, LAPSE; COLLAPSE, ELAPSE, PRELAPSARIAN, PROLAPSE, RELAPSE, SUPRALAPSARIAN. **3.** Suffixed form **lab-os-* perhaps in Latin *labor,* labor, toil, exertion: LABOR; COLLABORATE, ELABORATE. (But both Latin *lābī* and *labor* may belong to a root **slēb.*) **VI.** O-grade form **lob-* in Greek *lobos,* lobe: LOBE. [Pok. *lĕb-* 655.]

leb-[2]. Lip. **1.** Germanic **lep-* in Old English *lippa,* lip: LIP. **2.** Variant form *lab-* in: **a.** suffixed form **lab-yo-* in Latin *labium,* lip: LABIAL, LABIUM; **b.** suffixed form **lab-ro-* in Latin *labrum,* lip: LABELLUM, LABRET, LABRUM. Compare **lab-.** [Pok. *lĕb-* 655.]

leg-[1]. To collect; with derivatives meaning "to speak." **1.** Perhaps Germanic **lēkjaz,* enchanter, one who speaks magic words, in Old English *læce,* physician: LEECH[1]. **2.** Latin *legere,* to gather, choose, pluck, read: LECTERN, LECTION, LECTURE, LEGEND, LEGIBLE, LEGION, (LESSON); (COIL[1]), COLLECT[1], DILIGENT, ELECT, INTELLIGENT, NEGLECT, PRELECT, SACRILEGE, SELECT, SORTILEGE. **3.** Greek *legein,* to gather, speak: LEXICON; ALEXIA, ANALECTS, BRADYLEXIA, CATALOGUE, DIALECT, (DIALOGUE), DYSLEXIA, ECLECTIC, EPILOGUE, PROLEGOMENON. **4.** Suffixed form **leg-no-* in Latin *lignum,* wood, firewood (< "that which is gathered"): LIGNEOUS, LIGNI-. **5.** Lengthened-grade form **lēg-* possibly in: **a.** Latin *lēx,* law (? < "collection of rules"): LEGAL, LEGIST, LEGITIMATE, LEX, LOYAL; LEGISLATOR, PRIVILEGE; **b.** Latin denominative *lēgāre,* to depute, commission, charge (< "to engage by contract"; but possibly from **legh-**): LEGACY, LEGATE; ALLEGE, COLLEAGUE, (COLLEGIALITY), DELEGATE, RELEGATE. **6.** Suffixed o-grade form **log-o-* in Greek *logos,* speech, word, reason: LOGIC, LOGISTIC, LOGO-, LOGOS, -LOGY; ANALOGOUS, APOLOGUE, APOLOGY, DECALOGUE, HOMOLOGOUS, LOGARITHM, PARALOGISM, PROLOGUE, SYLLOGISM. [Pok. *leĝ-* 658.]

leg-[2]. To dribble, trickle. Germanic **lek-* in: **a.** Middle English *leke,* a leak: LEAK; **b.** Middle English *lack,* deficiency: LACK. [Pok. 1. *leg-* 657.]

legh-. To lie, lay. **1.** Suffixed form **leg-yo-* in: **a.** Germanic **ligjan* in Old English *licgan,* to lie: LIE[1]; **b.** Germanic **lagjan* in *(i)* Old English *lecgan,* to lay: LAY[1], LEDGE, (LEDGER) *(ii)* Old English *belecgan,* to cover, surround (*be-,* over; see **ambhi**): BELAY. **2.** Suffixed form **leg-ro-* in Germanic **legraz* in: **a.** Old English *leger,* lair: LAIR; **b.** Dutch *leger,* lair, camp: LEAGUER[1]; BELEAGUER; **c.** Old High German *legar,* bed, lair (> German *Lager,* store, and Afrikaans *lager,* laager): LAAGER, LAGER; (STALAG). **3.** Celtic **leg-yā-* in Medieval Latin *lia,* sediment: LEES. **4.** Lengthened-grade form **lēgh-* in Germanic **lēgaz,* "lying flat," low, in Old Norse *lāgr,* low: LOW[1]. **5.** Suffixed form **legh-to-* in Latin *lectus,* bed: LITTER; WAGON-LIT. **6.** Suffixed o-grade form **logh-o-* in Germanic **lagam* in: **a.** Old Norse **lagu, lag-,* law, "that which is set down" (> Old English *lagu,* law): LAW; DANELAW; **b.** Old Norse *lag,* a laying down: FELLOW; **c.** Old Norse *lög,* law: OUTLAW; **d.** Old High German *lāga* (> Middle High German *lāge* > German *Lage*), act of laying: ANLAGE, VORLAGE. **7.** Suffixed o-grade form **logh-o-* in Greek *lokhos,* childbirth, place for lying in wait: LOCHIA. [Pok. *legh-* 658, 2. *lēĝh-* 660.]

leg^{w}h-. Light, having little weight. **1.** Suffixed form **leg^{w}h-t-* in Germanic **līht(j)az* in: **a.** Old English *līht, lēoht,* light: LIGHT[2]; **b.** Old English *līhtan,* to lighten: LIGHTER[2]. **2.** Suffixed form **leg^{w}h-u-i-* in Latin *levis* (> Old French *leger*), light, with its derivative *levāre,* to lighten, raise: LEAVEN, LEVER, LEVITY; ALLEVIATE, CARNIVAL, ELEVATE, LEGERDEMAIN, LEVIGATE, (MEZZO-RELIEVO), RELIEVE. **3.** Variant form **lag^{w}h-* in Old Irish *lū-,* small: LEPRECHAUN. **4.** Nasalized form **l(e)ng^{w}h-* in Germanic **lung-* in Old English *lungen,* lungs (from their lightness): LUNG. **5.** Attributed by some to this root is Latin *oblīvīscī,* to forget, which is more likely from **lei-.** [Pok. *leg^{u}h-* 660.]

lei-. Also **slei-.** Slimy. **1.** Germanic **slī-* with various

extensions in: **a.** Old English *slīm,* slime: SLIME; **b.** Old English *slipor,* slippery: SLIPPERY; **c.** Old English **slice,* smooth (> Middle English *slike,* smooth): SLICK; **d.** Old English *līm,* cement, birdlime: LIME³; **e.** Old English *lām,* loam: LOAM; **f.** Old Norse *slēttr,* smooth, sleek, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of Middle English *slight,* slender: SLIGHT; **g.** Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *slippen,* to slip, slip away, akin to the probable source of Middle English *slippen,* to slip: SLIP¹; **h.** Middle Low German *slēpen,* to drag: SCHLEP. **2.** Suffixed form **lei-mo-* in Latin *līmus,* slime: LIMACINE, LIMICOLINE. **3.** Suffixed form **lei-w-* in Latin *oblīvīscī* (*ob-,* away; see **epi**), to forget (< "to wipe, let slip from the mind"): OBLIVION, OUBLIETTE. **4.** Extended form **(s)leiə-* in: **a.** nasalized zero-grade form **li-n-ə-* in Latin *linere,* to anoint: LINIMENT; **b.** Suffixed zero-grade form **lī-* (< **liə-*) in Greek *litos,* plain, simple: LITOTES. [Pok. 3. *lei-* 662.]

lēi-. Also **lei-.** To flow. **1.** Extended form **leib-* in Latin *lībāre,* to pour out, taste: LIBATION; PRELIBATION. **2.** Possibly suffixed extended form **leit-os-* in Latin *lītus,* shore: LITTORAL. [Pok. 4. *lĕi-* 664.]

leid-. To play, jest. Suffixed o-grade form **loid-o-* in Latin *lūdus,* game, play, with its derivative *lūdere,* to play (but both words may possibly be from Etruscan): LUDICROUS; ALLUDE, COLLUDE, DELUDE, ELUDE, ILLUSION, INTERLUDE, PRELUDE, PROLUSION. [Pok. *leid-* 666.]

leiə-. To waste away. Zero-grade form **lī-* (< **liə-*) in Greek *limos,* hunger, famine: BULIMIA. [In Pok. 2. *lei-* 661.]

leig-¹. To bind. **1.** Germanic **līk-* in Middle Low German *līk,* leech line: LEECH². **2.** Zero-grade form **lig-ā-* in Latin *ligāre,* to bind: LEAGUE¹, LEGATO, LIABLE, LIEN, LIGASE, LIGATE; ALLOY, (ALLY), COLLIGATE, COLLIGATIVE, FURL, OBLIGE, (RALLY), RELY. [Pok. 4. *leig-* 668.]

leig-². Poor. Perhaps Greek *oligos,* few, little: OLIGO-. [Pok. 1. *leig-* 667.]

leig-³. To leap, tremble. O-grade form **loig-* in Germanic **laik-* in: **a.** Old English *-lac,* suffix denoting activity: WEDLOCK; **b.** Old Norse *leika,* to play: LARK². [Pok. 3. *leig-* 667.]

leigh-. To lick. **1.** Greek *leikhein,* to lick: ELECTUARY. **2.** Zero-grade form **lig-* in Germanic **likkōn* in: **a.** Old English *liccian,* to lick: LICK; **b.** Old French *lechier,* to live in debauchery: LECHER. **3.** Nasalized zero-grade form **ling-* in Latin *lingere,* to lick: ANILINGUS, CUNNILINGUS. [Pok. *leigh-* 668.]

leikʷ-. To leave. **1.** Basic form **leikʷ-* in Greek *leipein,* to leave: ECLIPSE, ELLIPSIS. **2.** O-grade form **loikʷ-* in: **a.** Germanic **laihwnjan* in Old English *lǣnan,* to lend, give (< "to leave to"): LEND; **b.** suffixed form **loikʷ-nes-* in Germanic **laihwniz* in Old Norse *lān,* loan: LOAN. **3.** Zero-grade form **likʷ-* in Germanic **-lif-,* left, in: **a.** Germanic **ain-lif-,* "one (beyond ten)," in Old English *endleofan,* eleven (see **oi-no-**); **b.** Germanic **twa-lif-,* "two left (beyond ten)," in Old English *twelf,* twelve (see **dwo-**). **4.** Nasalized zero-grade form **li-n-kʷ-* in Latin *linquere,* to leave: DELINQUENT, DERELICT, RELINQUISH. [Pok. *leikʷ-* 669.]

leip-. To stick, adhere; fat. **1.** Germanic **lībam* in Old English *līf,* life (< "continuance"): LIFE, LIVELY. **2.** Germanic **libēn* in Old English *lifian, libban,* to live: LIVE¹. **3.** Germanic **laibjan* in Old English *lǣfan,* to leave, have remaining: LEAVE¹. **4.** Germanic **librō* in Old English *lifer,* liver (formerly believed to be the blood-producing organ): LIVER¹. **5.** Zero-grade form **lip-* in Greek *lipos,* fat: LIPO-. **6.** Variant form **əleibh-* in Greek *aleiphein,* to anoint with oil (> *aleiphar,* unguent): ALIPHATIC; SYNALEPHA. [Pok. *leip-* 670.]

leis-¹. Track, furrow. **1.** O-grade form **lois-* in: **a.** Germanic **laist-* in Old English *lāst, lǣst,* sole, footprint: LAST³; **b.** Germanic **laistjan,* "to follow a track," in Old English *lǣstan,* to continue: LAST²; **c.** suffixed form **lois-ā* in Germanic **laizō* in Old English *lār,* learning: LORE¹. **2.** Germanic zero-grade form **liznōn,* "to follow a course (of study)," in Old English *leornian,* to learn: LEARN. **3.** Suffixed full-grade form **leis-ā* in Latin *līra,* a furrow: DELIRIUM. [Pok. *leis-* 671.]

leis-². Small. Germanic comparative **lais-iz(a)* and superlative **lais-ista-* in Old English comparative *lǣs, lǣssa* and superlative *lǣst, lǣrest*: LEAST, LESS.

leit-¹. To detest. **1.** Germanic **laithaz* in Old English *lāth,* loathsome: LOATH. **2.** Germanic **laithōn* in Old English *lāthian,* to loathe: LOATHE. [Pok. 1. *leit-* 672.]

leit-². To go forth, die. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **loit-eyo-* in Germanic **laidjan* in: **a.** Old English *lǣdan,* to lead: LEAD¹; **b.** Old High German *leiten,* to lead: LEITMOTIF. **2.** Suffixed variant o-grade form **loit-ā* in Germanic **laidō* in Old English *lād,* course, way: LOAD, LODE; LIVELIHOOD. [Pok. *leit(h)-* 672.]

leizd-. Border, band. Germanic **līstōn-* in: **a.** Old English *līste,* border, edge, strip: LIST²; **b.** Old Italian *lista,* border, strip of paper, list: LIST¹. [Pok. *leizd-* 672.]

lek-. To leap, fly. Possibly suffixed o-grade form **lok-ost-* in Latin *locusta, lōcusta,* a marine shellfish, lobster: LOBSTER, LOCUST. [Pok. 2. *lek-* 673.]

lēk-. To tear. Zero-grade form **lək-* becoming *lak-.* **1.** Latin *lacīnia,* flap of a garment: LACINIATE. **2.** Suffixed form **lak-ero-* in Latin *lacer,* torn: LACERATE. [Pok. 2. *lēk-* 674.]

lem-¹. To break in pieces; broken, soft, with derivatives meaning "crippled." **1.** Germanic **lamōn-* in Old English *lama,* lame: LAME¹. **2.** Germanic **lamjan* in Old Norse *lemja,* to flog, cripple by beating, akin to the Scandinavian source of LAM¹. **3.** Perhaps Swedish dialectal *loma,* to move heavily, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *lomeren,* to lumber: LUMBER². [Pok. 1. *lem-* 674.]

lem-². Nocturnal spirits. **1.** Suffixed form **lem-or-* in Latin *lemurēs,* ghosts: LEMURES. **2.** Suffixed variant form **lam-ya-* in Greek *lamia,* monster: LAMIA. [Pok. 2. *lem-* 675.]

lendh-¹. Loin. Suffixed o-grade form **londh-wo-* in Latin *lumbus,* loin: LOIN, LUMBAGO, LUMBAR; SIRLOIN. [Pok. 2. *lendh-* 675.]

lendh-². Open land. Germanic **landam* in: **a.** Old English *land,* land: LAND; **b.** Middle Dutch *land,* land: BILANDER, LANDSCAPE, UITLANDER; **c.** Old High German *lant* (> German *Land*), land: AUSLANDER, GELÄNDESPRUNG, HINTERLAND, LANDSMAN²; **d.** Old French *launde,* heath, pasture: LAWN¹. [Pok. 3. *lendh-* 675.]

lenk-. To bend. Germanic **lengwa-* in Old Norse *lyng,* heather: LING². [Pok. *lenk-* 676.]

lento-. Flexible. **1.** Suffixed form **lent-yo-* in Germanic **linthjaz* in: **a.** Old English *līthe,* flexible, mild: LITHE; **b.** Old English *lind(e),* linden tree (from its pliant bast): LINDEN. **2.** Suffixed form **lent-o-* in Latin *lentus,* flexible, tenacious, sluggish, slow; LENTO; RALLENTANDO, RELENT. [Pok. *lento-* 677.]

lep-¹. To peel. **1.** Greek *lepein,* to peel (> *lemma,* husk): LEMMA², LEPTO-, LEPTON¹; SARCOLEMMA. **2.** Suffixed form **lep-i-* in Greek *lepis, lepos,* a scale: LEPER, LEPIDO-, LEPIDOTE. **3.** Suffixed variant form **lap-aro-* in Greek *laparos,* soft: LAPAROTOMY. **4.** O-grade form **lop-* in Greek *elops, ellops,* a fish (< **en-lopos,* having scales; *en-,* in; see **en**): ELAPID. [Pok. 2. *lep-* 678.]

lep-². To be flat; palm, sole, shoulder blade. Lengthened o-grade form **lōp-* in Germanic **lōfō* in: **a.** Germanic **galōfō* (**ga-,* collective prefix; see **kom**), "covering for the hand," in Old English *glōf,* glove: GLOVE; **b.** Middle Dutch **loef,* windward side of a ship, akin to the probable Germanic source of Old French *lof,* spar: LUFF. [Pok. 2. *lēp-* 679.]

lerd-. Bent, curved. Suffixed o-grade form **lord-o-* in Greek *lordos,* bent backward: LORDOSIS. [Pok. *lerd-* 679.]

letro-. Leather. Germanic **lethram* in Old English *lether-,* leather: LEATHER. [Pok. *letro-* 681.]

leu-¹. To loosen, divide, cut apart. **1.** Germanic **leusan*

in: **a.** Old English *-lēosan,* to lose: LORN, (LOSEL); **b.** Germanic **fer-leusan, *far-leusan* (**fer-, *far-,* prefix denoting rejection or exclusion; see **per¹**) in *(i)* Old English *forlēosan,* to forfeit, lose: FORLORN *(ii)* Dutch *verliezen,* to lose (past participle *verloren*): FORLORN HOPE. **2.** Germanic **lawwō* in Swedish *lagg,* barrel stave (< "split piece of wood"), akin to the probable source of LAG². **3.** Germanic **lausaz* in: **a.** Old English *lēas,* "loose," free from, without, untrue, lacking: LEASING, -LESS; **b.** Old English *los,* loss: LOSE, (LOSS); **c.** Old Norse *lauss, louss,* loose: LOOSE; **d.** Swiss German *lösch,* loose: LOESS. **4.** Zero-grade form **lu-* in: **a.** Greek *luein,* to loosen, release, untie: LYSIS, LYSO-, -LYTE, -LYTIC; ANALYSIS, CATALYSIS, DIALYSIS, LYASE, PARALYSIS, TACHYLYTE; **b.** Latin *luēs,* plague, pestilence (< "dissolution, putrefaction"): LUES; **c.** prefixed form **se-lu-* (*se-,* apart; see **s(w)e-**) in Latin *solvere,* to loosen, untie: SOLUBLE, SOLUTE, SOLVE; ABSOLUTE, (ABSOLVE), ASSOIL, CONSOLUTE, DISSOLVE, RESOLVE. [Pok. 2. *leu-* 681.]

leu-². Dirt; to make dirty. **1.** Latin *polluere,* to pollute (< **por-luere; por-* for *prō-,* forth, forward; see **per¹**): POLLUTE. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **lu-to-* in Latin *lutum,* mud, mire, clay: LUTE². [Pok. 1. *leu-* 681.]

lēu-¹. Stone. Welsh *llech,* flat stone (from an uncertain preform): CROMLECH. [Pok. 2. *lēu-* 683.]

lēu-². Echoic root. **1.** Extended form **leut-* in Germanic **leuth-* in Old High German *liod* (> German *Lied*), song: LIED; VOLKSLIED. **2.** Extended variant form **laud-* in Latin *laus,* praise, glory, fame: LAUD. [Pok. 3. *lēu-* 683.]

leubh-. To care, desire; love. **I.** Suffixed form **leubh-o-* in Germanic **leubaz* in Old English *lēof,* dear, beloved: LIEF; LEMAN, LIVELONG. **II.** O-grade form **loubh-.* **1.** Germanic **laubō* in: **a.** Old English *lēaf,* permission (< "pleasure, approval"): LEAVE²; **b.** Middle Dutch *verlof,* leave, permission (*ver-,* intensive prefix, from Germanic **fer-;* see **per¹**): FURLOUGH; **c.** Germanic **galaubō* (**ga-,* intensive prefix; see **kom**) in Old English *gelēafa, bilēafa* (*bi-,* about; see **ambhi**), belief, faith: BELIEF. **2.** Germanic **galaubjan* (**ga-,* intensive prefix; see **kom**), "to hold dear," esteem, trust, in Old English *gelēfan, belēfan* (*be-,* about; see **ambhi**), to believe, trust: BELIEVE. **III.** Zero-grade form **lubh-.* **1.** Suffixed form **lubh-ā-* in Germanic **lubō* in Old English *lufu,* love: LOVE. **2.** Suffixed (stative) form **lubh-ē-* in Latin *libēre,* to be dear, be pleasing: QUODLIBET. **3.** Latin *libīdō,* pleasure, desire: LIBIDO. [Pok. *leubh-* 683.]

leud-. Small. Germanic **lŭt-* in: **a.** West Germanic **luttilaz* in Old English *lȳtel,* little: LITTLE; **b.** Old English *lūtan,* to bend down: LOUT²; **c.** Old Norse *lūta,* to bend down (< "to make small"): (LOUT¹); **d.** perhaps Middle Dutch *loteren,* to shake, totter (< "to make smaller"), perhaps akin to the source of Middle English *loitren,* to idle away time: LOITER. [Pok. *leud-* 684.]

leudh-¹. To go. Zero-grade form **(e)ludh-* in suffixed unextended form **elu-to-* in Greek *prosēlutos,* "one who comes to a place," stranger (*pros-,* to; see **per¹**): PROSELYTE. [In Pok. 6. *el-* 306.]

leudh-². To mount up, grow. Suffixed form **leudh-ero-* in Latin *līber,* free (the precise semantic development is obscure): LIBERAL, LIBERATE, LIBERTINE, LIBERTY, LIVERY; DELIVER. [Pok. 1. *leudh-* 684.]

leu(ə)-. To wash. **1.** Suffixed form **lou-kā-* in Germanic **laugō* in Old English *lēag,* lye: LYE. **2.** Suffixed form **lou-tro-* in Old English *lēathor,* washing soda: LATHER. **3.** Variant form **law-* in: **a.** Latin *lavere,* to wash, with its derivative *-luere,* to wash: LOTION; ABLUTION, ALLUVION, COLLUVIUM, DELUGE, DILUTE, (ELUANT), ELUTE, ELUVIUM; **b.** form **law-ā-* in Latin *lavāre,* to wash: LAVE, LOMENT; **c.** Latin *lavātrīna, lātrīna,* a bath, privy: LATRINE. [Pok. *lou-* 692.]

leug-¹. To bend, turn, wind. **1.** Germanic **lauk-,* leek (semantic transition obscure), in Old English *lēac,* leek: LEEK; GARLIC. **2.** Zero-grade form **lug-* in Germanic **luk-* in: **a.** Old English *loc,* lock (perhaps < "a bending together, shutting"): LOCK¹, LOCKET; **b.** Old English *locc,* strand of hair: LOCK²; **c.** possibly Old French *lucane,* dormer: LUCARNE. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **lug-so-* in Latin *luxus,* dislocated, and *luxus,* excess, extravagance (originally of plants, "growing obliquely or to excess"): LUXATE, LUXURY. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **lug-to-* in Latin *luctārī,* to wring, wrestle, struggle: INELUCTABLE, RELUCT. [Pok. 1. *leug-* 685.]

leug-². To break. Suffixed form **leug-ē-* in Latin *lūgēre,* to mourn (? < "to break down mentally"): LUGUBRIOUS. [Pok. *leuĝ-* 686.]

leugh-. To tell a lie. **1.** Germanic **leugan* in: **a.** Old English *lēogan,* to lie: WARLOCK; **b.** Old English *belēogan,* to tell lies about (*be-,* about; see **ambhi**): BELIE. **2.** Germanic **lugiz* in Old English *lyge,* a lie, falsehood: LIE². [Pok. *leugh-* 686.]

leuk-. Light, brightness. **I.** Basic form **leuk-.* **1.** Suffixed form **leuk-to-* in Germanic **leuhtam* in Old English *lēoht, līht,* light: LIGHT¹. **2.** Latin *lūx,* light: LUCINA, LUCULENT, LUX; LUCIFER, LUCIFERIN. **3.** Suffixed form **leuk-smen-* in Latin *lūmen,* light, opening: LIMN, LUMEN, LUMINARY, LUMINOUS; ILLUMINATE, PHILLUMENIST. **4.** Suffixed form **leuk-snā-* in Latin *lūna,* moon: LUNA, LUNAR, LUNATE, LUNATIC, LUNE, LUNULA; DEMILUNE, SUBLUNARY. **5.** Suffixed form **leuk-stro-* in: **a.** Latin *lūstrum,* purification: LUSTER, (LUSTRUM); **b.** Latin *lūstrāre,* to purify, illuminate: ILLUSTRATE. **6.** Suffixed form **leuko-dhro-* in Latin *lūcubrāre,* to work by lamplight: LUCUBRATE. **II.** O-grade form **louk-.* **1.** Suffixed form **louk-o-* in Germanic **lauhaz* in Old English *lēah,* meadow (< "place where light shines"): LEA. **2.** Suffixed (iterative) form **louk-eyo-* in Latin *lūcēre,* to shine (> *lūcidus,* shining): LUCENT, LUCID; ELUCIDATE, NOCTILUCA, PELLUCID, RELUCENT, TRANSLUCENT. **III.** Zero-grade form **luk-.* **1.** Suffixed form **luk-sno-* in Greek *lukhnos,* lamp: LINK², LYCHNIS. **2.** Attributed by some to this root (but more likely of obscure origin) is Greek *lunx,* lynx (as if from its shining eyes): LYNX, OUNCE². [Pok. *leuk-* 687.]

leup-. To peel off, break off. **1.** Germanic **laubaz* in Old English *lēaf,* leaf: LEAF. **2.** Germanic **laubja,* "roof made from bark," shelter, in: **a.** Old French *loge,* lodge: LODGE, (LOGE); **b.** Medieval Latin *lobium, lobia, laubia,* monastic cloister: LOBBY. **3.** Attributed by some to this root is Germanic **luftuz,* sky (traditionally explained as < "roof of the world," vault of heaven), but probably a separate Germanic root, in: **a.** Old Norse *lopt,* air, attic, sky: LOFT; ALOFT; **b.** Germanic **luftjan,* to hold up in the air, in Old Norse *lypta,* to lift: LIFT. [Pok. *leup-* 690.]

[līk-. Body, form; like, same. Germanic root. **1.** Old English *līc,* form, body: LICH GATE. **2.** Old English *-līc,* having the form of: -LY¹, -LY². **3. a.** Germanic **galīkaz* in Old English *gelīc,* similar: ALIKE, LIKE²; **b.** Germanic phrase **aiwo galīkaz,* "ever alike" (**aiwo, *aiwi,* ever; see **aiw-**), in Old English *ǣlc,* each: EACH. **4.** Germanic **is-līk* in Old English *ilca,* the same (see **i-**). **5.** Old Norse *līkr,* like: LIKELY. **6.** Middle Dutch *-lijc,* -ly: FROLIC. **7.** Germanic **līkjan* in Old English *līcian,* to please: LIKE¹. **8.** Germanic **hwa-līk-,* which (see **kʷo-**). [In Pok. 2. *leig-* 667.]]

līno-. Flax. **1.** Form **lino-* in Greek *linon,* flax: LINOLEIC ACID. **2.** Form **līno-* in Latin *līnum,* flax, linen: LINE¹, LINE², LINEN, LINGERIE, LININ, LINNET, LINT; CRINOLINE, LINSEED. [Pok. *lī-no-* 691.]

[līthrā. A scale. Mediterranean word. **1.** Probably Latin *lībra,* a pound, balance: LEVEL, LIBRA, LIRA, LIVRE; DELIBERATE, EQUILIBRIUM. **2.** Probably Greek *litra,* unit of weight, pound: LITER.]

lūs-. Louse. Germanic **lūs-* in Old English *lūs,* louse: LOUSE. [Pok. *lūs-* 692.]

mā-¹. Good; with derivatives meaning "occurring at a good moment, timely, seasonable, early." **1.** Suffixed form **mā-tu-* in: **a.** further suffixed form **mā-tu-ro-* in Latin *mātūrus,* seasonable, ripe, mature: MADURO, MA-

TURE; IMMATURE, PREMATURE; **b.** further suffixed form **mā-tu-to-* in Latin *Mātūta,* name of the goddess of dawn: (MATINEE), MATINS, (MATUTINAL). **2.** Suffixed form **mā-ni-* in: **a.** Latin *māne,* (in) the morning (> Spanish *mañana,* morning, tomorrow): MAÑANA; **b.** Latin *mānis, mānus,* good: MANES. [Pok. 2. *mā-* 693.]

mā-[2]. Mother. An imitative root derived from the child's cry for the breast (a linguistic near-universal found in many of the world's languages, often in reduplicated form). **1.** Latin *mamma,* breast: MAMMA[2], MAMMALIA, MAMMILLA. **2.** Probably Greek *Maia,* "good mother" (respectful form of address to old women), also nurse: MAIA, MAIEUTIC. (**3.** More recently formed in the same way is English MAMA.) [Pok. 3. *mā-* 694.]

mā-[3]. Damp. **1.** Suffixed form **mā-ro-* in Germanic **mōra-* in Old English *mōr,* marsh, wilderness: MOOR[2]. **2.** Suffixed form **mā-no-* in Latin *mānāre,* to flow, trickle: EMANATE. [Pok. *mā-no-* 699.]

[macula. A spot, blemish; also a hole in a net, mesh. Latin noun of unknown origin. MACKLE, MACLE, MACULA, MACULATE, MACULE, MAIL[2], MAILLOT, MAQUIS; IMMACULATE, TRAMMEL.]

mad-. Moist, wet; also refers to various qualities of food. **1.** Sanskrit *madati,* "it gladdens, it bubbles," hence *madana-,* delightful, joyful, hence *madanaḥ,* a myna bird: MYNA. **2.** Suffixed form **mad-i-* in Germanic **mati-* in: **a.** Old English *mete,* food: MEAT; **b.** Middle Low German *(ge)mate* (*ge-,* together, from Germanic **ga-*; see **kom**), "he with whom one shares one's food," companion: MATE[1]. **3.** Suffixed form **mad-sto-,* becoming **mazdo-,* in Germanic **masta-* in Old English *mæst,* fodder: MAST[2]. [Pok. *mad-* 694.]

mag-. Also **mak-.** To knead, fashion, fit. **1.** Germanic **mak-* in: **a.** Germanic verb **makōn,* to fashion, fit, in *(i)* Old English *macian,* to make: MAKE *(ii)* Old French *mason,* mason: MASON; **b.** Germanic compound noun **ga-mak-(j)ōn* (**ga-,* with, together; see **kom**), "he who is fitted with (another)," in Old English *gemæcca,* mate, spouse: MATCH[1]. **2.** Germanic nasalized form **mangjan,* to knead together, in: **a.** Old English *mengan,* to mix: MINGLE; **b.** Old English *gemang* (*ge-,* together; see **kom**), mixture, crowd: AMONG, MONGREL. **3.** Suffixed form **mak-yo-* in Greek *massein* (aorist stem *mag-*), to knead, hence *magma,* unguent: MAGMA. **4.** Suffixed lengthened-grade form **māg-ya-* in Greek *maza,* a (kneaded) lump, barley cake: MASS; (AMASS), MAZAEDIUM. **5.** Suffixed lengthened-grade form **māk-ero-* in Latin *mācerāre,* to tenderize, to soften (food) by steeping: MACERATE. [Pok. *mag-* 696, 2. *māk-* 698, *men(ə)k-* 730.]

magh-[1]. To be able, have power. **1.** Germanic **mag-* in: **a.** Old English *magan,* to be able: MAY; **b.** Old French *esmaier,* to frighten: DISMAY. **2.** Germanic suffixed form **mah-ti-,* power, in Old English *miht,* power: MIGHT[1]. **3.** Germanic suffixed form **mag-inam,* power, in Old English *mægen,* power: MAIN[1]. **4.** Suffixed lengthened-grade form **māgh-anā-,* "that which enables," in Greek (Attic) *mēkhanē,* (Doric) *mākhanā,* device: MACHINE, MECHANIC, (MECHANISM), (MECHANO-). **5.** Possibly suffixed form **magh-u-* in Old Persian *maguš,* member of a priestly caste (< "mighty one"): (MAGI), (MAGIC), MAGUS; ARCHIMAGE. [Pok. *magh-* 695.]

magh-[2]. To fight. Hypothetical Old Iranian **ha-maz-an-,* "warrior" (**ha-,* with < **sm̥-*; see **sem-[1]**), possibly borrowed into Greek as *Amazōn,* Amazon: AMAZON. [Pok. *magh-* 697.]

maghu-. Young person of either sex. Suffixed form **magho-ti-* in Germanic **magadi-,* with diminutive **magadin-,* in Old English *mægden,* virgin: MAID, MAIDEN. [Pok. *maghos* 696.]

mai-[1]. To cut. **1.** Suffixed form **mai-d-* in Germanic **mait-* in: **a.** Germanic **ē-mait-jōn,* "the biter" (prefix **ē-,* meaning uncertain, from Indo-European *ē, ō;* see Pok. *ĕ, ŏ* 280), a small biting insect, in Old English *æmette,* ant: ANT, EMMET; **b.** Germanic **mītōn-,* "the biter," a small biting insect, in *(i)* Old English *mīte,* mite: MITE[1] *(ii)* Middle Dutch *mīte,* insect, small object, small coin: MITE[2]; **c.** possibly Old French *mahaigner,* to maim (> Anglo-Norman *mangler,* to hack): MAIM, MANGLE[1], MAYHEM. **2.** Suffixed form **mai-lo-* in Old Irish *máel,* shorn, bald, hornless, akin to the source of MULEY. [Pok. 1. *mai-* 697.]

mai-[2]. To soil, defile. Possible root. **1.** Suffixed form **mai-lo-* in Germanic **mail-* in Old English *māl,* spot, blemish: MOLE[1]. **2.** Suffixed variant form **mi-an-yo-* in Greek *miainein,* to pollute: MIASMA; AMIANTHUS. [Pok. 2. *mai-* 697.]

mak-[1]. Poppy. Probably borrowed into Indo-European, as the plant is of Mediterranean origin. Lengthened-grade form **māk-* in Greek *mēkōn,* poppy: MECONIUM. [Pok. *măk(en)-* 698.]

mak-[2]. (Leather) bag. Germanic form **magōn-,* bag, stomach, in Old English *maga,* stomach: MAW. [Pok. *mak-* 698.]

māk-. Long, thin. **1.** Zero-grade form **mək-* becoming **mak-* in suffixed form **mak-ro-* in: **a.** Latin *macer,* thin: MAIGRE, MEAGER; EMACIATE; **b.** Greek *makros,* long, large: MACRO-, MACRON; AMPHIMACER. **2.** Suffixed form **māk-es-* in Greek *mēkos,* length: MECOPTERAN, PARAMECIUM. [Pok. *māk-* 699.]

[malakhē. Mallow. Greek noun, akin to Latin *malva,* mallow, both probably borrowed from a pre-Indo-European Mediterranean language. **1.** Greek *malakhē, molokhē,* mallow: MALACHITE. **2.** Latin *malva,* mallow: MALLOW, MAUVE.]

man-[1]. Also **mon-.** Man. **1.** Extended forms **manu-, *manw-* in Germanic **manna-* (plural **manniz*), in: **a.** Old English *man(n)* (plural *menn*), man: MAN; NORMAN; **b.** Old High German *man* (> Middle High German *man* > German *Mann*), man: FUGLEMAN, LANDSMAN[2]; **c.** Middle Dutch *man,* man: MANIKIN, (MANNEQUIN); **d.** Old Norse *madhr, mannr,* man: NORMAN, OMBUDSMAN. **2.** Germanic adjective **manniska-,* human, in Old High German *mennisco,* human: MENSCH. **3.** Slavic suffixed form **mon-gyo-* in Russian *muzh,* man: MUZHIK. [Pok. *manu-s* 700.]

man-[2]. Hand. **1.** Latin *manus,* hand: MANACLE, MANAGE, (MANÈGE), MANNER, MANUAL, MANUBRIUM, MANUS; AMANUENSIS, MAINTAIN, MANEUVER, MANICOTTI, MANICURE, MANIFEST, MANIPLE, MANIPULATION, MANSUETUDE, MANUFACTURE, MANUMIT, MANURE, MANUSCRIPT, MASTIFF, MORTMAIN, QUADRUMANOUS. **2.** Suffixed form **man-ko-,* maimed in the hand, in Latin *mancus,* maimed, defective: MANQUÉ. **3.** Latin compound *manceps,* "he who takes by the hand" (*-ceps,* agential suffix, "taker"; see **kap-**), purchaser: EMANCIPATE. **4.** Latin compound *mandāre,* "to give into someone's hand" (*dare,* to give; see **dō-**), entrust, order: MANDAMUS, MANDATE; COMMAND, (COMMANDO), COMMEND, COUNTERMAND, DEMAND, RECOMMEND, REMAND. [Pok. *mə-r-* 740.]

[mappa. Napkin, towel, cloth. Latin noun, said by Quintilian to be of Carthaginian origin. APRON, MAP, MOP, NAPERY, NAPKIN, NAPPE.]

[margaritēs. Pearl. Greek noun of Oriental origin (probably immediately from Iranian). Greek *margaritēs, margaron,* pearl: MARGARIC, MARGARIC ACID, (MARGARINE), MARGARITE[1], MARGARITE[2].]

mari-. Young woman. Suffixed form **mari-to-,* "provided with a bride," in Latin *marītus,* married, a husband: MARITAL, MARRY[1]. [Pok. *meri̯o-* 738.]

marko-. Horse. **1.** Germanic **marhaz* in Old High German *marahscalc,* "horse-servant" (Germanic **skalkaz,* slave; see **skalkaz**), hence groom, later a title for a cavalry leader, akin to the Germanic source of Old French *mareschal,* cavalry officer: MARSHAL. **2.** Germanic feminine **marhjōn-* in Old English *mere, miere,* mare: MARE[1]. [Pok. *marko-* 700.]

[mas. Male. Latin adjective of unknown origin. Deriva-

tive *masculus,* male, manly: MACHO, MALE, MASCULINE; EMASCULATE.]

mat-. A kind of tool. Old English *mattuc,* mattock (probably borrowed from Vulgar Latin **mattea*): MATTOCK. [Pok. 2. *mat-* 700.]

māter-. Mother. Based ultimately on the baby-talk form **mā-**[2], with the kinship term suffix *-ter-*. **1.** Germanic **mōthar-* in Old English *mōdor,* mother: MOTHER[1]. **2.** Latin *māter,* mother: MATER, MATERNAL, MATERNITY, (MATRICULATE), MATRIX, MATRON; MADREPORE, MATRIMONY. **3.** Greek *mētēr,* mother: METRO-; METROPOLIS. **4.** Latin *māteriēs, māteria,* tree trunk (< "matrix," the tree's source of growth), hence hard timber used in carpentry, hence (by a calque on Greek *hulē,* wood, matter) substance, stuff, matter: MATERIAL, MATTER. **5.** Greek compound *Dēmētēr,* name of the goddess of produce, especially cereal crops (*dē-,* possibly meaning "earth"): DEMETER. [Pok. *māter-* 700.]

math-. Worm. With uncertain preform, but clearly related, is Old English *moththe,* moth: MOTH. [Pok. 1. *math-* 700.]

[Māwort-. Name of an Italic deity who became the god of war at Rome (and also had agricultural attributes), hence also the name of the planet Mars (doubtless from its red color, the color of blood). Latin *Mārs* (stem *Mārt-*), Mars: MARCH, MARS, MARTIAL, MARTIAN.]

mazdo-. Pole, rod, mast. Germanic **mastaz* in Old English *mæst,* mast: MAST[1]. [Pok. *mazdo-s* 701.]

me-[1]. Oblique form of the personal pronoun of the first person singular. For the nominative see **eg.** **1.** Germanic **mĕ-* in Old English *mĕ* (dative and accusative): ME, MYSELF. **2.** Possessive adjective **mei-no-* in Germanic **mīn-* in: **a.** Old English *mīn,* my: MINE[2], MY; **b.** Middle Dutch *mijn,* my: MYNHEER. [Pok. 1. *me-* 702.]

me-[2]. In the middle of. **1.** Suffixed form **me-dhi* in Germanic **mid-* in Old English *mid,* among, with: MIDWIFE. **2.** Suffixed form **me-ta* in Greek *meta,* between, with, beside, after: META-. See also **medhyo-.** [Pok. 2. *me-* 702.]

mē-[1]. Expressing certain qualities of mind. Contracted from **meə-*. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **mō-to-* in Germanic **mōthaz* in *(i)* Old English *mōd,* mind, disposition: MOOD[1] *(ii)* Old High German *muot,* mind, spirit, in German *Gemüt,* spirit, feelings, temperament: GEMÜTLICH, GEMÜTLICHKEIT. **2.** Perhaps Latin *mōs* (< **mō-s-*), wont, humor, manner, custom: MORAL, (MORALE), MORES, MOROSE. [Pok. 5. *mē-* 704.]

mē-[2]. To measure. Contracted from **meə-*. **I.** Basic form *mē-*. **1.** Suffixed form **mē-lo-* in Germanic **mēlaz* in Old English *mǣl,* "measure, mark, appointed time, time for eating, meal": MEAL[2]; PIECEMEAL. **2.** Suffixed form **mē-ti-* in Latin *mētīrī,* to measure: MEASURE, (MENSURAL); (COMMENSURATE), DIMENSION, IMMENSE. **3.** Possibly Greek *metron,* measure, rule, length, proportion, poetic meter (but this is referred by some to **med-**): METER[1], METER[2], (METER[3]), -METER, METRICAL, -METRY; DIAMETER, GEOMETRY, ISOMETRIC, METROLOGY, METRONOME. **4.** Suffixed form **mē-trā-* in Sanskrit *mātrā,* a measure: MAHOUT. **II.** Extended and suffixed forms **mēn-, *mēn-en-, *mēn-s-, *mēn-ōt-,* moon, month (an ancient and universal unit of time measured by the moon). **1.** Germanic **mēnōn-* in Old English *mōna,* moon: MOON; (MONDAY). **2.** Germanic **mēnōth-* in Old English *mōnath,* month: MONTH. **3.** Greek *mēn, mēnē,* month: AMENORRHEA, CATAMENIA, DYSMENORRHEA, (MENARCHE), MENISCUS, MENOPAUSE. **4.** Latin *mēnsis,* month: MENSES, MENSTRUAL, (MENSTRUATE); BIMESTRIAL, SEMESTER, TRIMESTER. [Pok. 3. *mē-* 703, *mēnōt-* 731.]

mē-[3]. Big. Contracted from **meə-*. **1.** Suffixed (comparative) form **mē-is-* in Germanic **maizōn-* in Old English *māra,* greater, and *māre* (adverb), more: MORE. **2.** Suffixed (superlative) form **mē-isto-* in Germanic **maista-* in Old English *mǣst,* most: MOST. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **mō-ro-* in Gaelic *mōr,* big, great: CLAYMORE. [Pok. 4. *mē-* 704.]

mē-[4]. To cut down grass or grain with a sickle or scythe. Contracted from **meə-*. **1.** Germanic **mē-* in Old English *māwan,* to mow: MOW[2]. **2.** Suffixed form **mē-ti-* in Germanic **mēdiz* in Old English *mǣth,* a mowing, a mown crop: AFTERMATH. **3.** Suffixed form **mē-twā-,* a mown field, in Germanic **mēdwō* in Old English *mǣd* (oblique case *mǣdwe*), meadow: MEAD[2], MEADOW. [Pok. 2. *mē-* 703.]

med-. To take appropriate measures. **1. a.** Germanic **metan* in Old English *metan,* to measure (out): METE[1]; **b.** Germanic derivative **mētō,* measure, in Old English *gemǣte* (*ge-,* with; see **kom**), "commensurate," fit: MEET[2]. **2. a.** Latin *medērī,* to look after, heal, cure: MEDICAL, MEDICATE, (MEDICINE), (MEDICO); METHEGLIN, REMEDY; **b.** Latin *meditārī,* to think about, consider, reflect: MEDITATE. **3.** Suffixed form **med-es-,* replaced in Latin by **modes-* by influence of *modus* (see **4.** below), in: **a.** Latin *modestus,* "keeping to the appropriate measure," moderate: MODEST; IMMODEST; **b.** Latin *moderāre,* "to keep within measure," to moderate, control: MODERATE; IMMODERATE. **4.** Suffixed o-grade form **mod-o-* in Latin *modus,* measure, size, limit, manner, harmony, melody: MODAL, MODE, MODEL, MODERN, MODICUM, MODIFY, MODULATE, MODULE, MODULUS, MOLD[1], (MOOD[2]), (MOULAGE); (ACCOMMODATE), (COMMODE), COMMODIOUS, (COMMODITY). **5.** Suffixed o-grade form **mod-yo-* in Latin *modius,* a measure of grain: MODIOLUS, MUTCHKIN. **6.** Possibly lengthened o-grade form **mōd-* in Germanic **mōt-,* ability, leisure, in: **a.** Old English *mōtan,* to have occasion, to be permitted or obliged: MOTE[2], MUST[1]; **b.** Germanic compound **ē-mōt-ja-* (prefix **ē-,* meaning uncertain, from Indo-European *ē, ō;* see Pok. *ĕ, ŏ* 280) in Old English *ǣmetta,* rest, leisure: EMPTY. [Pok. 1. *med-* 705.]

medhu-. Honey; also mead. **1.** Germanic **medu* in Old English *meodu,* mead: MEAD[1]. **2.** Greek *methu,* wine (> *methuein,* to be intoxicated): AMETHYST, METHYLENE. [Pok. *médhu* 707.]

medhyo-. Middle. **1.** Germanic **midja-* in: **a.** Old English *midd(e),* middle: MID[1]; AMID; **b.** West Germanic diminutive form **middila-* in Old English *middel,* middle: MIDDLE; **c.** Germanic compound **midja-gardaz,* "middle zone" (**gardaz,* enclosure, yard; see **gher-**[1]), name of the earth conceived as an intermediate zone lying between heaven and hell, in Old Norse *Midhgardhr,* Midgard: MIDGARD. **2.** Latin *medius,* middle, half: MEAN[3], MEDIAL, MEDIAN, MEDIASTINUM, MEDIATE, MEDIUM, MITTEN, MIZZEN, MOIETY, MULLION; INTERMEDIATE, MEDIEVAL, MEDIOCRE, MEDITERRANEAN, MERIDIAN, MILIEU. **3.** Greek *mesos,* middle: MESO-. See also **me-**[2]. [Pok. *medhi-* 706.]

meg-. Great. **1.** Germanic suffixed form **mik-ila-* in: **a.** Old English *micel, mycel,* great: MUCH; **b.** Old Norse *mikill,* great: MICKLE. **2.** Suffixed form **mag-no-* in Latin *magnus,* great: MAGNATE, MAGNITUDE, MAGNUM; MAGNANIMOUS, MAGNIFIC, (MAGNIFICENT), (MAGNIFICO), (MAGNIFY), MAGNILOQUENT. **3.** Suffixed (comparative) form **mag-yos-* in: **a.** Latin *mājor,* greater: MAJOR, MAJOR-DOMO, MAJORITY, MAJUSCULE, MAYOR; **b.** Latin *mājestās,* greatness, authority: MAESTOSO, MAJESTY; **c.** Latin *magister,* master, high official (< "he who is greater"): MAESTRO, MAGISTERIAL, MAGISTRAL, MAGISTRATE, MASTER, (MISTER), MISTRAL, (MISTRESS). **4.** Suffixed (superlative) form **mag-samo-* in Latin *maximus,* greatest: MAXIM, MAXIMUM. **5.** Suffixed form **mag-to-,* "made great," in Latin *mactus,* worshiped, blessed, sacred: MATADOR. **6.** Suffixed (feminine) form **mag-ya-,* "she who is great," in Latin *Maia,* name of a goddess: MAY. **7.** Suffixed form **meg-ə-l-* in Greek *megas* (stem *megal-*), great: MEGA-, MEGALO-; ACROMEGALY, ALMAGEST, OMEGA. **8.** Variant form **megh-* in Sanskrit *mahā-,*

mahat-, great: MAHARAJAH, MAHARANI, MAHARISHI, MAHATMA, MAHAYANA, MAHOUT. [Pok. *meg(h)-* 708.]

mei-[1]. To change, go, move; with derivatives referring to the exchange of goods and services within a society as regulated by custom or law. **1.** Latin *meāre,* to go, pass: MEATUS; CONGÉ, IRREMEABLE, PERMEATE. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **moi-t-* in: **a.** Germanic **ga-maid-az* (**ga-*, intensive prefix; see **kom**), "changed (for the worse)," abnormal, in Old English *gemād,* insane: MAD; **b.** Latin *mūtāre,* to change: MEW[1], MOLT, MUTATE; COMMUTE, PERMUTE, REMUDA, TRANSMUTE; **c.** Latin *mūtuus,* "done in exchange," borrowed, reciprocal, mutual: MUTUAL. **3.** Suffixed extended zero-grade form **mit-to-* in Germanic **missa-*, "in a changed manner," abnormally, wrongly, in: **a.** Old English *mis-*, mis-: MIS-[1]; **b.** Old Norse *mis(s), mis(s)-*, miss, mis-: AMISS, MISTAKE; **c.** Germanic **missjan,* to go wrong, in Old English *missan,* to miss: MISS[1]. **4.** Suffixed o-grade form **moi-n-* in compound adjective **ko-moin-i-*, "held in common" (**ko-*, together; see **kom**), in: **a.** Germanic **gamainiz* in Old English *gemǣne,* common, public, general: MEAN[2]; (DEMEAN[2]); **b.** Latin *commūnis,* common, public, general: COMMON, COMMUNE, COMMUNICATE, (COMMUNISM). **5.** Suffixed o-grade form **moi-nes-* in: **a.** Latin *mūnus,* "service performed for the community," duty, work, "public spectacle paid for by a magistrate," gift: MUNICIPAL, MUNIFICENT, REMUNERATE; **b.** Latin *immūnis* (*in-*, negative prefix; see **ne**), exempt from public service: IMMUNE. **6.** Extended form **(ə)meigʷ-* in: **a.** Greek *ameibein,* to change: AMOEBA; **b.** Latin *migrāre,* to change one's place of living: MIGRATE; EMIGRATE. [Pok. 2. *mei-*, 3. *mei-* 710, *meigʷ-* 713, 2. *meit(h)-* 715.]

mei-[2]. Small. **1.** Greek *meiōn,* less, lesser: MEIOSIS; MIOCENE. **2.** Latin *nimis,* too much, very (< **ne-mi-s,* "not little"; *ne-*, negative prefix; see **ne**). **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **mi-nu-* in: **a.** Latin *minuere,* to reduce, diminish: MENU, (MINCE), MINUEND, MINUTE[2]; COMMINUTE, DIMINISH; **b.** Latin *minor* (influenced by the comparative suffix *-or*), less, lesser, smaller: MINOR, MINUS, MIS-[1]; MINUSCULE; **c.** further suffixed (superlative) form **minu-mo-* in Latin *minimus,* least: MINIMUM; **d.** Latin *minister,* an inferior, servant (formed after *magister,* master; see **meg-**): MINESTRONE, MINISTER, MINISTRY, MYSTERY[2]; **e.** Russian *men'she,* less: MENSHEVIK. [Pok. 5. *mei-* 711.]

mei-[3]. To fix; to build fences or fortifications. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **moi-ro-* in: **a.** Germanic **mair-ja-* in Old English *mǣre,* boundary, border, landmark: MERE[3]; **b.** Latin *mūrus,* wall: MURAL, MURAMIC ACID, MURE; IMMURE. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **moi-ni-* in Latin *mūnīre,* to fortify, protect, strengthen: MUNITION; (AMMUNITION), PRAEMUNIRE, PREMUNITION. **3.** Possibly suffixed lengthened-grade form **mēi-t-* in Latin *mēta,* boundary stone, limit: METE[2]. [Pok. 1. *mei-* 709.]

mei-[4]. To tie. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **mi-tro-*, "contract, that which binds," in: **a.** Greek *mitra,* headband, earlier a piece of armor worn around the waist: MITER; **b.** Old Persian *Mithra-*, name of a god (< "contract" < "bond"): MITHRAS; **c.** Russian *mir,* commune, joy, peace (possibly borrowed from Iranian): MIR. **2.** Possibly a suffixed zero-grade form **mi-to-* in Greek *mitos,* a warp thread: MITOSIS; DIMITY, MITOCHONDRION, SAMITE. [Pok. 4. *mei-* 710.]

mēi-. Mild. Contracted from **meəi-*. Suffixed zero-grade form **mī-ti-* (< **miə-ti-*) in Latin *mītis,* soft: MITIGATE. [Pok. 7. *mei-* 711.]

meigh-. To urinate. **1.** Germanic suffixed form **mih-stu-*, urine, hence mist, fine rain, in: **a.** Old English *mist,* mist: MIST; **b.** Middle Dutch *mieselen,* to drizzle, perhaps akin to the source of Middle English *misellen,* to drizzle: MIZZLE; **c.** Germanic diminutive form **mihst-ila-*, mistletoe (which is propagated through the droppings of the missel thrush), in Old English *mistel,* mistletoe: (MISSEL THRUSH), MISTLETOE. **2.** Suffixed form **migh-tu-* in Latin *micturīre,* to want to urinate (desiderative of *meiere,* to urinate): MICTURATE. [Pok. *meigh-* 713.]

meik-. To mix. **1.** Variant form **meig-* in Greek *mignunai,* to mix: AMPHIMIXIS, APOMIXIS, PANMICTIC, PANMIXIS. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **mik-sk-* in Latin *miscēre* (past participle *mixtus*), to mix: MEDDLE, (MEDLEY), (MÉLANGE), MESTIZO, MISCELLANEOUS, MISCIBLE, MIX, MIXTURE; ADMIX, COMMIX, IMMIX, MISCEGENATION, (PELL-MELL), PROMISCUOUS. **3.** Possibly a Germanic form **maisk-* in Old English *māsc, mācs, māx,* mashed malt: MASH. [Pok. *meik-* 714.]

mei-no-. Opinion, intention. **1.** Germanic **main-* in Old English **mān,* opinion, complaint (> Middle English *mone,* complaint): MOAN; (BEMOAN). **2.** Germanic **mainjan* in Old English *mǣnan,* to signify, tell, complain of, moan: MEAN[1]. [Pok. *mei-no-* 714.]

mel-[1]. Soft; with derivatives referring to soft or softened materials of various kinds. **I.** Extended form **meld-*. **1.** Germanic **meltan* in Old English *meltan,* to melt: MELT. **2.** Possibly Germanic **miltja-* in Old English *milte,* spleen, and Middle Dutch *milte,* milt: MILT. **3.** Possibly Germanic **malta-* in Old English *mealt,* malt: MALT. **4.** Suffixed variant form **mled-sno-* in Greek *blennos,* slime, also a name for the blenny: BLENNY. **5.** Suffixed zero-grade form **mḷd-wi-* in Latin *mollis,* soft: MOIL, MOLLIFY, MOLLUSK, MOUILLÉ; EMOLLIENT; **6.** Possibly nasalized variant form **mlad-* in Latin *blandus,* smooth, caressing, flattering, soft-spoken: BLAND, BLANDISH. **II.** Variant form **smeld-*. Germanic **smelt-* in: **a.** Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *smelten,* to smelt: SMELT[1]; **b.** Old High German *smalz,* animal fat: SCHMALTZ; **c.** Italian *smalto,* melted glass: SMALT; **d.** Old French *esmail,* enamel: ENAMEL; **e.** perhaps Old English *smelt, smylt,* a marine fish, smelt: SMELT[2]. **III.** Extended form **meldh-*. **1.** Germanic **mildja-* in Old English *milde,* mild MILD. **2.** Possibly Greek *maltha,* a mixture of wax and pitch: MALTHA. **IV.** Suffixed form **mel-sko-* in Germanic **mil-sk-* in Old English *mel(i)sc, mylsc,* mild, mellow (> Middle English *melsche,* friable): MULCH. **V.** Extended form **mḷ̥k-* in Greek *malakos,* soft: CHONDROMALACIA, MALACOLOGY, OSTEOMALACIA. **VI.** Possibly Celtic **molto-*, sheep, in Old French *moton,* sheep: MUTTON. **VII.** Suffixed zero-grade form **(ə)ml-u-* in Greek *amblus,* blunt, dull, dim: AMBLYGONITE, AMBLYOPIA. [Pok. 1. *mel-* 716.]

mel-[2]. Of a darkish color. **1.** Greek *melas,* black: MELANO-; MELANCHOLY, PSILOMELANE. **2.** Greek *mullos,* a marine fish: MULLET; (SURMULLET). **3.** Latin *mulleus,* reddish purple (used only to designate a ceremonial shoe worn by Roman magistrates): MULE[2]. **4.** Perhaps Germanic **mal-* in Middle Dutch *malen,* to paint: MAULSTICK. [Pok. 6. *mel-* 720.]

mel-[3]. A limb. Greek *melos,* limb, hence a musical member or phrase, hence music, song, melody: MELISMA; ACROMELIC, MELODRAMA, MELODY. [Pok. 5. *mel-* 720.]

mel-[4]. Strong, great. **1.** Suffixed (comparative) form **mel-yos-* in Latin *melior,* better: (AMELIORATE), MELIORATE, MELIORISM. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **mḷ-to-* in Latin *multus* (neuter *multum*), much, many: MOLTO, MULTI-, MULTITUDE. [Pok. 4. *mel-* 720.]

mel-[5]. Bad. Latin *malus,* bad, and *male,* ill (> *malignus,* harmful): MAL-, MALICE, MALIGN; DISMAL, MALADY, MALEDICT, MALEFACTOR, MALEVOLENT, MALVERSATION. [Pok. *mēlo-* 724.]

mel-[6]. Wool. Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **mḷ-no-* in Greek *mallos,* wool. [Pok. 2. *mel-* 719.]

mel-[7]. To miss, deceive. Germanic **mal-* in Middle Dutch *mal,* foolish, silly: MALLEMUCK. [Pok. 2. *mel-* 719.]

meldh-. To pray, speak words to a deity. Germanic **meld-* in Old High German *meldōn,* to proclaim, reveal: MELD[1]. [Pok. 1. *meldh-* 722.]

melə-. Also **mel-.** To crush, grind; with derivatives referring to various ground or crumbling substances (such as flour) and to instruments for grinding or crush-

ing (such as millstones). **1.** O-grade form **mol-* in Germanic **mal-* in: **a.** obsolete Dutch *malen,* to whirl: MAELSTROM; **b.** Germanic suffixed form **mal-mōn-* in Old English *mealm-,* perhaps "crumbling, friable" (only in compounds, as *mealmstān,* sandstone): MALM. **2.** Full-grade form **mel-* in Germanic suffixed form **mel-wa-* in Old English *melu,* flour, meal: MEAL[1]. **3.** Zero-grade form **mḷ-* in Germanic **mul-* in: **a.** suffixed form **mul-dō* in *(i)* Old English *molde,* soil: MOLD[3] *(ii)* Old Norse **muldhra,* to crumble, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of MOLDER; **b.** Middle Dutch *mul,* dust: MULL[2]. **4.** Full-grade form **mel-* in: **a.** Latin *molere,* to grind (grain), and its derivative *mola,* a millstone, mill, coarse meal customarily sprinkled on sacrificial animals: MILL[1], MOLAR[2], MOLE[4], (MOULIN); IMMOLATE, ORMOLU; **b.** suffixed form **mel-iyo-* in Latin *milium,* millet: MEALIE, MILIUM, MILLET. **5.** Suffixed variant form **mal-ni-* in Latin *malleus,* hammer, mallet: MALLEABLE, (MALLET), MALLEUS, MAUL; PALL-MALL. **6.** Zero-grade form **mḷ-* in Greek *mulē, mulos,* millstone, mill: AMYLUM, MYLONITE. **7.** Possibly extended form **mlī-* in: **a.** possibly Greek *bliton,* blite (a plant that in some varieties has dusty leaves): BLITE; **b.** Russian *blin,* pancake: BLINI, BLINTZ. [Pok. 1. *mel-* 716.]

melg-. To rub off; also to milk. **I. 1.** Zero-grade form **mḷg-* in Latin *mulgēre,* to milk: EMULSION. **2.** Full-grade form **melg-* in Germanic **melkan,* to milk, was contaminated with an unrelated noun for milk, cognate with the Greek and Latin forms given in **II.** below, to form the blend **meluk-* in: **a.** Old English *meolc, milc,* milk: MILK; **b.** suffixed form **meluk-ja-,* giving milk, in Old English *-milce,* milch: MILCH **c.** Old High German *miluh,* milk: MILCHIG. **II.** Included here to mark the unexplained fact that no common Indo-European noun for milk can be reconstructed is another root **g(a)lag-, *g(a)lakt-,* milk, found only in: **a.** Greek *gala* (stem *galakt-*), milk: (GALACTIC), GALACTO-, GALAXY; AGALACTIA, POLYGALA; **b.** Latin *lac* (stem *lact-*), milk: (LACTATE), LACTEAL, LACTESCENT, LACTO-, LETTUCE; **c.** the blended Germanic form cited in **I. 2.** above. [Pok. *melg-* 722, *glag-* 400.]

melit-. Honey. **1.** Greek *meli,* honey: HYDROMEL, MARMALADE, MELILOT, OENOMEL. **2.** Latin *mel* (stem *mell-*), honey: MELLIFEROUS, MELLIFLUOUS, MOLASSES. **3.** Germanic **melith-* in compound **melith-dauwaz* (**dauwaz,* dew; see **dheu-[2]**), honeydew (a substance secreted by aphids on leaves; it was formerly imagined to be distilled from the air like dew), in Old English *mildēaw,* honeydew, nectar, later also mildew: MILDEW. [Pok. *melit-* 723.]

mēlo-. Also **smēlo-.** Small animal. Zero-grade form **smə̄lo-* in Germanic **smal-,* small animal, hence also "small," in Old English *smæl,* small: SMALL. [Pok. *mēlo-* 724.]

[mēlon. An apple, or any seed- or pit-bearing fruit. Attic Greek noun (Doric *mālon*), possibly borrowed from a Mediterranean language. Earliest form **mə̄lo-,* attested in Hittite *mahla-,* grapevine. MELINITE, MELON; CHAMOMILE, MALIC ACID, MARMALADE.**]**

melst-. To burgeon. Zero-grade form **mḷst-* in Greek *blastanein,* to burgeon, and *blastos,* shoot, bud, hence embryo, germ: -BLAST, BLASTEMA, BLASTO-, BLASTULA. [Pok. *melōdh-* 725.]

mēms-. Flesh, meat. **1.** Suffixed form **mēms-ro-* in Latin *membrum,* limb, member: MEMBER, MEMBRANE. **2.** Suffixed form **mēms-no-* in Greek *mēninx,* membrane: MENINX. [Pok. *mēmso-* 725.]

men-[1]. To think; with derivatives referring to various qualities and states of mind and thought. **I.** Zero-grade form **mṇ-.* **1.** Suffixed form **mṇ-ti-* in: **a.** Germanic **ga-mundi-* (**ga-,* intensive prefix; see **kom**), in Old English *gemynd,* memory, mind: MIND; **b.** Latin *mēns* (stem *ment-*), mind: MENTAL; AMENT[2], DEMENT; **c.** Latin *mentiō,* remembrance, mention: MENTION. **2.** Suffixed form **mṇ-to-* in Greek *-matos,* "willing": AUTOMATIC. **3.** Suffixed form **mṇ-yo-* in: **a.** Greek *mainesthai,* to be mad: MAENAD; **b.** Avestan *mainyu,* spirit: AHRIMAN. **II.** Full-grade form **men-.* **1.** Suffixed form **men-ti-* in Germanic **minthjō* in: **a.** Old High German *minna,* love: MINNESINGER; **b.** Middle Dutch *minne,* love: MINIKIN. **2. a.** Reduplicated form in Latin *meminisse,* to remember: MEMENTO; **b.** Latin *comminīscī* (*com-,* intensive prefix; see **kom**), to contrive by thought: COMMENT; **c.** Latin *reminīscī* (*re-,* again, back; see **re-**), to recall, recollect: REMINISCENT; **d.** possibly Latin *Minerva,* name of the goddess of wisdom: MINERVA. **3. a.** Greek *menos,* spirit: EUMENIDES; **b.** Greek *Mentōr,* man's name (probably meaning "adviser"): MENTOR; **c.** Greek *mania,* madness: MANIA, MANIAC; **d.** Greek *mantis,* seer (< "he who is mad"): -MANCY, MANTIC, MANTIS. **4.** Sanskrit *mantraḥ,* counsel, prayer, hymn: MANDARIN, MANTRA. **III.** O-grade form **mon-.* **1.** Suffixed (causative) form **mon-eyo-* in Latin *monēre,* to remind, warn, advise (with probable derivative *monēta,* an epithet of Juno): (MINT[1]), MONEY, MONISH, MONITION, MONITOR, MONSTER, MONUMENT, MUSTER; ADMONISH, DEMONSTRATE, PREMONITION, SUMMON. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **montwa* in Greek *mousa,* a muse: MOSAIC, MUSE, MUSEUM, MUSIC. **IV.** Extended form *mnā-.* **1.** Reduplicated form in Greek *mimnēskein,* to remember (> *amnēsia,* forgetfulness, and *amnēstos,* forgotten): MNEMOSYNE; AMNESIA, AMNESTY, ANAMNESIS. **2.** Greek *mnēmōn,* mindful: MNEMONIC. **V.** Indo-European verb phrase **mens dhē-,* "to set mind" (see **dhē-[1]**), underlying compound **mṇs-dhē-* in Avestan *mazdā-,* wise: AHURA MAZDA, ORMAZD. [Pok. 3. *men-* 726, *mendh-* 730.]

men-[2]. To project. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **mṇ-to-* in a western Indo-European word for a projecting body part, variously "chin, jaw, mouth," in Germanic **munthaz* in Old English *mūth* mouth: MOUTH. **2.** Latin *minae,* projecting points, threats (> *minārī,* to threaten): MENACE, MINACIOUS; AMENABLE, DEMEAN[1], PROMENADE. **3.** Latin *-minēre,* to project, jut, threaten: EMINENT, IMMINENT, PROMINENT. **4.** Suffixed o-grade form **mon-ti-* in Latin *mōns* (stem *mont-*), mountain: MONS, (MONTAGNARD), MONTANE, MONTE, MONTICULE, MOUNT[1], MOUNT[2], MOUNTAIN; AMOUNT, ULTRAMONTANE. [Pok. 1. *men-* 726, 2. *menth-* 732.]

men-[3]. To remain. Variant suffixed (stative) form **man-ē-* in Latin *manēre,* to remain: MANOR, MANSE, MANSION, (MÉNAGE); IMMANENT, PERMANENT, REMAIN. [Pok. 5. *men-* 729.]

men-[4]. Small, isolated. **1.** Greek *manos,* rare, sparse: MANOMETER. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **mon-wo-* in Greek *monos,* alone, only, single, sole: MONAD, MONASTERY, MONK, MONO-; PSEUDOMONAD. **3.** Possibly also suffixed form **men-i-,* a small fish, in Old English *myne, mynwe,* minnow, perhaps the source of Middle English *meneu,* a small fish: MINNOW. [Pok. 4. *men-* 728, *meni-* 731.]

mend-. Physical defect, fault. **1.** Latin *mendum, menda,* defect, fault: MENDICANT; AMEND, EMEND, (MEND). **2.** Latin *mendāx,* lying, liar: MENDACIOUS. [Pok. *mend(ā)* 729.]

mendh-[1]. To learn. Zero-grade form **mṇdh-* in Greek *manthanein* (aorist stem *math-*), to learn: MATHEMATICAL, (MATHEMATICS); CHRESTOMATHY, POLYMATH. [Pok. *mendh-* 730.]

mendh-[2]. To chew. **1.** Latin *mandere,* to chew: MANDIBLE, (MANGE), MANGER. **2.** Zero-grade form **mṇdh-* in: **a.** Greek *masasthai* (< **math-ya-*), to chew: MASSETER; **b.** Greek *mastax,* mouth, the model for expressive Greek (Doric) *mustax,* upper lip, mustache: (MOSTACCIOLI), MUSTACHE; **c.** Greek *mastikhan,* to grind the teeth: MASTICATE. [Pok. 2. *menth-* 732.]

menegh-. Copious. Germanic **managa-* in Old English *manig, mænig,* many: MANY. [Pok. *men(e)gh-* 730.]

meng-. To furbish. **1.** Latin *mangō,* furbisher, gem polisher, swindler: MONGER. **2.** Greek *manganon,* magic

charm, contrivance, engine of war: MANGONEL. [Pok. *meng-* 731.]

mer-¹. To flicker; with derivatives referring to dim states of illumination. **1.** Suffixed form **mer-o-* in Latin *merus,* pure, unadulterated (< "unmixed wine" < "clear liquid"): MERE¹. **2.** Extended form **merk-* in Germanic **murgana-* in: **a.** Old English *morgen,* morning: MORN, MORNING, MORROW; **b.** Middle Dutch *morghen,* morning: MORGEN; **c.** Old High German *morgan,* morning: MORGANATIC. **3.** Possibly extended root **merg^{w}-* in Germanic **merkwia-,* twilight, in Old English *mirce,* darkness: MURK. [Pok. 2. *mer-* 733.]

mer-². To rub away, harm. **I. 1.** Germanic **marōn-,* goblin, in Old English *mare, mære,* goblin, incubus: NIGHTMARE. **2.** Greek *marainein,* to waste away, wither: MARASMUS; AMARANTH. **3.** Probably suffixed zero-grade form **mr̥-to-,* "ground down," in Latin *mortārium,* mortar: MORTAR. **4.** Possibly extended root **merd-* in Latin *mordēre* (past participle *morsus*), to bite: MORDACIOUS, MORDANT, MORDENT, MORSEL; PREMORSE, REMORSE. **5.** Possibly suffixed form **mor-bho-* in Latin *morbus,* disease (but more likely of unknown origin): MORBID. **II.** Possibly the same root, but more likely distinct, is **mer-,* "to die," with derivatives referring to death and to human beings as subject to death. **1.** Zero-grade form **mr̥-* in: **a.** suffixed form **mr̥-tro-* in Germanic suffixed form **mur-thra-* in Old English *morthor,* murder: MURDER; **b.** suffixed form **mr̥-ti-* in Latin *mors* (stem *mort-*), death: MORT¹, MORTAL, MORTUARY; AMORTIZE, (IMMORTAL), MORTGAGE, MORTIFY, MORTMAIN, POSTMORTEM; **c.** suffixed form **mr̥-yo-* in Latin *morī,* to die: MORIBUND, MURRAIN; **d.** prefixed and suffixed form **n̥-mr̥-to-,* "undying, immortal" (**n̥-,* negative prefix; see **ne**), in *(i)* Greek *ambrotos,* immortal, divine (*a-* + *mbrotos, brotos,* mortal): AMBROSIA *(ii)* Sanskrit *amr̥ta,* immortal (*a-* + *mr̥ta,* death): AMRITA. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **mor-t-yo-* in Old Persian *martiya-,* a mortal man, in Iranian compound **martiya-khvāra-* (attested in Persian *mard-khvār*), "man-eater" (**khvāra-,* to eat; see **swel-¹**), probable source of Greek *mantikhōras* (corrupted from *martiokhōras*), manticore: MANTICORE. See extended root **smerd-**. [Pok. 4. *mer-,* 5. *mer-* 735.]

mer-³. To tie. Possibly in: **a.** Middle Dutch *marren,* to tie: MARLINE; **b.** Middle Low German *mōren,* to tie: MOOR¹. [Pok. 1. *mer-* 733.]

mer-. To hinder, delay. Latin *mora,* a delay: MORA, (MORATORIUM), MORATORY; DEMUR, REMORA. [In Pok. *(s)mer-* 969.]

merg-. Boundary, border. **1.** Germanic **mark-,* boundary, border territory; also to mark out a boundary by walking around it (ceremonially "beating the bounds"); also a landmark, boundary marker, and a mark in general (and in particular a mark on a metal currency bar, hence a unit of currency); these various meanings are widely represented in Germanic descendants and in Romance borrowings: **a.** Old English *mearc,* boundary, landmark, sign, trace: MARK¹; **b.** Middle Dutch *mark,* border: MARGRAVE; **c.** Old French *marc, marche,* border country: MARCH², (MARQUEE), MARQUIS, (MARQUISE); **d.** Late and Medieval Latin *marca,* boundary, border: MARCHIONESS; **e.** Old Italian *marcare,* to mark out: DEMARCATION; **f.** Old English *marc* and Middle High German *marke,* a mark of weight or money: MARK²; **g.** Swedish *mark,* a mark of money: MARKKA. **2.** Germanic **markja-,* mark, border, in Old Norse *merki,* a mark, possible source of Old French *marque,* a mark: MARQUETRY; REMARK. **3.** Germanic denominative verb **markōn* in Frankish **markōn,* to mark out (> Old French *march(i)er,* to trample): MARC, MARCH¹. **4.** Latin *margō,* border, edge: MARGIN. [Pok. *mereg-* 738.]

mergh-. To wet, sprinkle, rain. Variant form **mregh-* in Greek *brekhein,* to wet: EMBROCATE. [Pok. *meregh-* 738.]

merk-¹. To decay. Latin *marcēre,* to decay, wither: MARCESCENT. [Pok. 1. *merk-* 739.]

[merk-². Italic root, possibly from Etruscan, referring to aspects of commerce. **1.** Latin *merx* (stem *merc-*), merchandise (> *mercārī,* to trade): MARKET, (MART), MERCER, MERCHANT; COMMERCE. **2.** Latin *merces,* pay, reward, price: MERCENARY, MERCY. **3.** Probably Latin *Mercurius,* the god of (inter alia) commerce: MERCURY. [In Pok. *merk-* 739.]]

[merph-. Form. Greek root of unknown origin. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **morph-ā-* in Greek *morphē,* form, beauty, outward appearance: -MORPH, MORPHEME, MORPHO-, MORPHOSIS. **2.** Possibly borrowed from Greek *morphē,* via Etruscan, is Latin *forma,* form, shape, contour, appearance, beauty: FORM, FORMAL, FORMULA; CONFORM, CORACIIFORM, DEFORM. [In Pok. 2. *mer-* 733.]]

mers-. To trouble. Suffixed o-grade form *mors-eyo-* in Germanic **marzjan* in Old English *merran, mierran,* to impede: MAR. [Pok. 6. *mer-* 737.]

meu-. Damp; with derivatives referring to swampy ground and vegetation and to figurative qualities of wetness. **1.** Extended form **meus-* in Germanic **meus-, *mus-* in: **a.** Old English *mos,* bog: MOSS; **b.** Old Norse *mosi,* bog, moss, akin to the Scandinavian source of LITMUS. **2.** Germanic suffixed form **meuz-i-* in Old Norse *mýrr,* bog: MIRE; (QUAGMIRE). **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **mus-to-* in Latin *mustus,* new, newborn (< "wet"): MUST³, MUSTARD. **4.** Possibly suffixed extended zero-grade form **mū-ro-* in Greek *murios,* countless (< "flowing, endless"): MYRIAD. **5.** Possibly suffixed extended zero-grade form **mud-so-* in Greek *musos,* uncleanness: MYSOPHILIA, MYSOPHOBIA. [Pok. 1. *meu-* 741.]

meue-. To push away. Latin *movēre,* to move (> *mobilis,* neuter *mobile,* fickle, changeable): MOB, MOBILE, MOMENT, (MOMENTOUS), MOMENTUM, MOSSO, (MOTIF), MOTION, MOTIVE, MOTOR, MOVE, MOVEMENT; COMMOTION, EMOTION, PROMOTE, (REMOTE), (REMOVE). [Pok. 2. *meu-* 743.]

meug-¹. To act surreptitiously. Germanic **muk-* or Celtic **mug-* in Old French *muchier,* to skulk: MOOCH. [Pok. 1. *meug-* 743.]

meug-². Slimy, slippery; with derivatives referring to various wet or slimy substances and conditions. Enlarged form of **meu-**. **1.** Nasalized form **mu-n-g-* in Latin *mungere,* to blow the nose: EMUNCTORY. **2.** Possibly Germanic **(s)mug-,* referring to wetness and also to figurative slipperiness: **a.** Old English *smoc,* shirt: SMOCK; **b.** Middle High German *smuck,* "clothing," adornment, jewel: SCHMUCK; **c.** Old Norse *mugga,* drizzle, akin to the source of Middle English *muggen,* to drizzle: MUGGY; **d.** Low German *smukkelen, smuggeln,* to smuggle (< "to slip contraband through"): SMUGGLE; **e.** Middle Low German *smucken,* to adorn (< "to make sleek"): SMUG; **f.** Old Norse *mygla,* mold, mildew, akin to the source of Middle English *molde,* mold: MOLD². **3.** Germanic **meuk-* in Old Norse *mjūkr,* soft: MEEK. **4.** Variant form **meuk-* in Latin *mūcus,* mucus: MOIST, MUCILAGE, MUCO-, MUCUS, (MUSTY). **5.** Zero-grade variant form **muk-* in: **a.** Greek *mukēs,* fungus, mushroom: -MYCETE, MYCO-; STREPTOMYCES, (STREPTOMYCIN); **b.** suffixed form **muk-so-* in Greek *muxa,* mucus, lamp wick (< "nozzle of a lamp" < "nostril"): MATCH², MYXO-. [Pok. 2. *meug-* 744.]

mezg-¹. To dip, plunge. **1.** Latin *mergere,* to dip, dive: MERGE; EMERGE, IMMERSE, SUBMERGE. **2.** Latin *mergus,* diver (water bird): MERGANSER. [Pok. 1. *mezg-* 745.]

mezg-². To knit. Germanic **mēsk-* in Middle Dutch *masche, maesche,* knitted fabric: MESH. [Pok. 2. *mezg-* 746.]

[mimos. A mime. Greek noun of unknown origin. MIME, MIMESIS, MIMIC.]

[miser. Wretched, unfortunate. Latin adjective of unknown origin. MISER, MISERABLE, MISERY; COMMISERATE.]

mizdho-. Reward. West Germanic **mēdō-* in Old English *mēd,* reward, compensation, meed: MEED. [Pok. *mizdho-* 746.]

mō-. To exert oneself. Suffixed form **mō-l-* in: **a.** Latin *mōlēs,* heavy bulk, mass, massive structure: MOLE[3], MOLECULE; DEMOLISH; **b.** Latin *molestus* (irregularly from *mōlēs*), labored, difficult, troublesome: MOLEST. [Pok. *mō-* 746.]

mōd-. To meet, assemble. **1.** Germanic **mōtjan* in Old English *mētan,* to meet: MEET[1]. **2.** Germanic **mōta-* in Old English *mōt, gemōt (ge-,* together; see **kom**), meeting, moot, assembly, council: MOOT; FOLKMOTE, GEMOT, WITENAGEMOT. **3.** Perhaps suffixed zero-grade form **məd-tlo-* in Germanic **mathla-* in Old Norse *māl,* speech, agreement (> Norwegian *mål,* speech): MAIL[3]; (BLACKMAIL), RIKSMAL. [Pok. *mōd-* 746.]

modhro-. A color. Germanic **madraz* in Old English *mædere,* madder: MADDER[1]. [Pok. *modhro-* 747.]

molko-. Skin bag. Germanic **malhō-* in Old High German *malha,* pouch, bag, akin to the Germanic source of Old French *male,* bag: MAIL[1]. [Pok. *molko-* 747.]

mon-. Neck, nape of the neck. **1.** Germanic **manō* in Old English *manu,* mane: MANE. **2.** Latin *monīle,* necklace: MONILIFORM. [Pok. *mono-* 747.]

mori-. Body of water; lake (?), sea (?). **1.** Germanic **mari-* in: **a.** Old English *mere* (> Middle English *mere*), sea, lake, pond: MERE[2]; (MERMAID); **b.** Old Norse *marr,* sea, akin to the Scandinavian source of MARRAM; **c.** Old High German *mari* (> German *Meer*), sea: MEERSCHAUM. **2.** Germanic **mariska-,* water-logged land, in: **a.** Old English *mersc, merisc,* marsh: MARSH; **b.** Old French *marasc, maresc,* marsh: MORASS. **3.** Latin *mare* (> French *mer*), sea: MARE[2], (MARINARA), MARINE, MARITIME; BÊCHE-DE-MER, MARICOLOUS, MARICULTURE, ORMER, ULTRAMARINE. [Pok. *mori* 748.]

mormor-. Also **murmur-.** Murmur. Imitative root. Latin *murmur,* a murmur: MURMUR. [Pok. *mormor-* 748.]

moro-. Blackberry, mulberry. **1.** Greek *moron,* mulberry, in *sukomoros,* an African fig tree: SYCAMORE. **2.** Latin *mōrum,* mulberry (probably from Greek): MORULA, MURREY; MULBERRY. [Pok. *moro-* 749.]

morwi-. Ant. **1.** Germanic variant form **meur-* in Danish *myre,* ant, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *mire,* ant: PISMIRE. **2.** Variant form **morm-* in: **a.** Greek *murmēx,* ant: MYRMECO-; **b.** (with dissimilation) Latin *formīca,* ant: FORMIC, FORMICARY; FORMICIVOROUS. [Pok. *moruĭ-* 749.]

mō(u)lo-. Name of a plant. Greek *mōlu,* moly: MOLY. [Pok. *mō(u)-lo-* 750.]

mō(u)ro-. Foolish. Greek *mōros,* foolish: MORON; OXYMORON. [Pok. *mō(u)ro-* 750.]

mozgo-. Marrow. Germanic **mazgō-* in Old English *mærg, mærh,* marrow: MARROW. [Pok. *moz-g-o-* 750.]

mregh-m(n)o-. Brain. **1.** Germanic **brag-na-* in Old English *brægen,* brain: BRAIN. **2.** Greek *bregma,* the front part of the head: BREGMA. [Pok. *mregh-m(n)o-* 750.]

mregh-u-. Short. **I.** Suffixed form **mregh-w-i-* in Latin *brevis,* short (> *brūma,* the shortest day, winter): BRIEF, BRUMAL; ABBREVIATE, (ABRIDGE). **II.** Zero-grade form **mr̥ghu-.* **1.** Germanic **murgja-,* short, also pleasant, joyful, in: **a.** Old English *myrge, mirige,* pleasant: MERRY; **b.** Germanic **murgithō,* pleasantness, in Old English *myrgth,* pleasure, joy: MIRTH. **2.** Greek *brakhus,* short: BRACHY-; AMPHIBRACH, TRIBRACH. **3.** Greek comparative *brakhiōn,* shorter, hence also "upper arm" (as opposed to the longer forearm): BRACE, BRACERO, BRACHIUM, BRASSARD, BRASSIERE, PRETZEL; EMBRACE. [Pok. *mreghu-* 750.]

mu[1]-. Imitative of inarticulate sounds. **1.** Reduplicated form in Germanic **mum-* in: **a.** Middle Low German *mummen,* to be silent, akin to Middle English *mum,* silent: MUM[1]; **b.** Icelandic *mumpa,* to eat greedily, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of dialectal English *mump,* to mumble, grimace: MUMPS; **c.** Low German *mops,* fool, also pug dog (> German *Mops,* pug dog): ROLLMOPS; **d.** Old French *momer,* to act (in dumb show): MUM[2]. **2.** Germanic **mut-* in Old Norse *mudhla,* akin to the source of Middle English *muteren, muttren,* to mutter: MUTTER. **3.** Latin *muttīre,* to mutter: MOT, MOTTO. **4.** Lengthened-grade form **mū-* in Latin *mūtus,* silent, dumb: MUTE. **5.** Greek *muein,* to close the eyes (< "to close the lips"): MIOSIS, MYOPIA, MYSTERY[1], (MYSTIC). [Pok. 1. *mū-* 751.]

mu-[2]. Gnat, fly. Imitative root. **1.** Germanic **mukjō-* in Old English *mycg,* midge: MIDGE. **2.** Suffixed form **mus-kā* in Latin *musca,* a fly: MOSQUITO, MUSCA, MUSCARINE, MUSH[2], MUSKET. **3.** Suffixed form **mus-ya* in Greek *muia, mua,* a fly: MYIASIS. [Pok. 2. *mū-* 752.]

mūk-. A heap. Germanic **mūgōn-, *mūhōn-* in: **a.** Old English *mūga, mūha, mūwa,* heap of grain: MOW[1]; **b.** Old Norse *mūgi,* heap, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of MOGUL[1]. [Pok. *mŭk-* 752.]

[mundus. Women's cosmetics, also world (probably by a calque on Greek *kosmos,* order, feminine adornment, world-order, universe). Latin noun of unknown origin; possibly from Etruscan. MUNDANE; ULTRAMUNDANE.**]**

mūs-. A mouse; also a muscle (from the resemblance of a flexing muscle to the movements of a mouse). **1.** Germanic **mūs-* (plural **mūsiz*) in Old English *mūs* (plural *mȳs*), mouse: MOUSE. **2.** Latin *mūs,* mouse: MURINE, MUSCLE, MUSTELINE. **3.** Greek *mus,* mouse, muscle: MYELO-, MYO-; EPIMYSIUM, MYOSOTIS, MYSTICETE, PERIMYSIUM, SYRINGOMYELIA. [Pok. *mūs* 752.]

[mūsum. Snout. Medieval Latin noun of unknown origin. MUSE, MUZZLE.**]**

mut-. Cut short. Suffixed form **mut-il-* in Latin *mutilus,* maimed: MUTILATE. [Pok. *mut-o-s* 753.]

[nabja-. Bird's beak. Germanic root. Old English *neb(b),* beak: NEB, (NIB), (NIPPLE).**]**

nana. Child's word for a nurse or female adult other than its mother. **1.** Greek *nanna,* aunt, whence *nannas,* uncle, whence *nan(n)os,* "little old man," dwarf: NANO-. **2.** Late and Medieval Latin *nonna,* aunt, old woman, nun: NUN[1]. **3.** English (directly from baby talk) NANA, NANNY. [Pok. *nana* 754.]

nas-. Nose. **1.** Germanic zero-grade form **nusō* in Old English *nosu,* nose: NOSE, (NUZZLE); NOSTRIL. **2.** Germanic *nasja-* in Old English *næss,* headland: NESS. **3.** Lengthened-grade form **nās-,* in: **a.** Latin *nāris,* nostril: NARES; **b.** expressive form **nāss-* in Latin *nāsus,* nose: NASAL, NASO-; NASTURTIUM, PINCE-NEZ. **4.** Expressive Indo-Aryan form **nakka-* in Romany *nāk,* nose: NARK[2]. [Pok. *nas-* 755, *neu-ks* 768.]

nāu-[1]. Death; to be exhausted. Contracted from **naəu-.* **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **nəu-ti-* in Germanic **naudi-* in Old English *nēod, nēd,* distress, necessity: NEED. **2.** Suffixed form **nāw-i-,* corpse, in Germanic **nawi-* in Old Norse *nār,* corpse: NARWHAL. **3.** Slavic suffixed extended form **naud-ā* in: **a.** Polish *nuda,* boredom: NUDNIK; **b.** Russian *nudnyi,* tedious: NUDGE[2]. [Pok. 2. *nāu-* 756.]

nāu-[2]. Boat. Contracted from **naəu-.* **1.** Latin *nāvis,* ship: NACELLE, NAVAL, NAVICULAR, NAVIGATE, NAVY. **2.** Greek *naus,* ship, and *nautēs,* sailor: NAUSEA, NAUTICAL, NAUTILUS, (NOISE); AERONAUT, AQUANAUT, ARGONAUT, ASTRONAUT, COSMONAUT. [Pok. 1. *nāu-* 755.]

n̥dher-. Under. **1.** Germanic **under-* in Old English *under,* under: UNDER. **2.** Latin *īnferus,* lower: INFERIOR. **3.** Latin *īnfernus,* lower: INFERNAL, (INFERNO). **4.** Latin *īnfrā,* below: INFRA-. [Pok. *n̥dhos* 771.]

ne. Not. **1.** Germanic **ne-, *na-* in: **a.** Old English *ne* (> Middle English *ne*), not, and *nā,* no: NAUGHT, (NAUGHTY), NEITHER, NEVER, NILL, NO[1], NO[2], NONE, (NOR[1]), NOT, NOTHING; **b.** Old Norse *ne,* not: NAY; **c.** Old High German *ne, ni,* not: NIX[2]. **2.** Latin *ne-,* not, and *nullus,* none (*ne-* + *ūllus,* any; see **oi-no-**): ANNUL, NEFARIOUS, NESCIENCE, NEUTER, (NICE), NISI, NULL, NULLIFY, NULLIPARA. **3.** Latin *nimis,* too much, exces-

sively, very (< *ne-mi-s, "not little"; *mi-, little; see **mei-**[2]): NIMIETY. **4.** Latin *nihilum,* nothing (< *nehīlum, "not a whit, nothing at all"; *hīlum,* a thing, trifle; origin unknown), contracted to *nihil, nīl,* nothing: NIHILISM, (NIHILITY), NIL; ANNIHILATE. **5.** Latin *nōn,* not (< *ne-oinom, "not one thing"; *oino-, one; see **oi-no-**): NON-. **6.** Italic *nek, not, in: **a.** Latin prefix *neg-,* not: NEGLECT, (NEGLIGEE), NEGOTIATE; **b.** Latin *negāre,* to deny: NEGATE; ABNEGATE, DENY, RENEGADE, (RENEGE). **7.** Greek *nē-,* not: NEPENTHE. **8.** Zero-grade combining form *ṇ- in: **a.** Germanic *un- in Old English *un-,* not: UN-[1]; **b.** Latin *in-,* not: IN-[1]; **c.** Greek *a-, an-,* not: A-[1], (AN-); **d.** Sanskrit *a-, an-,* not: AHIMSA, AMRITA. [Pok. *ne* 756.]

nebh-. Cloud. **1.** Suffixed form *nebh-lo- in Germanic *nibla- probably in Old Norse *nifl-,* "mist" or "dark": NIFLHEIM. **2.** Suffixed form *nebh-elā- in: **a.** Latin *nebula,* cloud: NEBULA, NEBULOUS; **b.** Greek *nephelē,* cloud: NEPHELINE; NEPHELOMETER. **3.** Suffixed form *nebh-es- in Greek *nephos,* cloud: NEPHOLOGY. **4.** Nasalized form *ne-m-bh- in Latin *nimbus,* rain, cloud, aura: NIMBUS. See **ombhro-.** [Pok. *(enebh-)* 315.]

ned-. To bind, tie. **1.** O-grade form *nod- in: **a.** Germanic *nati- in Old English *net(t),* a net: NET[1]; **b.** Germanic *nat-ilo, a nettle (nettles or plants of closely related genera such as hemp were used as a source of fiber), in Old English *netel(e), netle,* nettle: NETTLE; **c.** Germanic *nat-sk- in Anglo-Norman *nouch,* brooch: OUCH[2]. **2.** Lengthened o-grade form *nōdo- in Latin *nōdus,* a knot: NODE, NODULE, NODUS; DÉNOUEMENT. **3.** Re-formation of the root in Latin *nectere* (past participle *nexus*), to tie, bind, connect: NEXUS; (ADNEXA), ANNEX, CONNECT [Pok. 1. *ned-* 758.]

negʷh-ro-. Kidney. Greek *nephros,* kidney: NEPHRO-; MESONEPHROS, METANEPHROS, PERINEPHRIUM, PRONEPHROS. [In Pok. *engʷ-* 319.]

negʷ-ro-. Adjective denoting various colors; with derivatives like Greek *nebros,* "fawn." Latin *niger,* black: NEGRO, NIELLO, NIGRESCENCE, NIGRITUDE; DENIGRATE, NECROMANCY, NIGROSINE.

[nēhw-iz. Near. Germanic root. Old English *nēah,* near: NEAR, NEIGHBOR, NEXT, NIGH.**]**

nei-. To be excited, shine. **1.** Suffixed form *nei-to- in Germanic *nītha-, animosity, in Old Norse *nīdh,* scorn (> *nīdhingr,* villain): NIDDERING. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form *ni-to- in Latin *nitēre,* to shine: NEAT[1], (NET[2]). **3.** Possibly Persian *nīl,* indigo: ANIL, LILAC. [Pok. 2. *nei-* 760.]

neie-. To lead. Sanskrit *nayati,* he leads: NAINSOOK. [Pok. 1. *nei-* 760.]

neigʷ-. To wash. Germanic *nikwiz, *nikuz in Old High German *nihhus,* river monster, water spirit: NIX[1]. [Pok. *neigʷ-* 761.]

nek-[1]. Death. **1.** Latin *nex* (stem *nec-*), death: PERNICIOUS. **2.** Latin *necāre,* to kill: INTERNECINE. **3.** Suffixed (causative) o-grade form *nok-eyo- in Latin *nocēre,* to injure, harm: NOCENT, NOCUOUS, NUISANCE; INNOCENT, INNOCUOUS. **4.** Suffixed o-grade form *nok-s- in Latin *noxa,* injury, hurt, damage: NOXIOUS; OBNOXIOUS. **5.** Suffixed full-grade form *nek-ro- in Greek *nekros,* corpse: NECRO-, NECROSIS; NECROMANCY. **6.** Greek *nektar,* the drink of the gods, "overcoming death" (*tar-, overcoming; see **tere-**[2]): NECTAR, (NECTARINE). [Pok. *nek-* 762.]

nek-[2]. To reach, attain. **I.** O-grade form *nok- in Germanic *ga-nah- (*ga-, intensive prefix; see **kom**), "satisfies," forming *ganōga-, sufficient, in Old English *genōg,* enough: ENOUGH. **II.** Variant form *enk-. **1.** Reduplicated in Greek *enenkein,* to carry, whence *onkos,* a burden, mass, hence a tumor: ONCOGENESIS, ONCOLOGY. **2.** Compound root *bhrenk- (see **bher-**[1]). [Pok. *enek-* 316.]

nekʷ-t-. Night. O-grade form *nokʷ-t-. **1.** Germanic *naht- in Old English *niht, neaht,* night: NIGHT. **2.** Latin *nox* (stem *noct-*), night: NOCTI-, NOCTURN, NOCTURNAL, NOTTURNO; EQUINOX. **3.** Latin *noctua,* night owl: NOCTUID, NOCTULE. **4.** Greek *nux* (stem *nukt-*), night: NYCTALOPIA, NYCTITROPISM. **5.** Possibly suffixed zero-grade form *ṇkt-i- in Greek *aktis,* ray of light: ACTINO-. [Pok. *nekʷ(t)-* 762.]

nem-. To assign, allot; also to take. **1.** Germanic *nem- in: **a.** Old English *niman,* to take, seize: NIM, NUMB; (BENUMB); **b.** Old English *næmel,* quick to seize, and *numol,* quick at learning, seizing: NIMBLE. **2.** Greek *nemein,* to allot: NEMESIS. **3.** O-grade form *nom- in: **a.** Greek *nomos,* portion, usage, custom, law, division, district: NOME, -NOMY; ANOMIE, ANTINOMIAN, ANTINOMY, (ASTRONOMER), (ASTRONOMY), AUTONOMOUS, BINOMIAL, DEUTERONOMY, METRONOME, NOMOGRAM, NOMOGRAPH, NUMISMATICS; **b.** Greek *nomē,* pasturage, grazing, hence a spreading, a spreading ulcer: NOMA; **c.** Greek *nomas,* wandering in search of pasture: NOMAD; **d.** Greek *nomimos,* legal, probably borrowed in Latin *nummus,* coin: NUMMULAR, NUMMULATE. **4.** Perhaps suffixed o-grade form *nom-eso- in Latin *numerus,* number, division: NUMBER; ENUMERATE, SUPERNUMERARY. [Pok. 1. *nem-* 763.]

nepōt-. Grandson, nephew. Feminine *neptī-. Latin *nepōs,* grandson, nephew, and *neptis,* granddaughter, niece: NEPHEW, NEPOTISM, NIECE. [Pok. *nepōt-* 764.]

ner-[1]. Under, also on the left; hence, with an eastward orientation, north. Suffixed zero-grade form *nṛ-t(r)o- in Germanic *north-, north, in: **a.** Old English *north,* north: NORDIC, NORTH; NORMAN; **b.** Old English *northerne,* northern: NORTHERN; **c.** Middle Dutch *nort,* north: NORSE. Compare **deks-.** [Pok. 2. *ner-* 765.]

ner-[2]. Also **ener-.** Man; basic sense "vigorous, vital, strong." **1.** Oldest root form *əner- (with prothetic vowel) in Greek *anēr* (stem *andr-,* from zero-grade *ənr-), man: ANDRO-, -ANDROUS, -ANDRY; PHILANDER. **2.** Extended zero-grade form *(ə)nṛt- in Sanskrit *ṅṛtyati,* he dances ("moves vigorously"): NAUTCH. **3.** Referred by some to this root (as if "having human eyes"; *ōps,* eye; see **okʷ-**) but more likely of unknown origin is Greek *anthrōpos,* man (earliest Greek form *anthrōkʷos*): ANTHROPIC, ANTHROPO-; LYCANTHROPE, MISANTHROPE, PHILANTHROPY, THEANTHROPIC. [Pok. 1. *ner-(t)-* 765.]

nere-. To dive, swim. Possibly in Greek *Nēreus,* name of a sea god: NEREID, (NEREIS), NEREUS, NERITIC. [Pok. 3. *ner-* 766.]

nes-[1]. To return safely home. **1.** Germanic *nes-tam in Old English, Old High German (in composition), and Old Norse *nest,* food for a journey, akin to the possible Germanic source of Old French *harnes,* harness: HARNESS. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form *nos-to- in Greek *nostos,* a return home: NOSTALGIA. [Pok. *nes-* 766.]

nes-[2]. Oblique cases of the personal pronoun of the first person plural. For the nominative see **we-.** **1.** Zero-grade form *ṇs- in Germanic *uns in Old English *ūs,* us (accusative): US. **2.** Suffixed (possessive) zero-grade form *ṇs-ero- in Germanic *unsara- in Old English *ūser, ūre,* our: OUR, OURS. **3.** O-grade form *nos-, with suffixed (possessive) form *nos-t(e)ro-, in Latin *nōs,* we, and *noster,* our: NOSTRUM; PATERNOSTER. [Pok. 3. *ne-* 758.]

nētr-. Snake. Germanic *nēthrō- in Old English *nǣdre,* snake: ADDER. [Pok. *nē-tr-* 767.]

neu-[1]. To shout. Suffixed (participial) o-grade form *now-ent-(yo-), "shouting," in Latin *nūntius,* "announcing," hence a messenger, also a message, and *nūntium,* message: NUNCIO; ANNOUNCE, DENOUNCE, ENUNCIATE, PRONOUNCE, RENOUNCE. [Pok. 1. *neu-* 767.]

neu-[2]. To nod. **1.** Latin *nuere,* to nod (attested only in compounds), frequentative *nutāre,* to nod: NUTATION; INNUENDO. **2.** Suffixed form *neu-men- in Latin *nūmen,* "a nod," hence "command," divine power, deity: NUMEN. [Pok. 2. *neu-* 767.]

neud-. To make use of, enjoy. Germanic *nautam, "thing of value, possession," in: **a.** Old English *nēat,* bovine

animal: NEAT[2]; **b.** compound form **ga-nauta-* (**ga-*, with, together; see **kom**), "he with whom one shares possessions," companion, fellow, in *(i)* Middle Dutch *ghenōt, noot,* fellow: MATELOTE *(ii)* Old High German *ginōz,* companion, in German *Eidgenosse,* confederate: HUGUENOT. [Pok. *neu-d-* 768.]

newṇ. Nine. **1.** Germanic **niwun,* with variant **nigun,* in Old English *nigon,* nine: NINE, NINETEEN, NINETY, NINTH. **2.** Latin *novem,* nine (< **noven,* with *m* for *n* by analogy with the *m* of *septem,* seven, and *decem,* ten): NOVEMBER, NOVENA; NONAGENARIAN. **3.** Ordinal form **neweno-* in Latin *nōnus,* ninth: NONA-, NONES, NOON; (NONAGON), (NONANOIC ACID). **4.** Prothetic forms **enewṇ, *enwṇ* in Greek *ennea,* nine (> **ennewa, *enwa-*): ENNEAD. [Pok. *e-neuen* 318.]

newo-. New. Related to **nu-.** **1.** Suffixed form **new-yo-* in Germanic **neuja-* in: **a.** Old English *nēowe, nīwe,* new: NEW; **b.** Old Norse *nýr,* new: SPAN-NEW. **2.** Basic form **newo-* in Greek *newos, neos,* new: NEO-, NEON, NEOTERIC; MISONEISM. **3.** Suffixed form **new-aro-* in Greek *nearos,* young, fresh, contracted into *nēros,* fresh (used of fish and of water), hence *nēron,* water: ANEROID. **4.** Basic form **newo-* in Latin *novus,* new: NOVA, NOVATION, NOVEL[1], NOVEL[2], (NOVELTY), NOVICE; INNOVATE, RENOVATE. **5.** Suffixed form **new-er-ko-* in Latin *noverca,* stepmother (< "she who is new"): NOVERCAL. [Pok. *neu̯os* 709.]

ni. Down. **1.** Suffixed form **ni-t-* in Germanic **nith-* in Old English *nithan, neothan,* below: BENEATH, UNDERNEATH. **2.** Suffixed (comparative) form **ni-tero-,* lower, in Germanic **nitheraz* in Old English *nither,* lower: NETHER. See compound root **nizdo-.** [In Pok. 1. *en* 311.]

[nikē. Victory. Greek noun of unknown origin. NIKE.**]**

nizdo-. Bird's nest. Compound root formed from **ni** + **sd-, zd-,* zero-grade form of **sed-**[1]; literally, "place where the bird sits down." **1.** Germanic **nist-* in: **a.** Old English *nest,* nest: NEST; **b.** Germanic **nistilōn* in Old English *nestlian,* to make a nest: NESTLE. **2.** Latin *nīdus,* nest: NICHE, NIDE, NIDUS; EYAS, NIDIFY. [In Pok. *sed-* 887.]

nobh-. Also **ombh-.** Navel; later also "central knob," boss of a shield, hub of a wheel. **1.** Germanic **nabō* in: **a.** Old English *nafu, nafa,* hub of a wheel: NAVE[2]; **b.** compound **nabō-gaizaz,* tool for piercing wheel hubs (**gaizaz,* spear, piercing tool; see **ghaiso-**), in Old English *nafogār,* auger: AUGER. **2.** Variant form **ombh-* in Latin *umbō,* boss of a shield: UMBO. **3.** Suffixed form **nobh-alo-* in Germanic **nabalō* in Old English *nafela,* navel: NAVEL. **4.** Suffixed variant form **ombh-alo-* in: **a.** Latin *umbilīcus,* navel: UMBILICUS; NOMBRIL; **b.** Greek *omphalos,* navel: OMPHALOS. [Pok. 1. *(enebh-)* 314.]

nogh-. Also **ənogh-, ongh-.** Nail, claw. **1.** Suffixed (diminutive) form **nogh-ela-* in Germanic **nagla-* in Old English *nægl,* nail: NAIL. **2.** Form **ənogh-* in Greek *onux* (stem *onukh-*), nail: ONYX; PARONYCHIA, PERIONYCHIUM, SARDONYX. **3.** Variant form **ongh-* in Latin *unguis,* nail, claw, hoof, with diminutive *ungula,* hoof, claw, talon (< *ongh-elā-*): UNGUIS. [Pok. *onogh-* 780.]

nogʷ-. Naked. **1.** Suffixed forms **nogʷ-eto-, *nogʷ-oto-* in Germanic **nakweda-, *nakwada-* in Old English *nacod,* naked: NAKED. **2.** Suffixed form **nogʷ-edo-* in Latin *nūdus,* naked: NUDE, NUDI-; DENUDE. **3.** Suffixed form **nogʷ-mo-* differentiated or developed into Greek *gumnos,* naked: GYMNASIUM, GYMNAST; GYMNOSOPHIST, GYMNOSPERM. [Pok. *nogʷ-* 769.]

nō-men-. Name. Earlier form **(ə)noə-mṇ,* zero-grade form **(ə)nə-men-.* **1.** Germanic **namōn-* in Old English *nama,* name: NAME. **2.** Latin *nōmen,* name, reputation: NOMINAL, NOMINATE, NOUN; AGNOMEN, COGNOMEN, DENOMINATE, IGNOMINY, MISNOMER, NOMENCLATOR, NUNCUPATIVE, PRAENOMEN, (PRONOUN), RENOWN. **3.** Greek *onoma, onuma,* name: ONOMASTIC, -ONYM, -ONYMY; ANONYMOUS, ANTONOMASIA, EPONYM, (EPONYMOUS), EUONYMUS, HETERONYMOUS, HOMONYMOUS, METONYMY, METRONYMIC, ONOMATOPOEIA, PARONOMASIA, PARONYMOUS, PATRONYMIC, PSEUDONYM, SYNONYMOUS. [Pok. *en(o)mṇ-* 321.]

nōt-. Buttock, back. **1.** Greek *nōton, nōtos,* back: NOTOCHORD. **2.** Zero-grade form **nət-* in Latin *natis,* buttock: NATES; AITCHBONE. [Pok. *nōt-* 770.]

[nous. Mind, sense, reason, intellect. Greek noun (earliest form *noos*) of unknown origin. NOESIS, NOUMENON, NOUS; PARANOIA.**]**

ṇsi-. Sword. Latin *ēnsis,* sword: ENSIFORM. [Pok. *ṇsi-s* 771.]

nu-. Now. Related to **newo-.** **1.** Old English *nū,* now: NOW. **2.** Latin *nunc* (< **nun-ce; -ce,* a particle meaning "this," "here"; see **ko-**), now: QUIDNUNC. [Pok. *nu-* 770.]

ō-. To believe, hold as true. Suffixed form **ō-men-* in Latin *ōmen,* a prognostic sign, omen: OMEN.

obhel-. Also **əbhel-.** To augment, increase. Greek *ophelos,* advantage: ANOPHELES. [Pok. *obhel-* 772.]

od-[1]. To smell. **1.** Suffixed form **od-os-* in Latin *odor,* smell: ODOR. **2.** Suffixed form **od-ē-* in Latin *olēre,* to smell (with *l* for *d* representing a Sabine borrowing): OLFACTORY, REDOLENT. **3.** Suffixed form **od-yo-* in Greek *ozein,* to smell: OZONE. **4.** Suffixed form **od-mā-* in Greek *osmē,* smell: OSMATIC, OSMIUM; ANOSMIA. [Pok. 1. *od-* 772.]

od-[2]. To hate. Latin *ōdī,* I hate, and *odium,* hatred: ANNOY, ENNUI, (NOISOME), ODIUM. [Pok. 2. *od-* 773.]

ōg-. Fruit, berry. **1.** Zero-grade form **əg-* in Germanic **ak-ran-* in Old English *æcern,* acorn: ACORN. **2.** Latin *ūva* (preform uncertain), grape: UVEA, UVULA; PYRUVIC ACID. [Pok. *ōg-* 773.]

oid-. To swell. **1.** Possibly Old English *āte,* oat: OAT. **2.** Greek *oidein,* to swell: EDEMA. [Pok. *oid-* 774.]

oi-no-. One, unique. **I.** Basic form **oi-no-.* **1.** Germanic **ainaz* in: **a.** Old English *ān,* one: A[1], AN[1], ONCE, ONE; (ALONE), ANON, (ATONE), (LONE), (LONELY), NONE; **b.** compound **ain-lif-,* "one left (beyond ten)," eleven (**lif-,* left over; see **leikʷ-**), in Old English *endleofan,* eleven: ELEVEN; **c.** Old High German *ein,* one, in German *vereinen,* to unite: EINKORN, TURNVEREIN. **2.** Latin *ūnus,* one: INCH[1], OUNCE[1], UNCIAL, UNI-, UNION, UNITE, UNITY; COADUNATE, QUINCUNX, TRIUNE, UNANIMOUS, UNICORN, UNIVERSE. **3.** Latin *nōn,* not (< **ne-oinom,* "not one thing"; *ne,* not; see **ne**). **II.** Suffixed form **oino-ko-* in: **a.** Germanic **ainigaz* in Old English *ǣnig,* one, anyone: ANY; **b.** Latin *ūnicus,* sole, single: UNIQUE. **III.** Suffixed form **oino-lo-* in Latin *ūllus,* any (see **ne**). [In Pok. *e-* 281.]

oito-. An oath. Probably derived from **ei-**[1]. Germanic **aithaz* in: **a.** Old English *āth,* oath: OATH; **b.** Old High German *eid,* oath, in German *Eidgenosse,* confederate: HUGUENOT. [In Pok. 1. *ei-* 293.]

oktō(u). Eight. **1.** Germanic **ahtō* in: **a.** Old English *eahta,* eight: EIGHT; **b.** Old Norse *āttjan* (*tjan,* ten; see **dekṃ**), eighteen: ATTO-. **2.** Latin *octō,* eight: OCTANS, OCTANT, OCTAVE, OCTAVO, OCTET, OCTO-, OCTOBER, OCTONARY; OCTODECIMO, OCTOGENARIAN. **3.** Greek *oktō,* eight: OCTAD; OCTOPUS. [Pok. *oktō* 775.]

ōku-. Swift. Zero-grade form **əku-* in compound **əku-petro-,* "swift-flying," in Latin *accipiter,* hawk (**pet-ro-,* flying; see **pet-**): ACCIPITER. [Pok. *ōku-s* 775.]

okʷ-. To see. **1.** Germanic **augōn-* (with taboo deformation) in: **a.** Old English *ēage,* eye: EYE; DAISY; **b.** Old Norse *auge,* eye: WALLEYED, WINDOW; **c.** Low German *oog,* eye: OGLE. **2.** Suffixed form **okʷ-olo-* in: **a.** Latin *oculus,* eye: EYELET, OCELLUS, OCULAR, OCULIST, ULLAGE; INOCULATE, MONOCLE, OCULOMETER, OCULOMOTOR; **b.** Gallo-Latin compound **ab-oculus,* blind, modeled on Gaulish *ex-ops,* blind, in French *aveugle,* blind: INVEIGLE. **3.** Form **okʷ-s* in Greek *ōps,* eye (and stem **op-,* to see): METOPIC, MYOPIA, NYCTALOPIA, PELOPS, PHLOGOPITE, PYROPE. **4.** Suffixed form **okʷ-ti-* in Greek *opsis,* sight, appearance: OPSIN, -OPSIS, -OPSY; AUTOPSY, (IODOPSIN), (RHODOPSIN), SYNOPSIS. **5.** Suf-

fixed form **okʷ-to-* in Greek *optos,* seen, visible: OPTIC; CATOPTRIC, DIOPTER, OPTOMETRY, PANOPTIC. **6.** Suffixed form **okʷ-ā* in Greek *opē,* opening: METOPE. **7.** Suffixed form **okʷ-mn̥* in Greek *omma* (< **opma*), eye: OMMATIDIUM, OMMATOPHORE. **8.** Greek *ophthalmos,* eye (with taboo deformation): OPHTHALMO-; EXOPHTHALMOS. **9.** Zero-grade form **əkʷ-* (of oldest full-grade form **əokʷ-*) in: **a.** Latin *antīquus,* "appearing before, having prior aspect," former (**anti-,* before; see **ant-**); **b.** Latin *ātrōx,* "black-looking," frightful (**atro-* black; see **āter-**); **c.** Latin *ferōx,* "wild-looking," fierce (**ghwero-,* wild; see **ghwer-**). [Pok. *okʷ-* 775.]

ol-. To destroy. Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **l-ē-to-* in Latin *lētum, lēthum,* death: LETHAL. [Pok. *ol-(e)-* 777.]

om-. Raw. Possibly (but doubtful both in form and meaning) Latin *amārus,* bitter-tasting (> Italian *marasca,* bitter, bitter cherry): AMARELLE, AMARETTO, MARASCA, (MARASCHINO), MORELLO. [Pok. *om-* 777.]

ombh-ro-. Rain. **1.** Zero-grade form **m̥bh-ro-* in Latin *imber,* rain: IMBRICATE. **2.** Possibly zero-grade suffixed form **m̥bh-u-* in Latin *imbuere,* to moisten, stain: IMBUE. See **nebh-**. [In Pok. 2. *(enebh-)* 315.]

omeso-. Also **omso-.** Shoulder. **1.** Form **omso-* in Germanic **amsa-* in Old Norse *āss,* a (mountain) ridge: OS[3]. **2.** Form **omeso-* in Latin *humerus,* shoulder: HUMERUS. **3.** Lengthened-grade form **ōmso-* in Greek *ōmos,* shoulder: ACROMION. [Pok. *om(e)so-s* 778.]

oner-. Dream. Suffixed form **oner-yo-* in Greek *oneiros,* dream: ONEIROMANCY. [Pok. *oner-* 779.]

ongʷ-. To salve, anoint. Latin *unguere,* to smear, anoint: OINTMENT, UNCTION, UNCTUOUS, UNGUENT; ANOINT, INUNCTION. [Pok. *ongʷ-* 779.]

op-[1]. To work, produce in abundance. **1.** Suffixed form **op-es-* in Latin *opus* (stem *oper-*), work, with its denominative verb *operari,* to work, and secondary noun *opera,* work: OPERA[1], OPERATE, OPEROSE, OPUS; COOPERATE, INURE, MANEUVER, MANURE, OFFICINAL. **2.** Latin *officium,* service, duty, business (< **opi-fici-om,* "performance of work"; *-fici-,* doing; see **dhē-[1]**). **3.** Suffixed form **op-en-ent-* dissimilated in Latin *opulentus,* rich, wealthy: OPULENT. **4.** Suffixed form **op-ni-* in Latin *omnis,* all (< "abundant"): OMNI-, OMNIBUS; OMNIUM-GATHERUM. **5.** Suffixed (superlative) form **op-tamo-* in Latin *optimus,* best (< "wealthiest"): OPTIMUM. **6.** Prefixed Latin form **co-op-* (*co-,* collective and intensive prefix; see **kom**) in Latin *cōpia,* profusion, plenty: COPIOUS, COPY; CORNUCOPIA. [Pok. 1. *op-* 780.]

op-[2]. To choose. **1.** Latin *optiō,* choice (from **opere,* to choose): OPTION. **2.** Latin *optāre* (frequentative of **opere*), to choose: OPT, OPTATIVE; ADOPT, CO-OPT. **3.** Possibly suffixed form **op-yen-* in Latin *opīnārī,* to be of an opinion: OPINE, OPINION. [Pok. 2. *op-* 781.]

or-. Large bird. **1.** Suffixed form **or-n-* in Germanic **arnuz,* eagle, in Old English *earn,* eagle: ERNE. **2.** Suffixed form **or-n-īth-* in Greek *ornis* (stem *ornith-*), bird: ORNITHO-; AEPYORNIS, ICHTHYORNIS, NOTORNIS. [Pok. 1. *er-* 325.]

ōr-. To pronounce a ritual formula. Latin *ōrāre,* to speak, plead, pray: ORACLE, ORATION, ORATOR, ORATORY[1], ORATORY[2]; ADORE, INEXORABLE, PERORATE. [Pok. *ōr-* 781.]

orbh-. To put asunder, separate. Suffixed form **orbh-o-,* "bereft of father," also "deprived of free status," in: **a.** Greek *orphanos,* orphaned: ORPHAN; **b.** Old Slavic **orbŭ* in Old Church Slavonic *rabŭ,* slave > *rabota,* servitude, in Czech *robota,* compulsory labor, drudgery: ROBOT. [Pok. *orbho-* 781.]

ors-. Buttocks, backside. **1.** Suffixed form **ors-o-* in Germanic **arsaz* in Old English *ærs, ears,* backside: ASS[2]. **2.** Suffixed form **ors-ā-* in: **a.** Greek *oura,* tail: URO-[2], -UROUS; ANTHURIUM, ANURAN, CYNOSURE, EREMURUS, OXYURIASIS, SQUIRREL, TRICHURIASIS; **b.** probably Greek *silouros,* sheatfish (< obscure first element + *oura*): SILURID. [Pok. *ers-* 340.]

os-. Ash tree. Germanic **aski-* in Old English *æsc,* ash: ASH[2]. [Pok. *ōs-* 782.]

ōs-. Mouth. **1.** Latin *ōs* (stem *ōr-*), mouth, face, orifice, and derivative *ōstium* (< suffixed form **ōs-to-*), door: ORAL, OS[1], OSCULATE, OSCULUM, OSTIARY, OSTIUM, USHER; INOSCULATE, ORIFICE, ORINASAL, OROTUND, OSCITANCY, PERORAL. **2.** Possibly Latin *aurīga,* charioteer (< **ōr-ig-,* "he who manages the (horse's) bit"; *-ig-,* driving, from **ag-;* see **ag-**): AURIGA. [Pok. 1. *ōus-* 784.]

ost-. Bone. **1.** Latin *os* (stem *oss-*), bone: OS[2], OSSEOUS, OSSICLE, OSSUARY; OSSIFRAGE, OSSIFY. **2.** Greek *osteon,* bone: OSTEO-; ENDOSTEUM, EXOSTOSIS, PERIOSTEM, SYNOSTOSIS, TELEOST. **3.** Suffixed form **ost-r-* in: **a.** Greek *ostrakon,* shell, potsherd: OSTRACIZE, OSTRACOD; **b.** Greek *ostreon,* oyster: OYSTER; **c.** variant form in Greek *astragalos,* vertebra, ball of the ankle joint, knucklebone, Ionic molding: ASTRAGAL, ASTRAGALUS. [Pok. *ost(h)-* 783.]

ous-. Also **aus-.** Ear. **1.** Suffixed form **ous-en-* in Germanic **auzan-* in Old English *ēare,* ear: EAR[1]. **2.** Suffixed form **aus-i-* in Latin *auris,* ear: AURAL[1], AURICLE; AURIFORM, ORMER. **3.** Latin *auscultāre,* to listen to (**aus-* + **kli-to-,* inclined; see **klei-**): AUSCULTATION, SCOUT[1]. **4.** Suffixed basic form **ous-os-* in: **a.** Greek *ous* (stem *ōt-*), ear: OTIC, OTO-; MYOSOTIS, PAROTID GLAND; **b.** Greek *lagōs,* hare (< **lag-ous-,* "with drooping ears"; **lag-,* to droop; see **slēg-**). [Pok. *ōus-* 785.]

owi-. Sheep. **1.** Germanic **awi-* in Old English *ewe, eowu,* ewe: EWE. **2.** Latin *ovis,* sheep: OVINE; OVIBOS. [Pok. *oui-s* 784.]

pā-. To protect, feed. Contracted from **paə-*. **1.** Suffixed form **pā-trom* in Germanic **fōdram* in: **a.** Old English *fōdor,* fodder: FODDER; **b.** Old French *feurre,* fodder: FORAGE; **c.** Old French *forreure,* trimming made from animal skin, fur (< "sheath, case, lining"): FUR. **2.** Suffixed form **pā-dhlom* (doublet of **pā-trom*) in Latin *pābulum,* food, fodder: PABULUM. **3.** Extended form **pāt-* in: **a.** Germanic **fōd-,* food, in Old English *fōda,* food: FOOD; **b.** Germanic denominative **fōdjan,* to give food to, in Old English *fēdan,* to feed: FEED; **c.** suffixed form **pāt-tro-* in Germanic **fōstra-* in Old English *fōstor,* food, nourishment: FOSTER. **4.** Extended form **pās-* in: **a.** suffixed form **pās-sko-* in Latin *pāscere,* to feed: PASTURE; ANTIPASTO, PESTER, REPAST; **b.** Latin *pāstor,* shepherd: PASTOR; **c.** suffixed form **pās-t-ni-* in Latin *pānis,* bread (diminutive *pastillus,* medicine tablet): PANADA, PANATELA, PANNIER, PANOCHA, PANTRY, PASTILLE, (PENUCHE); APPANAGE, COMPANION, (COMPANY). **5.** Suffixed form **pā-ti-* in Iranian **pāti-* in Persian *pād,* protecting against: BEZOAR. **6.** Suffixed form **pā-won-,* protector, in Old Persian *khshathra-pāvā,* protector of the province: SATRAP. [Pok. *pā-* 787, 1. *pō(i)-* 839.]

pag-. Also **pak-.** To fasten. **1.** Lengthened-grade form **pāk-* in Germanic **fōgjan,* to join, fit, in Old English *fēgan,* to fit closely: FAY[1]. **2.** Nasalized form **pa-n-g-* in: **a.** Germanic **fangiz,* seizure, in *(i)* Old English *fang, feng,* plunder, booty: FANG *(ii)* Dutch *vangen,* to catch: VANG; **b.** Latin *pangere,* to fasten: COMPACT[1], IMPINGE. **3.** Root form **păk-* in: **a.** Latin *pāx,* peace (< "a binding together by treaty or agreement"): PACE[2], PAY[1], PEACE; APPEASE, PACIFIC, PACIFY; **b.** Latin *pacīscī,* to agree: PACT. **4.** Suffixed form **pak-slo-* in: **a.** Latin *pālus,* stake (fixed in the ground): PALE[1], PALISADE, PEEL[3], POLE[2]; IMPALE, TRAVAIL, (TRAVEL); **b.** probably Latin *pāla,* spade: PALETTE, PEEL[2]. **5.** Lengthened-grade form **pāg-* in: **a.** Latin *pāgus,* "boundary staked out on the ground," district, village, country: PAGAN, PEASANT; **b.** Latin *pāgina,* "trellis to which a row of vines is fixed," hence (by metaphor) column of writing, page: PAGE[2], PAGEANT; **c.** Latin *prōpāgēs* (*prō-,* before, in front; see **per[1]**), layer of vine, offspring (< "a fixing before"): PROPAGATE; **d.** Greek *pēgnunai,* to fasten, coagulate: PECTIN, PEGMATITE. [Pok. *păk-* 787.]

pan-. Fabric. **1.** Germanic **fanōn-* in: **a.** Old English

fana, flag, banner, weathercock: VANE; **b.** compound **gund-fanōn-,* "battle-flag" (see **gʷhen-¹**). **2.** Extended form **panno-* in Latin *pannus,* piece of cloth, rag: PANE, PANEL. **3.** Possibly Greek *pēnos,* web (> Latin *pānus,* a swelling): PANICLE. [Pok. *pan-* 788.]

[pandoura. Three-stringed lute. Greek noun of obscure origin. BANDORE, MANDOLIN, PANDORE.**]**

pant-. All. Attested only in Tocharian and Greek. Greek *pas* (neuter *pan,* stem *pant-*), all: PAN-, PAN; DIAPASON, PANCRATIUM, PANCREAS. [In Pok. 1. *ḱeu-* 592.]

pap-¹. Teat (sound symbolism). Probably the same word as **pap-²**. **1.** Middle English *pap(p)e,* nipple: PAP¹. **2.** Latin diminutive *papula,* pimple (diminutive *papilla,* nipple): PAPILLA, PAPULE. **3.** Variant form **pup(p)-* in Latin *pūpus,* boy, and *pūpa,* girl: PUPA, PUPIL¹. [In Pok. *baˣb-* 91.]

pap-². Food (baby-talk root). Reduplication of **pā-**. **1.** Germanic nasalized form **pamp-* in Flemish frequentative *pamperen,* to cram with food, akin to the source of Middle English *pamperen,* to pamper: PAMPER. **2.** Latin *pappa,* food (> Middle English *pap,* soft food): PAP², POPPYCOCK. [Pok. *pap(p)a* 789, *baˣmb-* 94.]

papa. A child's word for "father," a linguistic near-universal found in many languages. **1.** French *papa,* father: PAPA. **2.** Greek *pappas,* father, and *pappos,* grandfather: PAPPUS, POPE. [Pok. *pap(p)a* 789.]

pāso-. Kinsman by marriage. Latin *parri-* (for *pāri-*) in compound *parri-cīda* (oldest form *paricidas*), murderer of a near relation: PARRICIDE. [Pok. *pāso-s* 787.]

past-. Solid, firm. **1.** Germanic **fastuz,* firm, fast, in: **a.** Old English *fæst,* fixed, firm: FAST¹; STEADFAST; **b.** Middle Dutch *vast,* firm, fast: AVAST. **2.** Germanic **fastinōn,* to make firm or fast, in Old English *fæstnian,* to fasten, establish: FASTEN. **3.** Germanic **fastēn,* to hold fast, observe abstinence, in: **a.** Old English *fæstan,* to abstain from food: FAST²; **b.** Old Norse *fasta,* to abstain from food: BREAKFAST. [Pok. *pasto-* 789.]

pau-. Few, little. **I.** Adjectival form **pau-,* few, little. **1.** Germanic **fawaz* in Old English *fēawe,* few: FEW. **2.** Suffixed form **pau-ko-* in Latin *paucus,* little, few: PAUCITY, POCO. **3.** Suffixed form **pau-ro-* in metathetical form **par-wo-* in Latin *parvus,* little, small, neuter *parvum,* becoming *parum,* little, rarely: PARAFFIN, PARVOVIRUS. **4.** Compound **pau-paros,* producing little, poor (**par-os,* producing; see **pere-¹**), in Latin *pauper,* poor: PAUPER, POOR, POVERTY. **II.** Suffixed reduced variant form **pu-lo-,* young of an animal. **1.** Germanic **fulōn-* in Old English *fola,* young horse, colt: FOAL. **2.** Germanic derivative **fuljō* in Old Norse *fylja,* female colt: FILLY. **3.** Latin *pullus* (probably with expressive gemination), young of an animal, chicken: POLTROON, PONY, POOL², POULARD, PULLET; CATCHPOLE. **III.** Basic form **pau-* and variant form **pū-,* boy, child. **1.** Suffixed form **pu-ero-* in Latin *puer,* child: PUERILE, PUERPERAL. **2.** Suffixed form **pū-sso-* in Latin *pūsus,* boy: PUSILLANIMOUS. **3.** Suffixed form **paw-id-* in Greek *pais* (stem *paid-*), child (> *paideia,* education): PEDO-²; ENCYCLOPEDIA, ORTHOPEDICS. [Pok. *pōu-* 842.]

paus-. To leave, desert, cease, stop. Greek *pauein,* to stop (> Latin *pausa,* a stopping): PAUSE, (PESADE), (POSE¹); COMPOSE, DIAPAUSE, (REPOSE¹). [Pok. *paus-* 79.]

ped-¹. Foot. **I.** Nominal root. **1.** Lengthened o-grade form **pōd-* in Germanic **fōt-* in Old English *fōt,* foot: FOOT. **2.** Suffixed form **ped-ero-* in Germanic **feterō* in Old English *fetor, feter,* leg iron, fetter: FETTER. **3.** Suffixed form **ped-el-* in Germanic **fetel-* in Old High German *vizzelach,* fetlock, akin to the Germanic source of Middle English *fitlock, fetlock,* fetlock: FETLOCK. **4.** Basic form **ped-* in Latin *pēs* (stem *ped-*), foot: PAWN², -PED, PEDAL, PEDATE, PEDESTRIAN, PEDI-, PEDICEL, PEDUNCLE, (PEON), PES, PIONEER; MILLIPEDE, SESQUIPEDALIAN, TRIPEDAL, TRIVET, VAMP¹. **5.** Form **ped-yo-* in: **a.** Latin *expedīre,* to free from a snare (*ex-,* out of; see **eghs**): EXPEDITE; **b.** Latin *impedīre,* "to put in fetters, hobble, shackle," entangle, hinder (*in-,* in; see **en**): IMPEDE. **6.** Suffixed form **ped-ikā-* in Latin *pedica,* fetter, snare: DISPATCH, IMPEACH. **7.** O-grade form **pod-* in: **a.** Greek *pous* (stem *pod-*), foot: PEW, -POD, PODITE, PODIUM; ANTIPODES, APODAL, APPOGGIATURA, APUS, CALIBER, LYCOPODIUM, MONOPODIUM, OCTOPUS, PELECYPOD, PHALAROPE, PLATYPUS, PODAGRA, PODIATRY, PODOPHYLLIN, POLYP, POLYPOD, SYMPODIUM; **b.** Russian *pod,* under: PODZOL. **8.** Suffixed form **ped-ya* in Greek *peza,* foot: TRAPEZIUM. **9.** Suffixed form **ped-o-* in: **a.** Greek *pedon,* ground, soil: PEDO-¹; PARALLELEPIPED; **b.** Sanskrit *padam,* footstep, foot, and *pāt* (> Hindi *paisā*), foot: PAISA, PICE, PIE³, PUG³; **c.** Middle Persian *pāī,* leg, foot: PAJAMAS, TEAPOY; **d.** lengthened-grade form **pēdo-* in *(i)* Greek *pēdon,* rudder, steering oar: PILOT *(ii)* Greek *pēdan,* to leap: DIAPEDESIS. **10.** Suffixed form **ped-ī-* in Greek *pedilon,* sandal: CYPRIPEDIUM. **II.** Verbal root **ped-,* to stumble, fall. **1.** Germanic **fetēn* in Old English *fetian, feccean,* to bring back: FETCH¹. **2.** Latin **ped-* in: **a.** suffixed (comparative) form **ped-yos* in Latin *pējor,* worse (< "stumbling"): PEJORATION; IMPAIR; **b.** suffixed (superlative) form **ped-samo-* in Latin *pessimus,* worst: PESSIMISM; **c.** suffixed form **ped-ko-* in Latin *peccāre,* to stumble, sin: PECCABLE, PECCADILLO, PECCANT; IMPECCABLE. [Pok. 2. *pĕd-* 790.]

ped-². Container. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **pod-om* in Germanic **fatam* in Old English *fæt,* cask: VAT. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **pod-ilo-* in Germanic **fatilaz* in Old English *fetel,* girdle: FETTLE. **3.** Probably full-grade form **ped-* in Germanic **fet-* in Middle High German *vetze,* "clothes," rags, probably akin to the source of obsolete English *fritter,* fragment: FRITTER¹. [Pok. 1. *pĕd-* 790.]

peg-. Breast. **1.** Suffixed variant form **pek-tos-* in Latin *pectus,* breast: PECTORAL; EXPECTORATE, PARAPET. **2.** Possibly suffixed variant form **pek-so-* in Sanskrit *pakṣaḥ,* wing: PUNKA. [Pok. *(peg-), pŏg-* 792.]

pē(i)-. Also **pē-, pī-.** To hurt. Possible root; contracted from **peə(i)-*. **1.** Suffixed (participial) form **pī-ont-* (< **piə-ont-*) in Germanic **fijand-,* hating, hostile, in Old English *fēond, fīond,* enemy, devil: FIEND. **2.** Possibly **pē-* in suffixed zero-grade form **pə-to-* in Latin *patī,* to suffer: PASSIBLE, PASSION, PASSIVE, PATIENT; COMPASSION. [Pok. *pē(i)-* 792.]

peiə-. Also **pei-.** To be fat, swell. **1.** Extended o-grade form **poid-* in Germanic **faitaz,* plump, fat, in derivative Germanic verb **faitjan,* to fatten, whence Germanic past participle **faitidaz,* fattened, in Old English *fǣt(t),* fat: FAT. **2.** Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **pī-tu-* in Latin *pītuīta,* moisture exuded from trees, gum, phlegm: PIP⁵, PITUITARY, PITUITOUS. **3.** Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **pī-nu-* in Latin *pīnus,* pine tree (yielding a resin): PINE¹, PINEAL, PIÑON, PINNACE; PIÑA CLOTH. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **pī-won-* in Greek *piōn,* fat: PROPIONIC ACID. **5.** Suffixed zero-grade form **pī-wer-,* "fat, fertile," in: **a.** **Īwer-iū,* the prehistoric Celtic name for Ireland, in Old English *Iras,* the Irish: (ERSE), IRISH; **b.** **Pīwer-iā* in Greek *Pieria,* a region of Macedonia: PIERIAN SPRING. [Pok. *peiə-* 793.]

peig-¹. Also **peik-.** To cut, mark (by incision). **1.** Alternate form **peik-* in Germanic **fīhala,* cutting tool, in Old English *fīl,* file: FILE². **2.** Nasalized zero-grade form **pi-n-g-* in Latin *pingere,* to embroider, tattoo, paint, picture: PAINT, PICTOR, PICTURE, PICTURESQUE, PIGMENT, PIMENTO, PINTO; DEPICT, PICTOGRAPH. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **pik-ro-* in Greek *pikros,* sharp, bitter: PICRO-. **4.** O-grade form **poik-* in Greek *poikilos,* spotted, pied, various: POIKILOTHERM. [Pok. 1. *peig-* 794.]

peig-². Also **peik-.** Evil-minded, hostile. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **pig-olo-* in Germanic **fikala-* in Old English *ficol,* treacherous, false: FICKLE. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **poik-os* in Germanic **gafaihaz* (**ga-,* collective prefix; see **kom**), in Old English *gefāh,* enemy: FOE. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **poik-yos* in Germanic **faigjaz* in Old English *fæge,* fated to die: FEY. **4.** Suf-

fixed o-grade form **poik-itā* in Germanic **faihithō* in Old French *faida,* hostility, feud: FEUD[1]. [Pok. 2. *peiĝ-*795.]

peis-[1]. To crush. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **pis-to-* in Latin *pistillum,* pestle: PESTLE, PISTIL. **2.** Nasalized zero-grade form **pi-n-s-* in Latin *pinsāre,* to pound: PISTON. **3.** Possibly suffixed form **pis-lo-* in Latin *pīlum,* javelin, pestle: PILE[2]. **4.** Perhaps Greek *ptissein* (*pt-* for *p-*), to crush, peel: PTISAN, (TISANE). [Pok. 1. *(peis-?), pis-* 796.]

peis-[2]. To blow. Germanic **fīs-* in Old Norse *fīsa,* to fart, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *fise,* fart: FIZGIG. [Pok. 2. *peis-* 796.]

peisk-. Fish. Zero-grade form **pisk-.* **1.** Suffixed Germanic form **fisk-a-* in: **a.** Old English *fisc,* fish: FISH; **b.** Middle Dutch *vische, vis,* fish: WEAKFISH. **2.** Suffixed form **pisk-i-* in Latin *piscis,* fish: PISCARY, PISCATORIAL, PISCES, PISCI-, PISCINA, PISCINE; GRAMPUS, PORPOISE. [Pok. *peisk-* 796.]

pek-[1]. To make pretty. **1.** Possibly Germanic **fagra-* in Old English *fæger,* beautiful: FAIR[1]. **2.** Possibly Germanic **fagin-, *fagan-,* to enjoy, in Old English *fægen,* joyful, glad (> *fagnian,* to rejoice): FAIN, FAWN[1]. [Pok. 1. *pek-* 796.]

pek-[2]. To pluck the hair, fleece, comb. **1.** Extended form **pekt-* in Germanic **fehtan,* to fight, in Old English *feohtan,* to fight: FIGHT. **2.** Suffixed extended form **pekt-en-* in: **a.** Latin *pecten,* a comb: PECTEN; **b.** zero-grade form **pkt-en-* in Greek *kteis* (genitive *ktenos* < **pktenos*), a comb: CTENIDIUM; CTENOID, CTENOPHORE. [Pok. 2. *pek-* 797.]

peku-. Wealth, movable property. **1.** Germanic **fehu-* in: **a.** Old Norse *fē,* property, cattle: FELLOW; **b.** Old French *fie,* fief: FEE; **c.** Medieval Latin *feudum,* feudal estate: FEUD[2]; INFEUDATION. **2.** Suffixed form **peku-n-* in Latin *pecūnia,* property, wealth: PECUNIARY; IMPECUNIOUS. **3.** Suffixed form **peku-l-* in Latin *pecūlium,* riches in cattle, private property: PECULATE, PECULIAR. [In Pok. 2. *pek-* 797.]

pekʷ-. To cook, ripen. **1.** Assimilated form (in Italic and Celtic) **kʷekʷ-* in Latin *coquere,* to cook: COOK, CUISINE, (CULINARY), KILN, KITCHEN, QUITTOR; APRICOT, BISCUIT, CONCOCT, DECOCT, PRECOCIOUS, RICOTTA. **2.** Greek *pepōn,* ripe: PEPO. **3.** Greek *peptein,* to cook, ripen, digest (> *peptos,* cooked): PEPTIC; DRUPE, EUPEPTIC, PEPSIN, PEPTONE, PUMPKIN. **4.** Greek *-pepsia,* digestion: DYSPEPSIA. **5.** Sanskrit *pakva-,* ripe: PUKKA. [Pok. *pekʷ-* 798.]

pel-[1]. Dust, flour. **1.** Latin *pollen,* fine flour, dust: POLLEN. **2.** Latin *pulvis,* dust: POWDER, PULVERIZE. **3.** Latin *palea,* chaff: PAILLASSE, PALEA. **4.** Greek *palunein,* to sprinkle flour: PALYNOLOGY. **5.** Greek *poltos,* porridge (made from flour), probably borrowed via Etruscan into Latin as *puls,* pottage: POULTICE, PULSE[2]. [Pok. 2 b. *pel-* 802.]

pel-[2]. Pale. **1.** Suffixed variant form **pal-wo-* in: **a.** Germanic **falwaz* in Old English *fealu, fealo,* reddish yellow: FALLOW DEER; **b.** Latin *pallēre,* to be pale: PALE[2], PALLID, PALLOR; APPALL; **c.** Latin *palumbēs* (influenced in form by Latin *columbus,* dove), ringdove, "gray bird": PALOMINO. **2.** Suffixed form **pel-ko-* probably in Germanic **falkōn-,* falcon (< "gray bird"), in: **a.** Old French *girfaut,* gyrfalcon: GYRFALCON; **b.** Late Latin *falcō,* falcon (but Germanic **falkōn-* is also possibly from the Late Latin): FALCON. **3.** Suffixed extended form **peliwo-* in: **a.** Greek *pelios,* dark: PELOPS; **b.** o-grade form **poli-wo-* in Greek *polios,* gray: POLIOMYELITIS. **4.** Perhaps Greek *pelargos* (< **pelawo-argos*), stork (< "black-white bird"; *argos,* white; see **arg-**): PELARGONIUM. [Pok. 6. *pel-* 804.]

pel-[3]. To fold. **1.** Extended o-grade form **polt-* in Germanic **falthan, *faldan* in: **a.** Old English *fealdan, faldan,* to fold: FOLD[1]; **b.** Old High German *faldan,* to fold: FALTBOAT; **c.** Germanic compound **faldistōlaz,* "folding stool" (**stōlaz,* stool; see **stā-**), in Medieval Latin compound *faldistolium,* folding chair: FALDSTOOL; **d.** Germanic combining form **-falthaz, *-faldaz* in Old English *-feald, -fald,* -fold: -FOLD. **2.** Combining form **-plo-* in: **a.** Latin *-plus,* -fold (as in *triplus,* threefold): DECUPLE, MULTIPLE, OCTUPLE, QUADRUPLE, SEPTUPLE, (SEXTUPLE), TRIPLE; TRIPLOBLASTIC; **b.** Greek *-plos, -ploos,* -fold (as in *haploos, haplous,* single): -PLOID; (DIPLOID), HAPLOID. [Pok. 3. a. *pel-* 802.]

pel-[4]. Skin, hide. **1.** Suffixed form **pel-no-* in Germanic **felnam* in Old English *fell,* skin, hide: FELL[3]. **2.** Germanic suffixed form **fel-men-* in Old English *filmen,* membrane: FILM. **3.** Suffixed form **pel-ni-* in Latin *pellis,* skin: PELISSE, PELLICLE, (PELT[1]), PELTRY, PILLION; PELLAGRA, SURPLICE. **4.** Greek *-pelas,* skin: ERYSIPELAS. **5.** Suffixed form **pel-to-* in Greek *peltē,* a shield (made of hide): PELTATE. [Pok. 3 b. *pel-* 803.]

pel-[5]. To sell. Lengthened o-grade form **pōl-* in Greek *pōlein,* to sell: BIBLIOPOLE, MONOPOLY. [Pok. 5. *pel-* 804.]

pel-[6]. To thrust, strike, drive. **I.** Suffixed form **pel-de-.* **1.** Germanic **felt-, *falt-,* to beat, in: **a.** Old English *anfilt(e), anfealt,* anvil ("something beaten on"): ANVIL; **b.** Germanic **feltaz, *filtiz,* compressed wool, in *(i)* Old English *felt,* felt: FELT[1] *(ii)* Medieval Latin *filtrum,* filter, piece of felt: FILTER. **2.** Latin *pellere* (past participle *pulsus*), to push, drive, strike: POUSETTE, PULSATE, PULSE[1], PUSH; COMPEL, DISPEL, EXPEL, IMPEL, PROPEL, REPEL. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **pol-o-,* fuller of cloth, in Latin *polīre,* to make smooth, polish (< "to full cloth"): POLISH. **II.** Extended form **pelə-.* **1.** Present stem **pelnā-* in: **a.** Latin *appellāre,* "to drive to," address, entreat, appeal, call (*ad-,* to; see **ad-**): APPEAL; **b.** Latin *compellāre,* to accost, address (*com-,* intensive prefix; see **kom**): COMPELLATION; **c.** Latin *interpellāre,* "to thrust between," interrupt (*inter-,* between; see **en**): INTERPELLATE. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade extended adverbial form **plə-ti,* in pre-Greek **plāti* in Greek *plēsios,* near (< "pushed toward"): PLESIOSAURUS. [Pok. 2. a. *pel-* 801.]

pel-[7]. Dish. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **pēl-owi-* in Latin *pēlvis,* basin: PELVIS. [Pok. 4. *pel-* 804.]

pelə-[1]. **1.** To fill; with derivatives referring to abundance and multitude. Variant **plē-,* contracted from **pleə-.* **I.** Suffixed zero-grade form **pl̥ə-no-.* **1.** Germanic **fulnaz, *fullaz,* full, in Old English *full,* full: FULL[1]. **2.** Derivative Germanic verb **fulljan,* to fill, in Old English *fyllan,* to fill: FILL. **3.** Latin root **plāno-,* replaced by **plēno-* (influenced by Latin verb *plēre,* to fill; see **III. 1.** below) in Latin *plēnus,* full: PLENARY, PLENITUDE, PLENTY, PLENUM; PLENIPOTENTIARY, REPLENISH, TERREPLEIN. **II.** Suffixed form **p(e)lə-u-.* **1.** Possibly Latin *palūs,* marsh (? < "inundated"; but possibly rather from **pel-[2]**): PALUDAL, PALUDISM. **2.** Obscure comparative form (Old Latin *plous*) in Latin *plūs,* more: PIÙ, PLURAL, PLUS; NONPLUS, PLUPERFECT, SURPLUS. **3.** O-grade form **pol(ə)-u-* in Greek *polus,* much, many: POLY-; HOI POLLOI. **III.** Variant form **plē-.* **1.** Latin *plēre,* to fill: (ACCOMPLISH), COMPLETE, COMPLIMENT, COMPLY, EXPLETIVE, IMPLEMENT, REPLETE, SUPPLY. **2.** Possibly suffixed form **plē-dhw-* in Latin *plēbs, plēbēs,* the people, multitude: PLEBE, PLEBEIAN, PLEBS; PLEBISCITE. **3.** Suffixed form **plē-dhwo-* in: **a.** Greek *plēthos* (Ionic *plēthus*), great number: ISOPLETH; **b.** Greek derivative verb *plēthein,* to be full: PLETHORA; PLETHYSMOGRAPH. **4.** Suffixed (comparative) form **plē-ï(s)on-* in Greek *pleōn, pleiōn,* more: PLEO-, PLEONASM; PLEIOTAXY, PLEIOTROPISM, PLIOCENE. **5.** Suffixed (superlative) form **plē-isto-* in Greek *pleistos,* most: PLEISTOCENE. **IV.** Possibly Sanskrit *pūraḥ,* cake (< "that which fills or satisfies"): POORI. [Pok. 1. *pel-* 798.]

pelə-[2]. Flat; to spread. Variant **plā-,* contracted from **plaə-.* **1.** Suffixed form **pel(ə)-tu-* in Germanic **felthuz,* flat land, in Old English *feld,* open field: FIELD. **2.** Suffixed form **pel(ə)-t-es-* (by-form of **pel(ə)-tu-*) in Germanic **feltha-,* flat land, in: **a.** Old High German *feld,* field: FELDSPAR; **b.** Middle Dutch *veld, velt,* field: VELDT. **3.** Variant form **plā-* in: **a.** suffixed form

plā-ru-* in Germanic **flōruz,* floor, in Old English *flōr,* floor: FLOOR; **b. suffixed form **plā-no-* in Latin *plānus,* flat, level, even, plain, clear: LLANO, PIANO², PLAIN, PLANARIAN, PLANE¹, PLANE², PLANE³, PLANISH, PLANO-, PLANULA; AIRPLANE, EXPLAIN. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **plə-mā* in Latin *palma* (< **palama*), palm of the hand: PALM¹, PALM². **5.** Possibly extended variant form **plan-* in: **a.** Greek *planasthai,* to wander (< "to spread out"): PLANET; APLANATIC; **b.** possibly Germanic **flan-* in Old Norse *flana,* to wander aimlessly, akin to the Germanic source of French *flâner,* to walk the streets idly: FLÂNEUR. **6.** Suffixed zero-grade form **plə-dh-* in Greek *plassein* (< **plath-yein*), to mold, "spread out": -PLASIA, PLASMA, -PLAST, PLASTER, PLASTIC, PLASTID, -PLASTY; DYSPLASIA, METAPLASM, (TOXOPLASMA). **7.** O-grade form **polə-* in: **a.** Russian *polyĭ,* open: POLYNYA; **b.** Slavic *polje,* broad flat land, field, in Polish *Polak,* Pole: POLACK, POLKA. See also extensions **plāk-¹** and **plat-**. [Pok. *pelə-* 805.]

pelə-³. Citadel, fortified high place. Greek *polis,* city: POLICE, (POLICY¹), POLIS, POLITIC, (POLITY); ACROPOLIS, COSMOPOLITE, MEGALOPOLIS, METROPOLIS, NECROPOLIS, POLICLINIC, PROPOLIS. [In Pok. 1. *pel-* 798.]

pelis-. Also **pels-**. Rock, cliff. Germanic **felzam,* rock, in Old Norse *fjall, fell,* rock, barren plateau: FJELD. [Pok. *peli-s-* 807.]

pen-. Swamp. Suffixed o-grade form **pon-yo-* in Germanic **fanjam,* swamp, marsh, in Old English *fenn,* marsh: FEN. [Pok. 2. *pen-* 807.]

penkʷe. Five. **I.** Basic form **penkʷe.* **1.** Assimilated form **pempe* in Germanic **fimf* in: **a.** Old English *fīf,* five: FIVE; **b.** Old High German *finf, funf,* five: FIN². **2.** Germanic compound **fimftehun,* fifteen (**tehun,* ten; see **dekm̥**), in: **a.** Old English *fīftēne,* fifteen: FIFTEEN; **b.** Old Norse *fimmtān,* fifteen: FEMTO-. **3.** Assimilated form **kʷenkʷe* in: **a.** Latin *quīnque,* five: CINQUAIN, CINQUE, QUINQUE-; CINQUEFOIL, QUINCUNX; **b.** Latin distributive *quīnī,* five each: KENO, QUINATE; **c.** Latin compound *quīndecim,* fifteen (*decem,* ten; see **dekm̥**): QUINDECENNIAL. **4.** Greek *pente,* five: PENTA-, PENTAD; PENTACLE, PENTADACTYL, PENTAGON, PENTAMETER, PENTARCHY, PENTASTICH, PENTATEUCH, PENTATHLON. **5.** Sanskrit *pañca,* five: PUNCH³; PACHISI. **II.** Compound **penkʷe-(d)konta,* "five tens," fifty (**-(d)konta,* group of ten; see **dekm̥**). **1.** Latin *quīnquāginta,* fifty: QUINQUAGENARIAN, QUINQUAGESIMA. **2.** Greek *pentēkonta,* fifty: PENTECOST. **III.** Ordinal adjective **penkʷ-to-*. **1.** Germanic **fimftōn-* in Old English *fīfta,* fifth: FIFTH. **2.** Latin *quīntus* (< **quinc-tos*), feminine *quīnta,* fifth: QUINT¹, QUINTAIN, QUINTET, QUINTILE; QUINTESSENCE, QUINTILLION, QUINTUPLE. **IV.** Suffixed form **penkʷ-ro-* in Germanic **fingwraz,* finger (< "one of five"), in Old English *finger,* finger: FINGER. **V.** Suffixed reduced zero-grade form **pn̥k-sti-* in Germanic **fū(nh)stiz* in: **a.** Old English *fȳst,* fist: FIST; **b.** Dutch *vuist,* fist: FOIST. [Pok. *penkʷe* 808, *pn̥ksti-* 839.]

pent-. To tread, go. **1.** Germanic **finthan,* to come upon, discover, in Old English *findan,* to find: FIND. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **pont-i-* in: **a.** Latin *pōns* (stem *pont-*), bridge (earliest meaning, "way, passage," preserved in the priestly title *pontifex,* "he who prepares the way"; *-fex,* maker; see **dhē-¹**): PONS, PONTIFEX, PONTIFF, PONTINE, PONTOON, PUNT¹; (TRANSPONTINE); **b.** Russian *put',* path, way, in *sputnik,* fellow traveler: SPUTNIK. **3.** Zero-grade form **pn̥t-* in Greek *patein,* to tread, walk: PERIPATETIC. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **pn̥t-ə-* in Iranian **path-,* probably borrowed (? via Scythian) into Germanic as **patha-,* way, path, in: **a.** Old English *pæth,* path: PATH; **b.** Middle Dutch *pad,* way, path: FOOTPAD. [Pok. *pent-* 808.]

per¹. Base of prepositions and preverbs with the basic meanings of "forward," "through," and a wide range of extended senses such as "in front of," "before," "early," "first," "chief," "toward," "against," "near," "at," "around." **I.** Basic form **per* and extended form **peri.* **1.** Germanic **fer-, *far-,* used chiefly as an intensive prefix denoting destruction, reversal, or completion, in: **a.** Old High German *far-,* in German *vereinen,* to unite: TURNVEREIN; **b.** Middle Dutch *vieren,* to let out, slacken: VEER²; **c.** compound **fer-getan,* "to lose one's hold," forget (see **ghend-**). **2.** Suffixed (comparative) form **per-ero-,* farther away, in Germanic **fer(e)ra* in Old English *feor(r),* far: FAR. **3.** Compound **per-n-yo-,* of last year (**-n-,* year; see **en-**), in Germanic **fernja-* in Old High German *firni,* old: FIRN. **4.** Latin *per,* through, for, by: PER, PER-; PARAMOUNT, PARAMOUR, PARGET, PARVENU. **5.** Greek *peri,* around, near, beyond: PERI-; PERISSODACTYL. **6.** Sanskrit *pari,* through, around: PALANQUIN. **7.** Avestan *pairi,* around: PARADISE. **II.** Zero-grade form **pṛ-*. **1.** Germanic **fur,* before, in: **a.** Old English *for,* before, instead of, on account of: FOR; **b.** Old English *for-,* prefix denoting destruction, pejoration, exclusion, or completion: FOR-. **2.** Extended form **pṛt-* in Germanic **furth-,* forward, in Old English *forth,* forth: FORTH; AFFORD. **3.** Suffixed (comparative) form **pṛ-tero-* in Germanic **furthera-* in Old English *furthra, furthor,* farther away: FURTHER. **4.** Compound **pṛ-st-i-* (or **por-st-i-,* with o-grade form **por-*), "that which stands before," stake, post (see **stā-**). **III.** Extended zero-grade form **pṛə-*. **1.** Suffixed (superlative) form **pṛə-mo-* in: **a.** Germanic **fruma-, *furma-* in Old English *forma,* first, foremost: FOREMOST, FORMER²; **b.** Latin compound *prandium,* "first meal," late breakfast, lunch (probably < **prām-d-ium* < **prəm-(e)d-yo-;* second element **-(e)d-,* to eat; see **ed-**). **2.** Suffixed (superlative) form **pṛə-isto-* in Germanic **furista-,* foremost, in Old English *fyrst, fyrest,* first: FIRST. **3.** Suffixed form **pṛə-wo-* in Greek **prōwo-,* first, foremost, in: **a.** analogically suffixed Greek form **prōw-arya* in Greek *prōira,* forward part of a ship: PROW; **b.** suffixed (superlative) Greek form **prōw-ato-* in Greek *prōtos,* first, foremost: PROTEIN, PROTIST, PROTO-, PROTON. **4.** Suffixed form **pṛə-i* in Celtic **(p)ari, *are* in Gaulish *ari* (combining form *are-*), before, in Latin *arepennis,* half-acre (second element obscure): ARPENT. **IV.** Extended form **pṛəā̆.* **1.** Germanic **fura,* before, in: **a.** Old English *fore, for* (> Middle English *fore-*), before: FORE, FORE-; FOREFATHER; **b.** Old High German *fora* (> German *vor*), before: VORLAGE; **c.** Germanic prefixed and suffixed form **bi-fora-na,* in the front (**bi-,* at, by; see **ambhi**), in Old English *beforan,* before: BEFORE. **2.** Greek *para,* beside, alongside of, beyond: PARA-¹; PALFREY. **V.** Extended form **prŏ.* **1.** **a.** Germanic **fra,* forward, away from, in Old Norse **frā* (> Middle English *fro*), from: FRO; FROWARD; **b.** Germanic **fra-,* completely (see **ed-, ēik-**). **2.** Suffixed form **pro-mo-* in: **a.** Germanic **fram,* from, in Old English *from,* from: FROM; **b.** Germanic **frum,* forward, hence derivative verb **frumjan,* to further, in Old French *f(o)urnir,* to supply, provide: FURNISH, VENEER; **c.** Czech *prám,* raft: PRAAM. **3.** Suffixed form **prō-wo-* in Germanic **frōwō-,* lady, in: **a.** Old High German *frouwa,* lady: FRAU, (FRÄULEIN); **b.** Middle Dutch *vrouwe,* woman: VROUW. **4.** Latin *prō, prŏ-,* before, for, instead of: PRO¹, PRO-¹; PURCHASE. **5.** Suffixed form **prō-no-* in Latin *prōnus,* leaning forward: PRONE. **6.** Possible suffixed form **pro-ko-* in Latin compound *reciprocus,* alternating, "backward and forward" (**re-ko-,* backward; see **re-**): RECIPROCAL. **7.** Suffixed adverb **pro-kʷe* in: **a.** Latin *prope,* near: APPROACH, RAPPROCHEMENT, REPROACH; **b.** suffixed form **prokʷ-inkʷo-* in Latin *propinquus,* near: PROPINQUITY; **c.** suffixed (superlative) form **prokʷ-samo-* in Latin *proximus,* nearest: PROXIMATE; APPROXIMATE. **8.** Compound **pro-bhw-o-,* growing well or straightforward (**bhw-o-,* to grow; see **bheuə-**), in Latin *probus,* upright, good, virtuous: (PROBABLE), PROBE, PROBITY, (PROOF), PROVE; APPROVE, IMPROBITY, (IMPROVE), (REPROVE). **9.** Greek *pro,* before, in front, forward: PRO-². **10.** Suffixed (com-

parative) form **pro-tero-* in Greek *proteros,* before, former: HYSTERON PROTERON, PROTEROZOIC. **VI.** Extended forms **prai-, *prei-.* **1.** Latin *prae,* before: PRE-; PRETERIT. **2.** Suffixed (comparative) form **prei-yos-* in Latin *prior,* former, higher, superior: PRIOR². **3.** Suffixed form **prei-wo-* in: **a.** Latin *prīvus,* single, alone (< "standing in front," "isolated from others"): PRIVATE, PRIVILEGE, PRIVITY, PRIVY; DEPRIVE; **b.** Latin *proprius,* one's own, particular (< *prō prīvō,* in particular, from the ablative of *prīvus,* single): PROPER, PROPERTY; APPROPRIATE, PROPRIOCEPTION, PROPRIOCEPTOR. **4.** Extended form **preis-* in: **a.** suffixed (superlative) form **preis-mo-* in *(i)* Latin *prīmus* (< **prīsmus*; ablative plural *prīmīs*), first, foremost: PREMIER, PRIMAL, PRIMARY, PRIMATE, PRIME, PRIMITIVE, PRIMO, PRIMUS; IMPRIMIS, PRIMA FACIE, PRIMAVERA, PRIMEVAL, PRIMIPARA, PRIMOGENITOR, PRIMOGENITURE, PRIMORDIAL *(ii)* Latin compound *prīnceps,* "he who takes first place" (*-ceps,* "-taker"; see **kap-**), leader, chief, emperor: PRINCE, PRINCIPAL, PRINCIPLE; **b.** suffixed form **preis-tano-* in Latin *prīstinus,* former, earlier, original: PRISTINE. **VII.** Extended form **pres-* in compound **pres-gʷu-,* "going before" (**gʷu-,* to go; see **gʷā-**), in Greek *presbus,* old, old man, elder: PRESBYTER, (PRIEST); PRESBYOPIA. **VIII.** Extended form **proti* in Greek *pros,* against, toward, near, at: PROS-; PROSOPOPEIA. Other possibly related forms are grouped under **per-²**, **per-³**, **per-⁴**, **per-⁵**, and **per-⁷**. [Pok. 2. A. *per* 810.]

per-². To lead, pass over. A verbal root belonging to the group of **per¹**. **I.** Full-grade form **per-.* **1.** Suffixed form **per-tu-s* in Germanic **ferthuz,* place for crossing over, ford, in Old Norse *fjördhr,* an inlet, estuary: FIRTH, FJORD. **2.** Suffixed form **per-onā* in Greek *peronē,* pin of a brooch, buckle (< "that which pierces through"): PERONEAL. **II.** O-grade form **por-.* **1.** Germanic **faran,* to go, in: **a.** Old English *faran* (> Middle English *faren*), to go on a journey, get along: FARE; WAYFARER, WAYFARING, (WELFARE); **b.** Old High German *faran,* to go, travel: GABERDINE. **2.** Suffixed form **por-o-,* passage, journey, in Greek *poros,* journey, passage: PORE²; EMPORIUM, POROMERIC. **3.** Suffixed (causative) form **por-eyo-,* to cause to go, lead, conduct, in Germanic **farjan,* to ferry, in Old English *ferian,* to transport: FERRY. **4.** Lengthened-grade form **pōr-* in: **a.** Germanic suffixed form **fōr-ja-* in Old English *(ge)fēra,* "fellow-traveler," companion (*ge-,* together, with; see **kom**): FERE; **b.** Germanic suffixed (causative) form **fōr-jan* in Old High German *fuoren,* to lead: FÜHRER. **5.** Possibly suffixed form **por-no-,* feather, wing (< "that which carries a bird in flight"), in: **a.** Germanic **farnō,* feather, leaf, in Old English *fearn,* fern (having feathery fronds): FERN; **b.** Sanskrit *parṇam,* leaf, feather: PAN². **III.** Zero-grade form *pr̥-.* **1.** Suffixed form **pr̥-tu-,* passage, in: **a.** Germanic **furdu-* in Old English *ford,* shallow place where one may cross a river: FORD; **b.** Latin *portus,* harbor (< "passage"): PORT¹; IMPORTUNE, OPPORTUNE. **2.** Suffixed form **pr̥-tā* in Latin *porta,* gate (> Old French *porte,* door): PORCH, PORT³, PORTAL, PORTCULLIS, PORTE-COCHÈRE, PORTER², PORTICO, PORTIÈRE, PORTULACA. **3.** Suffixed (denominative) form **pr̥-to-* in Latin *portāre,* to carry: PORT⁵, PORTABLE, PORTAGE, PORTAMENTO, PORTATIVE, PORTER¹; COMPORT, DEPORT, EXPORT, IMPORT, (IMPORTANT), PORTFOLIO, PURPORT, RAPPORT, REPORT, (SPORT), SUPPORT, TRANSPORT. [Pok. 2. B. *per* 816.]

per-³. The young of an animal (< "a bringing forth," "offspring"). Derivative root belonging to the group of **per¹**. Suffixed o-grade form **por-sī-* in Germanic **farzī-,* young cow, in Old English *fearr,* calf, and compound *heahfore,* calf (first element obscure): HEIFER. [In Pok. 2. D. *per* 818.]

per-⁴. To try, risk (< "to lead over," "press forward"). A verbal root belonging to the group of **per¹**. **1.** Lengthened grade **pēr-* in Germanic **fēraz,* danger, in Old English *fǣr,* danger, sudden calamity: FEAR. **2.** Suffixed form **perī-tlo-* in Latin *perīclum, perīculum,* trial, danger: (PARLOUS), PERIL. **3.** Suffixed form **per-yo-* in Latin *experīrī,* to try, learn by trying (*ex-,* from; see **eghs**): EXPERIENCE, EXPERIMENT, EXPERT. **4.** Suffixed form **per-ya* in Greek *peira,* trial, attempt (> *peiran,* to attempt): PIRATE; EMPIRIC. [Pok. 2. E. *per* 818.]

per-⁵. To strike. Extended forms **prem-, pres-* in Latin *premere* (past participle *pressus*), to press: PREGNANT², PRESS¹, PRESSURE, PRINT; APPRESSED, COMPRESS, DEPRESS, EXPRESS, IMPRESS¹, (IMPRINT), OPPRESS, REPRESS, (REPRIMAND), SUPPRESS. [Pok. 3. *per-* 818.]

per-⁶. To traffic in, sell (< "to hand over," "distribute"). A verbal root belonging to the group of **per¹**. Base of two distinct extended roots. **I.** Root form **pret-.* **1.** Latin compound *inter-pres* (stem *inter-pret-*), go-between, negotiator (*inter-,* between; see **en**): INTERPRET. **2.** Suffixed form **pret-yo-* in Latin *pretium,* price: PRAISE, PRECIOUS, PRICE; APPRAISE, (APPRECIATE), DEPRECIATE. **II.** Root form **perə-.* Suffixed form **p(e)r-n-ə-* in Greek *pernanai,* to sell, whence o-grade **por(ə)-nā* in Greek *pornē,* prostitute: PORNOGRAPHY. [In Pok. 2. C. *per* 817.]

perd-. To fart. **1.** Germanic **fertan, *fartōn* in Old English **feortan* (> Middle English *farten*), to fart: FART. **2.** Greek *perdix,* partridge (which makes a sharp whirring sound when suddenly flushed): PARTRIDGE. See also **pezd-**. [Pok. *perd-* 819.]

perə-¹. To produce, procure. Perhaps an extension of **per-³**, a verbal root belonging to the group of **per¹**. Possibly the same root as **perə-²**. Zero-grade form **pr̥ə-* (becoming **par-* in Latin) in: **a.** root form **par-ā-* in Latin *parāre,* to try to get, prepare, equip: PARADE, PARE, PARRY, (PARURE); APPARATUS, (APPAREL), COMPRADOR, DISPARATE, EMPEROR, (IMPERATIVE), (IMPERIAL), (PARACHUTE), PARASOL, PREPARE, RAMPART, REPAIR¹, SEPARATE, (SEVER), (SEVERAL); **b.** suffixed form **par-yo-* in Latin *parere, parīre,* to get, beget, give birth (> *partus,* accusative *partum,* birth): -PARA, PARENT, -PAROUS, PARTURIENT, POSTPARTUM, REPERTORY; **c.** suffixed form **par-os,* producing, in compound **pauparos,* producing little, poor (see **pau-**); **d.** suffixed form **par-ikā* in Latin *Parcae,* the Fates (who assign one's destiny): PARCAE. [Pok. 2. D. *per* 818.]

perə-². To grant, allot (reciprocally, to get in return). Possibly the same root as **perə-¹**. Zero-grade form **pr̥ə-* (becoming **par-* in Latin) in: **a.** suffixed form **par-ti-* in Latin *pars* (stem *part-*), a share, part: PARCEL, (PARCENER), PARSE, PART; BIPARTITE, COMPART, IMPART, REPARTEE; **b.** possibly suffixed form **par-tiō* in Latin *portiō,* a part (first attested in the phrase *prō portiōne,* in proportion, according to each part, perhaps assimilated from **prō partiōne*): PORTION, PROPORTION; **c.** perhaps Latin *pār,* equal (> French *pari,* wager): PAIR, PAR, PARITY², PARLAY, PEER²; COMPARE, IMPARITY, NONPAREIL, PARI-MUTUEL. [Pok. 2. *per,* Section C. 817.]

perg-. Pole, stem. Possibly Latin *pergula,* a projection, balcony, outhouse: PERGOLA. [Pok. 1. *perg-* 819.]

perk-¹. Speckled. Often used in names of spotted or pied animals. Greek *perkē,* the perch: PERCH². [Pok. 2. *perḱ-* 820.]

perk-². To dig out, tear out. Zero-grade form **pr̥k-* in Germanic **furh-* in Old English *furh,* trench: FURROW. [Pok. 3. *perḱ-* 821.]

perkʷu-. Oak. **1.** Zero-grade form **pr̥kʷ-* in Germanic **furhu-* in Old English *furh, fyrh,* fir: FIR. **2.** Assimilated form **kʷerkʷu-* in Latin *quercus,* oak: QUERCETIN, QUERCITRON. [Pok. *perkʷu-s* 822.]

persnā. Heel. Latin *perna,* ham, leg, sea mussel: PEARL¹. [Pok. *persnā* 823.]

pes-. Penis. Suffixed form **pes-ni-* in Latin *pēnis* (< **pesnis*), penis, tail: PENCIL, (PENICILLIUM), PENIS. [Pok. 3. *pes-* 824.]

pet- Also **petə-**. To rush, fly. Variant **ptē-,* contracted from **pteə-*. **1.** Suffixed form **pet-rā* in Germanic **feth-*

rō, feather, in Old English *fether,* feather: FEATHER. **2.** Latin *petere,* to go toward, seek: -PETAL, PETITION, PETULANT; APPETITE, COMPETE, IMPETUS, PERPETUAL, REPEAT. **3.** Suffixed form **pet-nā* in Latin *penna, pinna,* feather, wing: PANACHE, PEN[1], PENNA, PENNATE, PENNON, PINNA, PINNACLE, PINNATE, PINNATI-, PINNULE. **4.** Suffixed form **pet-ro-* (see **ōku-**). **5.** Suffixed form **pet-yo-* in Latin *propitius,* favorable, gracious, originally a religious term meaning "falling or rushing forward," hence "eager," "well-disposed" (said of the gods; *prō-,* forward; see **per**[1]): PROPITIOUS. **6.** Suffixed zero-grade form **pt-ero-* in Greek *pteron,* feather, wing, and *pterux,* wing: -PTER; ACANTHOPTERYGIAN, APTERYX, ARCHAEOPTERYX, COLEOPTERA, MECOPTERAN, PERIPTERAL, PLECOPTERAN, PTERIDOLOGY, PTEROCERCOID, PTERYGOID. **7.** Suffixed zero-grade form **pt-ilo-* in Greek *ptilon,* soft feathers, down, plume: COLEOPTILE. **8.** Suffixed variant form **ptē-no-* in Greek *ptēnos,* winged, flying: STEAROPTENE. **9.** Reduplicated form **pi-pt-* in Greek *piptein,* to fall: PTOMAINE, PTOSIS; PERIPETEIA, PROPTOSIS, SYMPTOM. **10.** O-grade form **pot-* in Greek *potamos* (*-amo-,* Greek suffix), "rushing water," river: HIPPOPOTAMUS. [Pok. 2. *pet-* 826.]

petə-. To spread. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **pot(ə)-mo-* in Germanic **fathmaz,* "length of two arms stretched out," in Old English *fæthm,* fathom: FATHOM. **2.** Suffixed (stative) variant zero-grade form **pat-ē-* in Latin *patēre,* to be open: PATENT, PATULOUS. **3.** Variant zero-grade form in nasalized form **pat-no-* probably in Latin *pandere* (past participle *passus* < **pat-to-*), to spread out: PACE[1], (PAS), (PASS), PASSIM; EXPAND, REPAND. **4.** Suffixed form **pet-alo-* in Greek *petalon,* leaf: PETAL. **5.** Suffixed form **pet-ano-* in Greek *patanē* (? < **petanā*), platter, "thing spread out": (PAELLA), PAN[1], PATEN, (PATINA[1]), (PATINA[2]). [Pok. 1. *pet-* 824.]

[petra. Cliff. Greek noun. Collective formation from *petros,* rock, stone (of unknown origin). PETRO-, PETROUS; PARSLEY, PETRIFY, SALTPETER.]

peu-. To cut, strike, stamp. **1.** Suffixed (participial) zero-grade form **pu-to-,* cut, struck, in: **a.** Latin *putāre,* to prune, clean, settle an account, think over, reflect, consider: PUTAMEN, PUTATIVE; (ACCOUNT), AMPUTATE, COMPUTE, COUNT[1], DEPUTE, DISPUTE, IMPUTE, REPUTE; **b.** possibly Latin *puteus,* well (> Old English *pytt*): PIT[1]. **2.** Variant form **pau-* in: **a.** suffixed form **pau-yo-* in Latin *pavīre,* to beat: PAVE, (PAVÉ); **b.** suffixed (stative) form **paw-ē-* in Latin *pavēre,* to fear (< "to be struck"): PAVID; **c.** perhaps Greek *paiein,* to beat: ANAPEST. [Pok. 3. *pēu-* 827.]

peuə-. To purify, cleanse. Suffixed zero-grade form **pū-ro-* (< **puə-ro-*) in Latin *pūrus,* pure, and *pūrgāre,* to purify (< **pūr-igāre;* second element *agere,* to drive; see **ag-**): PURE, PURGE, PURITAN; COMPURGATION, DEPURATE, EXPURGATE, (SPURGE). [Pok. 1. *peu-* 827.]

peuk-. Also **peug-.** To prick. Zero-grade form **pug-.* **1.** Suffixed form **pug-no-* in Latin *pugil,* pugilist, and *pugnus,* fist, with denominative *pugnāre,* to fight with the fist: PONIARD, PUGILISM, PUGIL STICK, PUGNACIOUS; IMPUGN, OPPUGN, REPUGN. **2.** Nasalized zero-grade form **pu-n-g-* in Latin *pungere,* to prick: BUNG, POIGNANT, POINT, POINTILLISM, PONTIL, (POUNCE[1]), (POUNCE[3]), PUNCHEON[1], PUNCTUATE, PUNCTURE, PUNGENT; COMPUNCTION, EXPUNGE, SPONTOON, TRAPUNTO. **3.** Greek *pugmē,* fist: (PYGMAEAN), PYGMY. [Pok. *peuk-* 828.]

pezd-. To fart. **1.** Suffixed form **pezd-i-* in Germanic **fistiz,* a fart, in Middle English *fisten,* to fart: FEIST, FIZZLE. **2.** Latin *pēdere,* to fart: PETARD. **3.** Possibly Latin *pēdis,* louse (? < "foul-smelling insect"): PEDICULAR. See also **perd-.** [Pok. *pezd-* 829, 2. *peis-* 796.]

pəter-. Father. **1.** Germanic **fadar* in Old English *fæder* (> Middle English *fader*), father: FATHER; FOREFATHER. **2.** Latin *pater,* father (> *patrāre,* to bring about): PADRE, PATER, PATERNAL, PATRI-, PATRICIAN, PATRIMONY, PATRON; EXPATRIATE, IMPETRATE, PERPETRATE. **3.** Greek *patēr,* father: PATRIOT; ALLOPATRIC, EUPATRID, PATRIARCH, SYMPATRIC. [Pok. *potḗ(r)* 829.]

p(h)ol-. To fall. Suffixed form **phol-no-* in Germanic **fallan* in: **a.** Old English *feallan,* to fall: FALL; **b.** Germanic causative **falljan,* "to cause to fall," strike down, in Old English *fellan, fyllan,* to cut down: FELL[1]; **c.** Germanic compound **bi-fallan,* to fall, happen (**bi-,* by, at; see **ambhi**), in Old English *befeallan,* to fall: BEFALL. [Pok. *phŏl-* 851.]

[phulax. Watcher, guard. Greek noun of unknown origin, related to *phulassein* (Attic *phulattein*), to guard, protect. PHYLACTERY, PHYLAXIS; PROPHYLACTIC.]

pik-. Pitch. Latin *pix* (stem *pic-*), pitch: PAY[2], PICEOUS, PITCH[1]; PICOLINE, PITCHBLENDE. [In Pok. *peiə(ə)-* 793.]

pilo-. Hair. A possible root. **1.** Latin *pilus,* hair: PELAGE, PILAR, PILE[3], PILOSE, PILUS, PLUCK, PLUSH, POILU; CATERPILLAR, DEPILATE. **2.** Suffixed reduced form **pil-so-* possibly in: **a.** Latin *pilleus, pīleus,* felt cap: PILEUS, PILLAGE; **b.** Greek *pilos,* felt: PILOCARPINE. [Pok. *pi-lo-* 830.]

pipp-. To peep. Imitative root. **1.** Latin *pīpāre,* to chirp (> Old High German *pfīffa,* pipe): FIFE, PIPE. **2.** Latin *pīpīre,* to chirp: PIGEON. **3.** Gaelic *pīob,* a pipe, in Scottish Gaelic *piobaireachd,* pipe music: PIBROCH. [Pok. *pīp(p)-* 830.]

[pippalī. Pepper. Sanskrit noun of unknown origin. Possibly related to *pippala,* the bo tree. **1.** Sanskrit *pippalī:* PEPPER, (PIMPERNEL). **2.** Sanskrit *pippalam:* PEEPUL.]

[pius. Dutiful, devoted, pious. Latin word having cognates in other Italic languages. PIACULAR, (PIETÀ), PIETY, PIOUS, PITTANCE, PITY; EXPIATE, IMPIOUS.]

plab-. To flap. Imitative root. Middle English *flappen,* to flap: FLAP [Pok. *plab-* 831.]

plāk-[1]. Also **plak-.** To be flat. Extension of **pelə-[2]**. **1.** Germanic **flōhō* in Old Norse *flō,* layer, coating: FLOE. **2.** Variant form **plāg-* in: **a.** Germanic **flōk-* in Old English *flōc,* flatfish: FLUKE[1]; **b.** Germanic **flakaz* in Norwegian *flak,* flat piece, flake, probably akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *flake,* flake: FLAKE[1]; **c.** Germanic **flak-* in Old Norse *flaki, fleki,* hurdle: FLAKE[2]. **3.** Extended form **plakā* in Germanic **flagō* in Old Norse *flaga,* layer of stone: FLAG[4], FLAW[1]. **4.** Possibly suffixed (stative) form **plak-ē-,* to be calm (as of the flat sea), in Latin *placēre,* to please, be agreeable: PLACEBO, PLACID, PLEA, (PLEAD), PLEASANT, PLEASE; COMPLACENT. **5.** Lengthened suffixed form **plāk-ā-* in Latin *plācāre,* to calm (causative of *placēre*): PLACABLE, PLACATE. **6.** Nasalized form **pla-n-k-* in Latin *plancus,* flat, flat-footed, whence *planca,* board: PLANCHET, PLANK, PLANK-SHEER. **7.** Variant form **plag-* in: **a.** perhaps Latin *plaga,* net (? < "something extended"): PLAGIARY; **b.** Greek *plagos,* side: PLAGAL, PLAGIO-, PLAYA. **8.** Root form **plak-* in Greek *plax,* flat, flat land, surface: PLACENTA, PLACOID. **9.** Variant form **pelag-* in Greek *pelagos,* sea: PELAGIC; ARCHIPELAGO. [Pok. 1. *plā-k-* 831.]

plāk-[2]. To strike. **1.** Nasalized variant forms **pla-n-k-, *pla-n-g-* in: **a.** Germanic **flang-* in Old Norse *flengja,* to flog, whip, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *flingen,* to fling: FLING; **b.** Latin *plangere,* to strike (one's own breast), lament: PLAINT, PLANGENT; COMPLAIN. **c.** suffixed form **plang-yo-* in Greek *plazein,* to drive away, turn aside: PLANKTON. **2.** Variant form **plāg-* in Latin *plāga,* a blow, stroke: PLAGUE. **3.** Suffixed form **plāk-yo-* in Greek *plēssein,* to beat, strike: PLECTRUM, -PLEGIA, PLEXOR; APOPLEXY, CATAPLEXY, PARAPLEGIA. [Pok. 2. *plāk-* 832.]

plat-. To spread. Extension of **pelə-[2]**. **1.** Variant form **plad-* in Germanic **flataz,* flat, in: **a.** Old Norse *flatr,* flat: FLAT[1]; **b.** Old French *flater,* to flatter: FLATTER[1]. **2.** Suffixed variant form **plad-yo-* in Germanic **flatjam* in Old English *flet(t),* floor, dwelling: FLAT[2]. **3.** Basic form **plat-* in Germanic **flathō(n),* flat cake, in Late Latin

fladō, flat cake, pancake: FLAN. **4.** Germanic nasalized suffixed form **flu-n-th-r-jō-* in Old Swedish *flundra,* flatfish, flounder, probably akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *flounder,* flounder: FLOUNDER[2]. **5.** Nasalized form **pla-n-t-* in Latin *planta,* sole of the foot, and denominative *plantāre,* to drive in with the sole of the foot, plant, whence *planta,* a plant: CLAN, PLAN, PLANT, PLANTAIN[1], PLANTAR; PLANTIGRADE, SUPPLANT. **6.** Suffixed form **plat-u-* in Greek *platus* (feminine *plateia*), flat, broad: PIAZZA, PLACE, PLAICE, PLANE[4], (PLANE TREE), PLATE, (PLATEAU), (PLATITUDE), (PLATY[2]), PLATY-, (PLAZA). [Pok. *plat-* 833.]

[plegan. To pledge for, stake, risk, exercise oneself. West Germanic verb. **1.** Old English *plegian,* to exercise oneself, play: PLAY. **2.** Late Latin *plevium* (> Old French *plevir,* to pledge), pledge, guarantee: PLEDGE; REPLEVIN. **3.** Germanic derivative noun **plehti-* in Old English *pliht,* danger, peril: PLIGHT[2].]

plek-. To plait. Extension of **pel-**[3]. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **plok-so-* in Germanic **flahsam,* flax, in Old English *fleax,* flax: FLAX. **2.** Full-grade form **plek-* in Latin *-plex,* -fold (in compounds such as *duplex,* twofold; and *supplex,* "with legs folded under one," kneeling, entreating; see **dwo-, upo**): MULTIPLEX, QUINTUPLE, SUPPLE. **3.** Latin *plicāre,* to fold (also in compounds used as denominatives of words in *-plex,* genitive *-plicis*): PLAIT, PLIANT, PLICA, PLICATE, PLIGHT[1], PLISSÉ, PLY[1]; APPLY, COMPLICATE, COMPLICE, DEPLOY, DISPLAY, EMPLOY, EXPLICATE, IMPLICATE, REPLICATE, SUPPLICATE. **4.** Suffixed forms **plek-to-* and **plek-t-to-* in Latin *plectere* (past participle *plexus*), to weave, plait, entwine: PLEACH, PLEXUS; AMPLEXICAUL, COMPLECT, (COMPLEX), PERPLEX. **5.** Greek *plekein,* to plait, twine, and *plektos,* twisted: PLECOPTERAN, PLECTOGNATH. [Pok. *plek-* 834.]

plēk-. Also **pleik-.** To tear. **1.** Zero-grade form **plək-* becoming **plak-* in Germanic **flahan* in Old English *flēan,* to strip the skin from: FLAY. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **ploik-sk-* perhaps in Germanic **flaiskjan,* piece of flesh torn off, in Old English *flǣsc,* flesh: FLESH. **3.** Zero-grade form **plik-* in Germanic **flikkja* in: **a.** Old English *flicce,* side of a hog: FLITCH; **b.** Germanic ablaut form **flekkja* in Old Norse *flekkr,* piece of skin or flesh, spot, stain: FLECK. [Pok. *plēk-* 835.]

pleu-. To flow. **I.** Basic form **pleu-.* **1.** Latin *pluere,* to rain: (PLOVER), (PLUVIAL), PLUVIOUS. **2.** Greek *pleusis,* sailing: PLEUSTON. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **plu-elos* dissimilated into Greek *puelos,* trough, basin: PYELITIS. **4.** Suffixed form **pl(e)u-mon-,* "floater," lung(s), in: **a.** Latin *pulmō* (< **plumonēs*), lung(s): PULMONARY; **b.** Greek *pleumōn, pneumōn,* lung: PNEUMONIA, PNEUMONIC. **5.** Suffixed o-grade form **plou-to-* in Greek *ploutos,* wealth, riches (< "overflowing"): PLUTO; PLUTOCRACY. **6.** Lengthened o-grade form **plō(u)-* in: **a.** Germanic **flōwan,* to flow, in *(i)* Old English *flōwan,* to flow: FLOW *(ii)* perhaps Middle Dutch *vluwe,* fishnet: FLUE[2]; **b.** suffixed form **plō-tu-* in Germanic **flōduz,* flowing water, deluge, in Old English *flōd,* flood: FLOOD. **II.** Extended form **pleuk-.* **1.** Germanic **fleugan,* to fly, in Old English *flēogan,* to fly: FLY[1]. **2.** Germanic **fleugōn-,* flying insect, fly, in Old English *flēoge,* a fly: FLY[2]. **3.** Probably Germanic **fleuhan,* to run away, in Old English *flēon,* to flee: FLEE. **4.** Germanic causative **flauhjan* in Old English *flȳgan, flēgan,* to put to flight: FLEY. **5.** Germanic suffixed form **fleug-ika* in Old French *fleche,* arrow: FLÈCHE, FLETCHER. **6.** Zero-grade form **pluk-* in: **a.** Germanic **flugja-,* feather, in Old English *-flycǥe,* with feathers (only in *unflǥge,* featherless): FLEDGE; **b.** suffixed form **flug-ti-* in Old English *flyht,* act of flying, and **flyht,* act of fleeing, escape: FLIGHT[1], FLIGHT[2]; **c.** possibly (but unlikely) suffixed form **flug-laz,* dissimilated into **fuglaz,* bird, in Old English *fugol,* bird: FOWL; **d.** Germanic suffixed form **flug-ila* in Middle High German *vlügel* (> Germanic *Flügel*), wing: FLÜGELHORN, FUGLEMAN. **III.** Extended form **pleud-.* **1.** Germanic **fleutan* in Old English *flēotan,* to float, swim: FLEET[1], FLEET[2]. **2.** Zero-grade form **plud-* in Germanic **flut-, *flot-* in: **a.** Germanic derivative **flotōn,* to float, in *(i)* Old English *flotian,* to float: FLOAT *(ii)* Old French *floter,* to float: FLOTSAM; **b.** Old Norse *floti,* raft, fleet: FLOTILLA; **c.** Old English *floterian, flotorian,* to float back and forth (*-erian,* iterative and frequentative suffix): FLUTTER; **d.** Germanic **flutjan,* to float, in Old Norse *flytja,* to further, convey: FLIT. **3.** Probably Germanic suffixed form **flaut-stā-,* contracted into **flausta-* in Icelandic *flaustr,* hurry, and *flaustra,* to bustle, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of FLUSTER. [Pok. *pleu-* 835, *pl(e)u-mon-* 837.]

pleus-. To pluck; a feather, fleece. **1.** Germanic **fleusaz,* fleece, in Old English *flēos,* fleece: FLEECE. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **plus-mā* in Latin *plūma,* a feather: PLUMATE, PLUME, PLUMOSE, PLUMULE; DEPLUME. [Pok. *pleus-* 838.]

plou-. Flea. **1.** Extended form **plouk-* in Germanic **flauhaz* in Old English *flēa(h),* flea: FLEA. **2.** Extended zero-grade form **plus-* metathesized into **pusl-* in: **a.** Latin *pūlex* (< **puslex*), flea: PUCE; PULICIDE; **b.** Greek *psulla,* flea: PSYLLA. [Pok. *blou-* 102.]

[plumbum. Lead. Latin noun, probably borrowed from the same unidentified source as Greek *molubdos,* lead. **1.** Latin *plumbum:* PLUMB, PLUMBAGO, PLUMBER, PLUMBISM, PLUMMET, PLUNGE; APLOMB, PLUMBIFEROUS. **2.** Greek *molubdos:* MOLYBDENUM.]

pneu-. To breathe. Imitative root. **1.** Germanic **fneu-* in Old English *fnēosan,* to sneeze: SNEEZE. **2.** Greek *pnein,* to breathe (> *pnoia,* breathing): APNEA, DIPNOAN, DYSPNEA, EUPNEA, HYPERPNEA, HYPOPNEA, POLYPNEA, TACHYPNEA. **3.** Suffixed form **pneu-mn̥* in Greek *pneuma,* breath, wind, spirit: PNEUMA, PNEUMATIC, PNEUMATO-, PNEUMO-. [Pok. *pneu-* 838.]

pō(i)-. To drink. Contracted from **poə(i)-.* **I.** Basic form **pō(i)-.* **1.** Suffixed reduced form **pō-to-* in Latin *pōtus,* drunk (> *pōtāre,* to drink): POISON, POTABLE, POTATION, POTATORY, POTION. **2.** Reduplicated form **pi-pə-o-,* whence **pi-bo-,* assimilated to **bi-bo-* in Latin *bibere,* to drink: BEVERAGE, BIB, BIBULOUS; IMBIBE. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **pə-ti-, *po-ti-* in Greek *posis,* drink, drinking: SYMPOSIUM. **II.** Zero-grade form **pī-* (< **pi̯ə-*). **1.** Suffixed form **pī-ro-* in Old Church Slavonic *pirŭ,* feast (> Russian *pir,* feast): PIROG. **2.** Suffixed (nasal present) form **pī-no-* in Greek *pinein,* to drink: PINOCYTOSIS. [Pok. 2. *pō(i)-* 839.]

pol-. Finger. Possibly the same root as **pōl-.** Latin *pollex,* thumb: POLLEX. [Pok. *polo-* 840.]

pōl-. To touch, feel, shake. **1.** Germanic **fōljan,* to feel, in Old English *fēlan,* to examine by touch, feel: FEEL. **2.** Reduplicated zero-grade form **pal-p-* in: **a.** Latin *palpus,* a touching: PALP; **b.** Latin *palpārī, palpāre,* to stroke gently, touch: PALPABLE, PALPATE[1], PALPITATE; **c.** Latin *palpebra,* eyelid (< "that which shakes or moves quickly"): PALPEBRAL. **3.** Perhaps suffixed zero-grade form **pal-yo-* in Greek *pallein,* to sway, brandish: CATAPULT. **4.** Perhaps suffixed form **psal-yo-* in Greek *psallein,* to pluck, play the harp (but more likely of imitative origin): PSALM, PSALTERY. [Pok. 1. G. *pel-* 801.]

[pōmum. Apple. Latin noun of unknown origin. POMACE, POMADE, POME.]

[populus. People. Latin noun of Etruscan origin. PEOPLE, POPULACE, POPULAR, POPULATE, PUBLIC, PUEBLO; DEPOPULATE.]

porko-. Young pig. **1.** Germanic **farhaz* in: **a.** Old English *fearh,* little pig: FARROW[1]; **b.** diminutive form in Middle Dutch *varken,* small pig: AARDVARK. **2.** Latin *porcus* (> Old French *porc*), pig: PORCELAIN, PORCINE, PORK; PORCUPINE, PORPOISE, (PURSLANE). [Pok. *porḱo-s* 841.]

poti-. Powerful; lord. **1.** Latin *potis,* powerful, able (> *potestas,* power): PODESTA, POSSESS, POWER. **2.** Latin compound *posse,* to be able (contracted from *potis,* able

+ *esse,* to be; see **es-**): POSSIBLE, POTENT; (IMPOTENT), PREPOTENT. **3.** Form **pot-* in: **a.** compound **ghos-pot-,* "guest-master," host (see **ghos-ti-**); **b.** compound **dems-pot-,* "house-master," ruler (see **deme-**[1]). **4.** Old Persian *pati-,* master: PADISHAH. [Pok. *poti-s* 842.]

[prāk-. To make, do. Greek root. Greek *prassein* (Attic *prattein*), to effect, do: PRACTICAL, (PRACTICE), PRAGMATIC, PRAXIS. [In Pok. 1. *per* 811.]]

prek-. To ask, entreat. **1.** Basic form **prek-* in Latin **prex,* prayer (attested only in the plural *precēs*), with denominative *precārī,* to entreat, pray: PRAY, PRAYER[2], PRECARIOUS; DEPRECATE, IMPRECATE. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **pṛk-sk-* becoming **pork-sk-,* contracted into **posk-* in suffixed form **posk-to-,* contracted into **posto-,* which appears in Latin *postulāre,* to ask, request: POSTULATE; EXPOSTULATE. [Pok. 4. *perk-* 821.]

prep-. To appear. Suffixed zero-grade form **pṛp-yo-* in Germanic **furbjan,* to cause to have a (good) appearance, polish, in Old French *fo(u)rbir,* to polish, burnish: FURBISH. [Pok. *prep-* 845.]

preu-. To hop. **1.** Zero-grade form **pru-* in Germanic **fru-* in Old English *frogga* (with obscure expressive suffix *-gga*), frog: FROG. **2.** Extended o-grade form **prowo-* in Germanic **frawaz* in: **a.** Middle Dutch *vro,* "leaping with joy," happy: FROLIC; **b.** Old High German *frō,* happy, in *frewida,* joy (> German *Freude*): SCHADENFREUDE. [Pok. *preu-* 845.]

preus-. To freeze, burn. **1.** Germanic **freusan,* to freeze, in Old English *frēosan,* to freeze: FREEZE. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **prus-to-* in Germanic **frustaz,* frost, in Old English *forst, frost,* frost: FROST. **3.** Suffixed form **preus-i-* in Latin **preusis, *preuris,* act of burning, whence denominative *prūrīre,* to burn, itch, yearn for: PRURIENT, PRURIGO, PRURITUS. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **prus-īna* in Latin *pruīna,* hoarfrost: PRUINOSE. [Pok. *preus-* 846.]

prī-. To love. Contracted from **priə-.* **1.** Suffixed form **priy-o-* in Germanic **frijaz,* beloved, belonging to the loved ones, not in bondage, free, in: **a.** Old English *frēo,* free; FREE; **b.** Dutch *vrij,* free: FILIBUSTER. **2.** Suffixed (participial) form **priy-ont-,* loving, in Germanic **frijand-,* lover, friend, in Old English *frīond, frēond,* friend: FRIEND. **3.** Suffixed shortened form **pri-tu-* in Germanic **frithuz,* peace, in: **a.** Old High German *fridu,* peace: SIEGFRIED; **b.** Old French *esfreer,* to disturb: AFFRAY; **c.** Germanic **frij-,* peace, safety, in compound **berg-frij-,* "high place of safety" (see **bhergh-**[2]). **4.** Suffixed feminine form **priy-ā,* beloved, in Germanic **frijjō,* beloved, wife, in: **a.** Old Norse *Frigg,* goddess of the heavens, wife of Odin: FRIGG; **b.** Germanic compound **frije-dagaz,* "day of Frigg" (translation of Latin *Veneris diēs,* "Venus's day"), in Old English *frīgedæg,* Friday: FRIDAY. [Pok. *prāi-* 844.]

prōkto-. Anus. Greek *prōktos,* anus: PROCTITIS, PROCTOLOGY, PROCTOSCOPE. [Pok. *prōḱto-* 846.]

pster-. Also **ster-.** To sneeze. Imitative root. **1.** Suffixed form **ster-nu-* in Latin *sternuere,* to sneeze: STERNUTATION. **2.** Suffixed form **ster-t-* in Latin *stertere,* to snore: STERTOR. [Pok. *pster-* 846.]

pū-[1]. Also **phū-.** To blow, swell. Imitative root. **1.** Extended form **pus-* in Latin *pustula,* a bubble, blister: PUSTULE. **2.** Perhaps extended form **pūt-,* penis, in Latin *praepūtium,* foreskin (*prae-,* before, in front; see **per**[1]): PREPUCE. **3.** Variant form **phū-* in Greek *phusa* (> *phusan,* to blow), bellows, bladder: EMPHYSEMA, PHYSOSTIGMINE, PHYSOSTOMOUS. [Pok. 1. *pu-* 847.]

pū-[2]. To rot, decay. **1.** Suffixed form **pū-lo-* in Germanic **fūlaz,* rotten, filthy, in: **a.** Old English *fūl,* unclean, rotten: FOUL; **b.** Old Norse *fūll,* foul, akin to the Scandinavian source of FULMAR; **c.** Germanic abstract noun **fūlithō* in Old English *fȳlth,* foulness: FILTH; **d.** Germanic denominative **fūljan,* to soil, dirty, in Old English *fȳlan,* to sully: FILE[3]; DEFILE[1]. **2.** Extended form **pug-* in Germanic **fuk-* in Icelandic *fūki,* rotten sea grass, and Norwegian *fogg,* rank grass, probably akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *fog, fogge,* aftermath grass: FOG[2]. **3.** Extended variant form **pous-* in Germanic **fausa-* in Low German *fussig,* spongy: FUZZY. **4.** Suffixed form **pu-tri-* in Latin *puter* (stem *putri-*), rotten: PUTRESCENT, PUTRID; OLLA PODRIDA, (POTPOURRI), PUTREFY. **5.** Suffixed form **puw-os-* in: **a.** Latin *pus,* pus: PURULENT, PUS; SUPPURATE; **b.** Greek *puon, puos,* pus: PYO-. **6.** Greek compound *empuein,* to suppurate (*en-,* in; see **en**): EMPYEMA. [Pok. 2. *pū-* 848.]

[pūbēs. Pubic hair. Latin noun of obscure origin. Related to Latin *pūber, pūbēs,* adult, grown-up. **1.** Latin *pūbēs,* pubic hair: PUBES, PUBIC, PUBIS. **2.** Latin *pūber, pūbēs,* adult: PUBERTY, PUBERULENT, PUBESCENT.]

puk-[1]. To make fast. Suffixed form **puk-ino-* in Greek *pukinos,* later *puknos,* strong, fast, thick: PYKNIC; PYCNIDIUM, PYCNOMTER. [Pok. 2. *puḱ-* 849.]

puk-[2]. Bushy-haired. Suffixed form **puk-so-* in: **a.** Germanic **fuhsaz,* fox, in Old English *fox,* fox: FOX; **b.** Germanic feminine **fuhsōn-* in Old English *fyxe* (> Middle English *fixen*), she-fox: VIXEN. This root is in part a taboo deformation of **wl̥kʷo-** and **wl̥p-ē-.** [Pok. *pūk-* 849.]

[pulē. Gate. Greek noun of obscure origin. PYLON, PYLORUS; AEOLIPILE, MICROPYLE, PROPYLAEUM, PROPYLON.]

pūr-. Fire. Contracted from **puər-,* zero-grade form of **paəwṛ.* **1.** Germanic suffixed form **fūr-i-* in Old English *fȳr,* fire: FIRE. **2.** Greek *pur,* fire: PYRE, PYRETIC, PYRITES, PYRO-, PYRRHOTITE, PYROSIS; EMPYREAL. [Pok. *peu̯ōr* 828.]

pūro-. Grain. **1.** Suggested by some, but unlikely for semantic reasons, is a suffixed form (with suffix **-iso-*) in Old English *fyrs,* furze: FURZE. **2.** Suffixed form **pūr-ēn-* in Greek *purēn,* stone of fruit: PYRENE. [Pok. *pū-ro-* 850.]

[puxos. Box tree. Greek noun borrowed from an unknown source. **1.** Greek *puxos,* box tree: BOX[3]. **2.** Derivative adjective *puxis,* (box) made of boxwood: BOX[1].]

p(y)el-. Tree name. Possible root. Possibly broken reduplicated form **pō-pel-* in Latin *pōpulus,* poplar: POPLAR, POPPLE[2]. [Pok. *ptel(e)i̯ā* 847.]

[quaerere. To seek. Earliest form *quais-.* Latin verb of unknown origin. QUAESTOR, QUERIST, QUERY, QUEST, QUESTION; ACQUIRE, CONQUER, DISQUISITION, EXQUISITE, INQUIRE, PERQUISITE, REQUIRE.]

rāp-. Tuber. Late Indo-European root borrowed from an unknown source. Latin *rāpa, rāpum,* turnip: RAMPION, RAPE[2], RAVIOLI; KOHLRABI. [Pok. *rāp-* 852.]

[re-. Also **red-.** Backward. Latin combining form conceivably from Indo-European **wret-,* metathetical variant of **wert-,* to turn (< "turned back"), an extended form of **wer-**[3]. **1.** Latin *re-, red-,* backward, again: RE-. **2.** Suffixed form **re(d)-tro-* in Latin *retrō,* backward, back, behind, with its derivative Old French *rere,* backward: RETRAL, RETRO-; ARREARS, REAR GUARD, REARWARD[2], REREDOS. **3.** Suffixed form **re-ko-* in Latin *reciprocus,* "backward and forward" (see **per**[1]).]

rē-. To bestow, endow. Contracted from **reə-.* Suffixed form **reə-i-* goods, wealth, property, in Latin *rēs,* thing: RE[2], REAL[1], REBUS, REIFY, REPUBLIC. [Pok. 4 *rei-* 850.]

rebh-[1]. Violent, impetuous. Suffixed zero-grade form **rabh-yo-* in Latin *rabere,* to rave, be mad: RABID, RABIES, RAGE. [Pok. *rabh-* 852.]

rebh-[2]. To roof over. Germanic **rebja-, *rebjō,* "covering of the chest cavity," in: **a.** Old English *ribb,* rib: RIB; **b.** Old Norse *rif,* rib, ridge: REEF[1], REEF[2]; **c.** Middle Low German *ribbe,* rib: SPARERIBS. [Pok. 2. *rebh-* 853.]

rēd-. To scrape, scratch, gnaw. **1.** O-grade form **rōd-* in: **a.** Latin *rōdere,* to gnaw: RODENT; CORRODE, ERODE; **b.** suffixed (instrumental) form **rōd-tro-* in Latin *rōstrum,* beak, ship's bow: ROSTRUM. **2.** Possibly variant form **rād-* in: **a.** Latin *rādere,* to scrape: RADULA, RASH[2], RASORIAL; ABRADE, CORRADE, ERASE; **b.** suffixed (instrumental) form **rād-tro-* in Latin *rāstrum,* a rake, with diminutive **rāsculum,* whence denominative verb **ras-*

culāre, to rake, in Provençal *rasclar* (> French *racler*), to rake, scrape: RACLETTE. [Pok. 2. *rēd-* 854.]

reg-¹. To move in a straight line, with derivatives meaning "to direct in a straight line, lead, rule." **I.** Basic form **reg-*. **1.** Suffixed form **reg-to-* in Germanic **rehtaz* in Old English *riht,* right, just, correct, straight: RIGHT. **2.** Latin *regere,* to lead straight, guide, rule (past participle *rēctus,* hence adjective *rēctus,* right, straight): REALM, RECTITUDE, RECTO, RECTOR, RECTUM, REGENT, REGIME, REGIMENT, REGION; CORRECT, DIRECT, ERECT, RECTANGLE, RECTIFY, RECTILINEAR, RISORGIMENTO, SURGE. **3.** Greek *oregein* (with prothetic vowel from oldest root form **əreg-*), to stretch out, reach out for: ANORECTIC, ANOREXIA. **II.** Lengthened-grade form **rēg-*, Indo-European word for a tribal king. **1.** Celtic suffixed form **rīg-yo-* in Germanic **rīkja-* in: **a.** Old English *rīce,* realm: BISHOPRIC; **b.** Old Norse *rīki* (> Norwegian *rik*), realm: RIKSMAL; **c.** Old English *rīce,* strong, powerful: RICH. **2.** Latin *rēx,* king (royal and priestly title): REAL², REGAL, REGULUS, REIGN, ROYAL; INTERREX, REGICIDE, REGIUS PROFESSOR, VICEREINE, VICEROY. **3.** Suffixed form **rēg-en-* in Sanskrit *rājā, rājan-,* king, rajah (feminine *rājñī,* queen, rani), and *rājati,* he rules: RAJ, RAJAH, (RANI), (RYE²); MAHARAJAH, MAHARANI. **III.** Suffixed lengthened-grade form **rēg-olā* in Latin *rēgula,* straight piece of wood, rod: RAIL¹, REGLET, REGULAR, REGULATE, RULE. **IV.** O-grade form **rog-*. **1.** Germanic **rakō* in Old English *raca, racu,* rake (implement with straight pieces of wood): RAKE¹. **2.** Germanic **rak-* in Middle Dutch *rakke,* framework: RACK¹. **3.** Possibly Germanic **rankaz* (with nasal infix) in Old English *ranc,* straight, strong, hence haughty, overbearing: RANK². **4.** Germanic **rakinaz,* ready, straightforward, in Old English *gerecenian,* to arrange in order, recount (*ge-,* collective prefix; see **kom**): RECKON. **5.** Suffixed form **rog-ā-* in Latin *rogāre,* to ask (< "stretch out the hand"): ROGATION, ROGATORY; ABROGATE, ARROGATE, CORVÉE, DEROGATE, INTERROGATE, PREROGATIVE, PROROGUE, SUBROGATE, SUPERERROGATE. **6.** Suffixed form **rog-o-* in a possible Latin noun **rogus,* "extension, direction," perhaps in a Latin phrase **ē rogō,* "from the direction of" (*ē* < *ex,* out of; see **eghs**), contracted into *ergō,* therefore, in consequence of: ARGAL², ERGO. **V.** Lengthened o-grade form **rōg-*. **1.** Germanic **rōkjan* in Old English *rec(c)an,* to pay attention to, take care (formally influenced by Old English *reccan,* to extend, stretch out, from Germanic **rakjan*): RECK. **2.** Germanic **rōkja-* in Old English *recelēas,* careless (*-lēas,* lacking; see **leu-¹**): RECKLESS. [Pok. 1. *reg-* 854.]

reg-². Moist. **1.** Suffixed variant form **rek-no-* in Germanic **regnaz,* rain, in Old English *reg(e)n, rēn,* rain: RAIN; RAINBOW. **2.** Possibly Latin *rigāre,* to wet, water: IRRIGATE. [Pok. 2. *reg-* 857.]

reg-³. To dye. Lengthened-grade form **rēg-*. **1.** Suffixed form **rēg-ēs-* in Greek *rhēgos,* blanket, rug: REGOLITH. **2.** Sanskrit *rāgaḥ,* color, red: RAGA. **3.** Perhaps Sanskrit *rākshā,* earlier form of *lākshā,* red dye: LAC¹. [Pok. 1. *reg-* 854.]

reg^{w}-es-. Darkness. Oldest root form **əreg^{w}-es-*. Greek *Erebos* (with prothetic vowel), Erebus, a place of darkness under the earth: EREBUS. [Pok. *reg^{w}-os-* 857.]

rei-¹. To scratch, tear, cut. **I.** Extended form **reik-*. **1.** Germanic **rīgōn-* in Italian *riga,* line (< "something cut out"): RIGATONI. **2.** Suffixed form **rei-mā* or **reig-smā* in Latin *rīma,* crack, cleft, fissure: RIMOSE. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **roik-wo-* in Germanic **rai(h)-wa-* in Old English *rāw, rǣw,* a line, row: ROW¹. **II.** Possible extended form **reipp-*. Germanic **raipaz,* rope, in: **a.** Old English *rāp,* rope: ROPE; **b.** compound **stīg-raipaz,* "mount-rope," in Old English *stīgrāp,* stirrup (see **steigh-**). **III.** Extended form **reip-*. **1.** Germanic **rīfan,* in Old Norse *rīfa,* to tear: RIVE. **2.** Zero-grade form **rip-* in: **a.** Germanic **rifti-* in Danish *rift,* breach, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *rift,* rift: RIFT¹; **b.** Germanic **rif-* in Old English *rȳfe,* abundant: RIFE. **3.** Suffixed form **reip-ā-* in Latin *rīpa,* bank (< "that which is cut out by a river"): RIPARIAN, RIVAGE, RIVER; ARRIVE. **IV.** Extended form **reib-* in Germanic **rīp-*. **1.** Germanic **rīpja-* in Old English *rīpe,* ripe, ready for reaping: RIPE. **2.** Germanic **rīpan* in Old English *rīpan,* to reap: REAP. **3.** Middle Low German *repelen,* to remove seeds, akin to the source of Middle English *ripelen,* to remove seeds: RIPPLE². [Pok. 1. *rei-* 857.]

rei-². Striped in various colors, flecked. Suffixed o-grade form **roi-ko-* in Germanic **raihaz* in Old English *rā, rāha,* deer: ROE². [Pok. 2. *rei-* 859.]

rei-³. To flow, run. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ri-nu-* in: **a.** Germanic **ri-nw-an,* whence **rinnan,* to run, in Old English *rinnan,* to run, and Old Norse *rinna,* to run: RUN, RUNNEL; **b.** secondary Germanic derivative **runiz* in Old English *ryne,* a running: EMBER DAY. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ri-l-* in Germanic **ril-* in Dutch *ril* and Low German *rille,* running stream: RILL. **3.** Suffixed form **rei-wo-* in Latin *rīvus,* stream: RIVAL, RIVULET; DERIVE. [Pok. 3. *er-* 326.]

reidh-. To ride. **I.** Basic form **reidh-*. **1.** Germanic **rīdan* in: **a.** Old English *rīdan,* to ride: RIDE; **b.** Middle Dutch *rīden,* to ride (> *ridder,* rider, knight): RITTER. **2.** Celtic **vo-rēd-* in Latin *verēdus,* post horse (**vo-,* under; see **upo**): PALFREY. **II.** O-grade form **roidh-*. **1.** Germanic **raid-* in: **a.** Old English *rād,* a riding, road: RAID, ROAD; **b.** possibly Middle High German *reidel,* rod between upright stakes (< "wooden horse"): RADDLE¹. **2.** Probably Germanic **raid-ja-* in Old English *rǣde, gerǣde,* ready (< "prepared for a journey"): READY. **3.** Germanic **raidjan* in Vulgar Latin **arrēdāre,* to arrange: ARRAY. [Pok. *reidh-* 861.]

reig-¹. To bind. **1.** Germanic **rigg-* (the *-gg-* is anomalous) in Norwegian *rigga,* to bind, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *riggen,* to rig: RIG. **2.** Zero-grade form **rig-* in Latin *corrigia* (probably borrowed from Gaulish), thong, shoelace (*cor-,* from *com-,* together; see **kom**): SCOURGE. [Pok. *reig-* 861.]

reig-². To reach, stretch out. **1.** O-grade form **roig-* in Germanic **raikjan* in Old English *rǣcan,* to stretch out, reach: REACH. **2.** Possibly suffixed (stative) zero-grade form **rig-ē-* in Latin *rigēre,* to be stiff (? < "be stretched out"): RIGID, RIGOR. [Pok. (*reiĝ-*) 862.]

rendh-. To tear up. **1.** Germanic **randjan* in Old English *rendan,* to tear: REND. **2.** Germanic **rind-* in Old English *rind(e),* rind (< "thing torn off"): RIND. [Pok. *rendh-* 865.]

rep-. To snatch. Suffixed zero-grade form **rap-yo-* in Latin *rapere,* to seize: RAPACIOUS, RAPE¹, RAPID, RAPT, RAVEN², RAVIN, RAVISH; EREPSIN, SURREPTITIOUS. [Pok. *rep-* 865.]

rēp-¹. To creep, slink. Latin *rēpere,* to creep: REPENT², REPTILE; SUBREPTION. [Pok. 1. *rēp-* 865.]

rēp-². Stake, beam. Suffixed variant form **rap-tro-* in Germanic **raf-tra-* in: **a.** Old English *ræfter,* rafter: RAFTER; **b.** Old Norse *raptr,* beam: RAFT¹. [Pok. 2. *rēp-* 866.]

ret-. To run, roll. **1.** Prefixed form **to-vo-ret-,* "a running up to" (*to-,* to; *vo,* under, up, up from under; see **upo**), in Old Irish *tōir,* pursuit: TORY. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **rot-ā-* in Latin *rota,* wheel: RODEO, ROLL, ROTA, ROTARY, ROTATE, ROTUND, (ROTUNDA), ROULETTE, ROUND¹, ROWEL; BAROUCHE, CONTROL, PRUNE², ROTIFORM, ROTOGRAVURE. [Pok. *ret(h)-* 866.]

rēt-. Post. O-grade form **rōt-* in Germanic **rōd-* in Old English *rōd,* rod, cross: ROOD. [Pok. *rēt-* 866.]

reu-¹. To bellow. **1.** Extended form **reud-* in Germanic **rautōn* in Old Norse *rauta,* to roar (akin to the Scandinavian source of ROTE²): ROUT³. **2.** Suffixed extended form **reum-os-* in Latin *rūmor,* rumor, "common talk": RUMOR. **3.** Extended form **reug-* in Latin *rūgīre,* to roar: RIOT, RUT². **4.** Variant **rau-ko-* in Latin *raucus,* hoarse: RAUCOUS. [Pok. 1. *reu-* 867.]

reu-². Also **reue-**. To smash, knock down, tear out, dig up, uproot. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **rouə-o-* in Germanic **rawwa-* in: **a.** Old Norse *rögg, röggr,* woven tuft of wool: RAG¹; **b.** Norwegian *rugga, rogga,* coarse coverlet, akin to the Scandinavian source of RUG. **2.** Basic form **reu-* in Latin *ruere,* to collapse, cause to collapse: RABBLE², RUIN. [Pok. 2. *reu-* 868.]

reudh-¹. Red, ruddy. **I.** O-grade form **roudh-*. **1.** Germanic **raudaz* in: **a.** Old English *rēad,* red: RED; **b.** Old Norse *rauthr,* red (> *reythr,* rorqual): RORQUAL. **2.** Germanic **raudnia-* in Old Norse *reynir,* mountain ash, rowan (from its red berries), akin to the source of ROWAN. **3.** Latin *rūfus* (of dialectal Italic origin), reddish: RUFESCENT, RUFOUS. **4.** Latin *rōbus,* red, in *rōbīgō, rūbīgō,* rust: RUBIGINOUS. **5.** Latin *rōbur, rōbus,* red oak, hardness, and *rōbustus,* strong: ROBLE, ROBORANT, ROBUST; CORROBORATE, RAMBUNCTIOUS. **II.** Zero-grade form **rudh-*. **1.** Form **rudh-ā-* in Germanic **rudō* in: **a.** Old English *rudu,* red color: RUDDLE, RUDDY; **b.** Old English *rudduc,* robin: RUDDOCK. **2.** Suffixed form **rudh-sto-* in Germanic **rūst-* in Old English *rūst,* rust: RUST. **3.** Latin *rubeus,* red: ROUGE, RUBEOLA, RUBY; RUBEFACIENT **4.** Latin *rubicundus,* red, ruddy: RUBICUND. **5.** Latin *rubidus,* red: RUBIDIUM. **6.** Suffixed (stative) form **rudh-ē-* in Latin *rubēre,* to be red: RUBESCENT; ERUBESCENCE. **7.** Suffixed form **rudh-ro-* in: **a.** Latin *ruber,* red: RUBELLA, RUBRIC; BILIRUBIN; **b.** Latin *rutilus,* reddish: RUTILANT; **c.** Greek *eruthros,* red (with prothetic vowel, from oldest root form **ərеudh-*): ERYTHEMA, ERYTHRO-; **d.** possibly remade Greek *erusi-,* red, reddening: ERYSIPELAS. **8.** Suffixed form **rudh-to-* in Latin *russus,* red: RISSOLE, ROUX, RUSSET. [Pok. *reudh-* 872.]

reudh-². To clear land. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **rudh-yo-* in Germanic **rudjan* in Old Norse *rydhja,* to clear land: RID. **2.** Possibly Germanic expressive variant **rudd-* stick, club, in Old English *rodd,* stick: ROD. [In Pok. 2. *reu-* 868.]

reue-. To open; space. **1.** Suffixed variant form **rū-mo-* (< **ruə-mo-*) in Germanic **rūmaz* in: **a.** Old English *rūm,* space: ROOM; **b.** Old French *run,* ship's hold, space: RUMMAGE. **2.** Suffixed form **reu(ə)-es-* in Latin *rūs,* "open land," the country: RURAL, RUSTIC. [Pok. *reu̯ə-, rū-* 874.]

reug-. To vomit, belch, smoke, cloud. **1.** Germanic **reukan* in Old English *rēocan,* to smoke, reek: REEK. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **rug-to-* in Latin *ructāre,* to belch: ERUCT. [Pok. 4. *reu-* 871.]

reugh-men-. Cream. O-grade form **roughmen-* in Germanic **rau(g)ma-* in Middle Low German *rōm(e),* cream: RAMEKIN. [Pok. *reugh-m(e)n-* 873.]

reup-. Also **reub-**. To snatch. **I.** Basic form **reub-* in Germanic **rupja* in Flemish *rippen,* to rip: RIP¹. **II.** O-grade form **roup-*. **1.** Germanic **raufjan* in: **a.** Old English *rēafian,* to plunder: REAVE¹; **b.** Old English *berēafian,* to take away (*be-, bi-,* intensive prefix; see **ambhi**): BEREAVE. **2.** Germanic **raubōn,* to rob, in: **a.** Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *rōven,* to rob: ROVER; **b.** Old French *rober,* to rob: ROB; **c.** Italian *rubare,* to rob: RUBATO. **3.** Germanic **raubō,* booty, in Old French *robe,* robe (> "clothes taken as booty"): ROBE. **4.** Suffixed form **roup-tro-* in Sanskrit *loptram,* booty, from *lumpati,* he breaks, removes: LOOT. **III.** Zero-grade form **rup-*. **1.** Latin *ūsūrpāre* (< **ūsu-rup-; ūsus,* use, usage, from *ūtī,* to use), originally "to interrupt the orderly aquisition of something by the act of using," whence to take into use, usurp: USURP. **2.** Nasalized form **ru-m-p-* in Latin *rumpere,* to break (> *rūpēs,* rock): ROUT¹, RUPTURE; ABRUPT, BANKRUPT, CORRUPT, DISRUPT, ERUPT, INTERRUPT, IRRUPT, RUPICOLOUS. [Pok. 2. *reu-* 868.]

rezg-. To plait, weave, wind. Germanic **ruski-* in Old English *risc, rysc,* rush: RUSH². [Pok. *rezg-* 874.]

[rīsan. To rise. Germanic word. **1.** Germanic **rīsan* in: **a.** Old English *rīsan,* to rise: RISE; **b.** Old English *ārīsan,* to arise (*ā-,* up, out): ARISE. **2.** Germanic causative **raizjan* in: **a.** Old English *rǣran,* to rear, raise, lift up: REAR²; **b.** Old Norse *reisa,* to raise: RAISE.]

ṛtko-. Bear. **1.** Latin *ursus,* bear (< **orcsos*): URSINE. **2.** Greek *arktos,* bear: ARCTIC, ARCTURUS. **3.** Celtic **arto-* in Welsh *arth,* bear, in the name *Arthur* (> Medieval Latin *Artorius,* Arthur): ARTHUR. [Pok. *ṛktho-s* 875.]

ruk-¹. Fabric, spun yarn. Celtic and Germanic root. **1.** Germanic **rukkōn-* in: **a.** Italian *rocca,* distaff: ROCKET¹; **b.** Old High German *rocko,* distaff: ROCAMBOLE; **c.** Old French *rocquet,* head of a lance: RATCHET. **2.** Germanic **rukka-* in Old French *rochet,* rochet: ROCHET. [Pok. *ruk(k)-* 874.]

ruk-². Rough. Extension of **reu-²**. **1.** Lengthened-grade form **rūk-* in Germanic **rūhwaz* in Old English *rūh,* rough, coarse: ROUGH. **2.** Lengthened variant form **rūg-* in Latin *rūga,* wrinkle: RUGA, RUGOSE; CORRUGATE. [In Pok. 2. *reu-* 868.]

rūno-. Mystery, secret. Germanic and Celtic technical term of magic. Germanic **rūnaz* in: **a.** Old English *rūnian,* to whisper: ROUND²; **b.** Old Norse *rūn,* secret writing (akin to the Germanic source of Finnish *runo,* song, poem): RUNE¹, RUNE². [In Pok. 1. *reu-* 867.]

sā-. To satisfy. Contracted from **saə-*. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **sə-to-* in: **a.** Germanic **sadaz,* sated, in Old English *sæd,* sated, weary: SAD; **b.** derivative Germanic verb **sadōn,* to satisfy, sate, in Old English *sadian,* to sate: SATE¹. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **sə-ti-* in Latin *satis,* enough, sufficient: SATIATE, SATIETY; (ASSAI²), ASSET, SATISFY. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **sə-tu-ro-* in Latin *satur,* full (of food), sated: SATIRE, SATURATE. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **sə-d-ro-* in Greek *hadros,* thick: HADRON. [Pok. *sā-* 876.]

sab-. Juice, fluid. **1.** Germanic **sapam,* juice of a plant, in Old English *sæp,* sap: SAP¹. **2.** Illyrian *sabaium,* beer, probably akin to the source of Italian *zabaglione, zabaione,* a frothy dessert: ZABAGLIONE. [In Pok. *sap-* 880.]

sāg-. To seek out. **1.** Suffixed form **sāg-yo-* in Germanic **sōkjan* in Old English *sǣcan, sēcan,* to seek: SEEK. **2.** Suffixed form **sāg-ni-* in Germanic **sōkniz* in Old English *sōcn,* attack, inquiry, right of local jurisdiction: SOKE. **3.** Zero-grade form **sag-* in Germanic **sak-* in: **a.** derivative noun **sakō,* "a seeking," accusation, strife, in Old English *sacu,* lawsuit, case: SAKE¹; **b.** Germanic **sakjan,* to lay claim to (denominative of **sakō*), in Old French *seisir,* to take possession of, seize: (SEISIN), SEIZE; **c.** Germanic **sakan,* to seek, accuse, quarrel, in *(i)* Old English *forsacan,* to renounce, refuse (*for-,* prefix denoting exclusion or rejection; see **per¹**): FORSAKE *(ii)* Old Norse *saka,* to seek: RANSACK. **4.** Independent suffixed form **sāg-yo-* in Latin *sāgīre,* to perceive, "seek to know": PRESAGE. **5.** Zero-grade form **sag-* in Latin *sagāx,* of keen perception: SAGACIOUS. **6.** Suffixed form **sāg-eyo-* in Greek *hēgeisthai,* to lead (< "to track down"): EXEGESIS, HEGEMONY. [Pok. *sāg-* 876.]

sai-. Suffering. **1.** Germanic **sairaz,* suffering, sick, ill, in Old English *sār,* painful: SORE. **2.** Derivative Germanic adjective **sairigaz,* painful, in Old English *sārig,* suffering mentally, sad: SORRY. [Pok. *sāi-,* 877.]

sak-. To sanctify. **1.** Suffixed form **sak-ro-* in: **a.** Latin *sacer,* holy, sacred, dedicated: SACRED; CONSECRATE, EXECRATE; **b.** compound **sakro-dhōt-,* "performer of sacred rites" (**-dhōt-,* doer; see **dhē-¹**), in Latin *sacerdōs,* priest: SACERDOTAL. **2.** Nasalized form **sa-n-k-* in Latin *sancīre* (past participle *sanctus*), to make sacred, consecrate: SAINT, SANCTUM; CORPOSANT, SACROSANCT, SANCTIFY. [Pok. *sak-* 878.]

sal-¹. Salt. **1.** Extended form **sald-* in: **a.** suffixed form **sald-o-* in Germanic **saltam* in Old English *sealt,* salt: SALT; **b.** Germanic zero-grade suffixed extended form **sult-jō* in *(i)* Old French *sous,* pickled meat: SOUSE *(ii)*

Danish and Norwegian *sylt,* salt marsh, probably akin to the source of Middle English *cylte,* fine sand: SILT; **c.** Latin *sallere* (past participle *salsus*), to salt: (SALSA), SAUCE. **2.** Latin *sāl* (genitive *salis*), salt: SAL, SALAD, SALAMI, SALARY, SALI-, SALINE; SALTCELLAR, SALTPETER. **3.** Greek *hals,* salt, sea: HALO-. [Pok. 1. *sal-* 878.]

sal-². Dirty gray. Suffixed form **sal-wo-* in Germanic **salwaz* in Old English *salu, salo,* dusky, dark: SALLOW¹. [Pok. 2. *sal-* 879.]

sal(i)k-. Willow. A derivative of **sal-².** **1.** Variant form **salk-* in Germanic suffixed form **salh-jōn-* in Old English *sealh,* willow: SALLOW². **2.** Latin *salix,* willow: SALICIN. [In Pok. 2. *sal-* 879.]

sāno-. Healthy. Italic root. Latin *sānus,* healthy: SANE, (SANITARY); SAINFOIN. [Pok. *sāno-s* 880.]

saus-. Dry. **1.** Extended form **sauso-* in Germanic **sausaz* in: **a.** Old English *sēar,* withered: SEAR¹, SERE¹; **b.** Frankish **saur,* dry, whence Old French *saur, sor,* red-brown: SORREL²; SURMULLET. **2.** Suffixed form **saus-t-* in Greek *austēros,* harsh: AUSTERE. [Pok. *saus-* 880.]

sāwel-. Also **s(u)wel-, su(ə)el-, su(ə)en-, sun-.** The sun. Contracted from **saəwel-.* **1.** Variant forms **swen-, *sun-* in: **a.** Germanic **sunnōn-* in Old English *sunne,* sun: SUN; **b.** Germanic compound **sunnōn-dagaz,* "day of the sun" (translation of Latin *diēs sōlis*), in Old English *sunnandæg,* Sunday: SUNDAY; **c.** Germanic derivative **sunthaz,* "sun-side," south, in Old English *sūth,* south, and *sūtherne,* southern: SOUTH, SOUTHERN. **2.** Variant form **s(ə)wōl-* in: **a.** Latin *sōl,* the sun: SOL³, SOL, SOLAR, SOLARIUM; GIRASOL, INSOLATE, PARASOL, SOLANINE, TURNSOLE; **b.** Latin compound *sōlstitium,* "a standing of the sun," solstice (*-stitium,* a standing; see **stā-**): SOLSTICE. **3.** Suffixed form **sāwel-yo-* in Greek *hēlios,* sun: HELIACAL, HELIO-, HELIOS, HELIUM; ANTHELION, APHELION, ISOHEL, PARHELION, PERIHELION. [Pok. *sāwel-* 881.]

sē-¹. To sow. Contracted from **seə-.* **1.** Germanic **sēan* in Old English *sāwan,* to sow: SOW¹. **2.** Suffixed form **sē-ti-,* sowing, in Germanic **sēdiz,* seed, in: **a.** Old English *sæd,* seed: SEED; **b.** Middle Dutch *saet* and Middle Low German *sāt,* seed: COLZA. **3.** Reduplicated zero-grade form **si-s(ə)-* in Latin *serere,* to sow: SEASON; INSERT. **4.** Suffixed form **sē-men-,* seed, in Latin *sēmen,* seed: SEMÉ, SEMEN, SEMINARY, SEMINATION; DISSEMINATE. [In Pok. 2. *sē(i)-* 889.]

sē-². Long, late. Contracted from **seə-.* Variant **seəi-,* zero-grade form **siə-,* contracted to **sī-.* **1.** Suffixed form *sē-ro-* in: **a.** Latin *sērus,* late: SEROTINOUS, SOIREE; **b.** Middle Breton *hir,* long: MENHIR. **2.** Possibly Germanic **sī-* in: **a.** Germanic **sīdō,* "long surface or part," in Old English *sīde,* side: SIDE; **b.** Germanic **sīth,* "later," after, in Old English *siththon, siththan,* after that, since: SINCE, SITH. [In Pok. 2. *sē(i)-* 891.]

sē-³. To sift. Contracted from **seə-.* Suffixed form **sē-dho-* in Greek *ēthein,* to sift: ETHMOID. [Pok. 1. *sē(i)-* 889.]

sē-⁴. To bind, tie. Contracted from **seə-.* Variant **seəi-,* zero-grade form **si-.* Suffixed form **si-nw-* in Germanic **sinwō-* in Old English *sinu, seonu,* tendon: SINEW. [Pok. 3. *sē(i)-* 891.]

sed-¹. To sit. **1.** Suffixed form **sed-yo-* in Germanic **sitjan* in: **a.** Old English *sittan,* to sit: SIT; **b.** Old High German *sizzen,* to sit (> German *Sitz,* act of sitting): SITZ BATH, SITZKRIEG, SITZMARK. **2.** Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **sod-eyo-* in Germanic **satjan,* to cause to sit, set, in: **a.** Old English *settan,* to place: SET¹; **b.** Old High German *sezzan,* to set, in *irsezzan,* to replace: ERSATZ. **3.** Suffixed form **sed-lo-,* seat, in Germanic **setlaz* in Old English *setl,* seat: SETTLE. **4.** O-grade form **sod-* in Germanic **sadulaz,* seat, saddle, in Old English *sadol,* saddle: SADDLE. **5.** Suffixed lengthened o-grade form **sōd-o-* in Germanic **sōtam* in Old English *sōt,* soot (< "that which settles"): SOOT. **6.** Suffixed lengthened-grade form **sēd-yo-* in Germanic **(ge)sētjam,* seat (**ge-, *ga-,* collective prefix; see **kom**), in Old Norse *sæti,* seat: SEAT. **7.** Form **sed-ē-* in Latin *sedēre,* (third person plural perfect indicative *sēdērunt*), to sit: SÉANCE, SEDENTARY, SEDERUNT, SEDILIA, SEDIMENT, SESSILE, SESSION, SEWER², SIEGE; ASSESS, ASSIDUOUS, DISSIDENT, HOSTAGE, (INSESSORIAL), OBSESS, POSSESS, PRESIDE, RESIDE, (SUBSIDY), SUPERSEDE. **8.** Reduplicated form **si-zd-* in: **a.** Latin *sīdere,* to sit down, settle: SUBSIDE; **b.** Greek *hizein,* to sit down, settle down: SYNIZESIS. **9.** Lengthened-grade form *sēd-* in Latin *sēdēs,* seat, residence: SEE². **10.** Lengthened-grade form **sēd-ā-* in Latin *sēdāre,* to settle, calm down: SEDATE¹. **11.** Suffixed o-grade form **sod-yo-* in Latin *solium,* throne, seat: SOIL¹. **12.** Suffixed form **sed-rā-* in Greek *hedra,* seat, chair, face of a geometric solid: -HEDRON; CATHEDRA, (CHAIR), EPHEDRINE, EXEDRA, SANHEDRIN, TETRAHEDRON. **13.** Prefixed and suffixed form **pi-sed-yo-,* to sit upon (**pi-,* on; see **epi**), in Greek *piezein,* to press tight: PIEZO-; ISOPIESTIC. **14.** Basic form **sed-* in: **a.** Greek *edaphos,* ground, foundation (with Greek suffix *-aphos*): EDAPHIC; **b.** Sanskrit *sad-* in *upaniṣad,* Upanishad: UPANISHAD. **15.** Suffixed form **sed-ā-,* seat, in Welsh *sedd,* seat: EISTEDDFOD. See also compound root **nizdo-.** [Pok. *sed-* 884.]

sed-². To go. Suffixed o-grade form **sod-o-* in Greek *hodos,* way, journey: -ODE; ANODE, CATHODE, EPISODE, EXODUS, HYATHODE, METHOD, ODOGRAPH, ODOMETER, PERIOD, STOMODEUM, SYNOD. [Pok. *sed-* 887.]

segh-. To hold. **1.** Suffixed form **segh-es-* in Germanic **sigiz,* victory (< "a holding or conquest in battle"), in Old High German *sigu, sigo,* victory: SIEGFRIED. **2.** Greek *ekhein,* to hold, possess, be in a certain condition (> *hexis,* habit): HECTIC; CACHEXIA, ECHARD, ENTELECHY, EUNUCH, OPHIUCHUS. **3.** O-grade form **sogh-* in Greek *epokhē,* "a holding back," pause, cessation, position in time (*epi-,* on, at; see **epi**): EPOCH. **4.** Zero-grade form **sgh-* in: **a.** Greek *skhēma,* "a holding," form, figure: SCHEME; **b.** Greek *skholē,* "a holding back," stop, rest, leisure, employment of leisure in disputation, school: (SCHOLAR), SCHOLASTIC, SCHOLIUM, SCHOOL¹. **5.** Reduplicated form **si-sgh-* in Greek *iskhein,* to keep back: ISCHEMIA. [Pok. *seĝh-* 888.]

seib-. To pour out, sieve, drip, trickle. **1.** Basic form in Germanic **sīpon* in Old English *sīpian, sypian,* to drip, seep: SEEP. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **soib-on-* in Germanic **saipōn-,* "dripping thing," resin, in: **a.** Old English *sāpe,* soap (originally a reddish hair dye used by Germanic warriors to give a frightening appearance): SOAP; **b.** Latin *sāpō,* soap: SAPONATE, SAPONIFY, SAPONIN, SAPONITE; SAPONACEOUS. **3.** Variant Germanic form **sib-* in: **a.** Old English *sife,* a filter, sieve: SIEVE. **b.** Old English *sīftan,* to sieve, drain: SIFT. [Pok. *seip-* 894.]

seik^{w}-. To flow. Extended expressive zero-grade form **sikko-* in Latin *siccus,* dry (probably < "flowed out"): SACK³, SECCO, SICCATIVE; DESICCATE, EXSICCATE. [Pok. *seik^{u}-* 893.]

sek-. To cut. **1.** Germanic **segithō,* sickle, in Old English *sithe, sigthe,* sickle: SCYTHE. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **sok-ā-* in Germanic **sagō,* a cutting tool, saw, in Old English *sagu, sage,* saw: SAW¹. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **sok-yo-* in Germanic **sagjaz,* "sword," plant with a cutting edge, in Old English *secg,* sedge: SEDGE. **4.** Suffixed o-grade form **sok-so-* in Germanic **sahsam,* knife, sword, traditionally (but quite doubtfully) regarded as the source of West Germanic tribal name **Saxon-,* Saxon (as if "warrior with knives"), in Late Latin *Saxō* (plural *Saxonēs*), a Saxon: SAXON. **5.** Extended root **skend-,* to peel off, flay, in Germanic **skinth-* in Old Norse *skinn,* skin: SKIN. **6.** Basic form **sek-* in Latin *secāre,* to cut: SECANT, -SECT, SECTILE, SECTION, SECTOR, SEGMENT; DISSECT, EXSECT, INSECT, INTERSECT, NOTCH, RESECT, (TRANSECT). **7.** Lengthened-grade form **sēk-* in Latin

sēcula, sickle: SICKLE. **8.** Suffixed variant form **sak-so-* in Latin *saxum,* stone (< "broken-off piece"): SAXATILE; SAXICOLOUS, SAXIFRAGE. See also extended roots **sked-, skei-, sker-**[1], **sker-**[4]. [Pok. 2. *sĕk-* 895, *sken-(d)-* 929.]

sēk-. Slack, calm: relax. Greek *(h)ēka,* slowly, a little (> *hēssōn,* inferior): ESSONITE. [Pok. 3. *sēk-* 896.]

sek^{w}-[1]. To follow. **1.** Latin *sequī,* to follow: SECT, SEGUE, SEGUIDILLA, SEQUACIOUS, SEQUEL, SEQUENCE, SUE, SUITOR; CONSEQUENT, ENSUE, EXECUTE, OBSEQUIOUS, PERSECUTE, PROSECUTE, (PURSUE), SUBSEQUENT. **2.** Latin *sequester,* "follower," mediator, depositary: SEQUESTER, SEQUESTRUM. **3.** Suffixed (participial) form **sek^{w}-ondo-* in Latin *secundus,* following, coming next, second: SECOND[2], SECONDO, SECUND, SECUNDINES. **4.** Suffixed form **sek^{w}-os,* following, in Latin *secus,* along, alongside of: INTRINSIC. **5.** Suffixed form **sek^{w}-no-* in Latin *signum,* identifying mark, sign (< "standard that one follows"): SEAL[1], SEGNO, SIGN; ASSIGN, CONSIGN, DESIGNATE, INSIGNIA, RESIGN. **6.** Suffixed o-grade form **sok^{w}-yo-* in Latin *socius,* ally, companion (< "follower"): SOCIABLE, SOCIAL, SOCIETY, SOCIO-; ASSOCIATE, CONSOCIATE, DISSOCIATE. [Pok. 1. *sek^{u}-* 896.]

sek^{w}-[2]. To perceive, see. **1.** Germanic **sehwan,* to see, in Old English *sēon,* to see: SEE[1]. **2.** Germanic abstract noun **sih-tiz* in Old English *sihth, gesiht,* vision, spectacle: SIGHT. [Pok. 2. *sek^{u}-* 872.]

sek^{w}-[3]. To say, utter. **1.** O-grade form **sok^{w}-* in: **a.** suffixed form **sok^{w}-yo-* in Germanic **sagjan* in Old English *secgan,* to say: SAY; **b.** suffixed form **sok^{w}-ā-* in Germanic **sagō,* a saying, in *(i)* Old English *sagu,* a saying, speech: SAW[2] *(ii)* Old Norse *saga,* a saying, narrative: SAGA. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **sk^{w}-e-tlo-,* narration, perhaps in North Germanic **skathla* in Old Norse *skāld,* poet, "narrator," perhaps akin to the probable Scandinavian source of Middle English *scolde,* an abusive person: SCOLD, SKALD. [In Pok. 2. *sek^{u}-* 897.]

sel-[1]. Human settlement. **1.** O-grade form **sol-* in Germanic **sal-,* room, in Italian *sala,* hall, room: SALON, (SALOON). **2.** Suffixed form **sel-o-* in Latin *solum,* bottom, foundation, hence sole of the foot: SOLE[1], SOLUM; ENTRESOL. [Pok. 1. *sel-* 898, 3. *(su̯el-)* 1046.]

sel-[2]. Also **selə-**. Of good mood; to favor. **1.** Germanic lengthened form **sēl-* in Old English *gesǣlig,* happy (*ge-,* completely; see **kom**): SILLY. **2.** Suffixed lengthened o-grade form **sōl-ā-* in Latin *sōlārī,* to comfort, console: SOLACE; CONSOLE[1]. **3.** Possibly suffixed form **selə-ro-* in Greek *hilaros* (< **helaros*), gay: HILARITY; EXHILARATE. [Pok. 6. *sel-* 900.]

sel-[3]. To take, grasp. **1.** Suffixed o-grade (causative) form **sol-eyo-* in Germanic **saljan,* to offer up, deliver, whence West and North Germanic "to sell," in Old English *sellan,* to sell, betray: SELL. **2.** Germanic **sal-,* giving, sale, in: **a.** Old Norse *sala,* sale: SALE; **b.** Old Norse compound *handsal,* giving of the hand (in closing a bargain): HANDSEL. [Pok. 3. *sel-* 899.]

sel-[4]. To jump. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **sal-yo-* in: **a.** Latin *salīre,* to leap: SALACIOUS, SALIENT, SALLY, (SAUTÉ); ASSAIL, DESULTORY, DISSILIENT, EXULT, INSULT, RESILE, RESULT, SOMERSAULT; **b.** Greek *hallesthai,* to leap, jump: HALTER[2]. **2.** Perhaps Latin *salmō* (borrowed from Gaulish), salmon (< "the leaping fish"): SALMON. [Pok. 4. *sel-* 899.]

sel-es-. Swamp, marsh, sea. Greek *helos,* marsh: ELODEA. [Pok. *selos-* 901.]

selk-. To pull, draw. **1.** Perhaps Germanic **selhaz,* seal (the animal), "that which drags its body along with difficulty" (but more likely an early Germanic borrowing from Finnic), in Old English *seolh,* seal: SEAL[2]. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **solk-o-* in Latin *sulcus,* furrow, groove (< "result of drawing or plowing"): (SULCATE), SULCUS. [Pok. *selk-* 901.]

selp-. Fat, butter. **1.** Germanic **salb-* in Old English *sealf,* healing ointment: SALVE[1]. **2.** Germanic denominative verb **salbōn* in Middle Dutch *salven,* to anoint, salve, in obsolete Dutch *quacksalver,* a quack: QUACKSALVER. [Pok. *selp-* 901.]

sem-[1]. One; also adverbially "as one," together with. **I.** Full-grade form **sem-.* **1.** Greek **hem-* in: **a.** Greek *heis* (< nominative singular masculine **hen-s* < **hem-s*), one: HENDECASYLLABIC, HENDIADYS, HENOTHEISM; **b.** Greek *he-* in *hekaton,* one hundred (? dissimilated from **hem-katon;* see **dekm̥**). **2.** Suffixed form **sem-el-* in Latin *simul,* at the same time: SIMULTANEOUS; ASSEMBLE, ENSEMBLE. **3.** Suffixed form **sem-golo-* in Latin *singulus,* alone, single: SINGLE. **4.** Compound **sem-per-* (**per,* during, for; see **per**[1]) in Latin *semper,* always, ever (< "once for all"): SEMPRE; SEMPITERNAL. **II.** O-grade form **som-.* **1.** Sanskrit *sam,* together: SAMSARA, SANDHI, SANSKRIT. **2.** Suffixed form **som-o-* in: **a.** Germanic **samaz,* same, in Old Norse *samr,* same: SAME; **b.** Greek *homos,* same: HOMEO-, HOMO-; ANOMALOUS; **c.** Greek *homilos,* crowd: HOMILY. **3.** Suffixed form **som-alo-* in Greek *homalos,* like, even, level: HOMOLOGRAPHIC, HOMOLOSINE PROJECTION. **III.** Lengthened o-grade form **sōm-.* **1.** Suffixed form **sōm-i-* in Germanic **sōmiz* in Old Norse *sœmr,* fitting, agreeable (< "making one," "reconciling"): SEEM, SEEMLY. **2.** Suffixed lengthened o-grade form **sōm-o-* in Russian *sam, samo-,* self: SAMIZDAT, SAMOVAR. **IV.** Zero-grade form **sm̥-.* **1.** Greek *ha-, a-,* together, in compound *a-kolouthos,* accompanying (*a-* + *keleuthos,* way, path): ANACOLUTHON. **2.** Greek compound *haplous,* simple (*-ploos, -ploos,* -fold; see **pel-**[3]): HAPLOID. **3.** Suffixed form **sm̥m-o-* in Germanic **sumaz* in: **a.** Old English *sum,* one, a certain one: SOME; **b.** Old English *-sum,* like: -SOME[1]. **4.** Suffixed form **sm̥m-alo-* in Latin *similis,* of the same kind, like: SIMILAR; ASSIMILATE, RESEMBLE. **5.** Compound **sm̥-kēro-,* of one growing (see **ker-**[3]). **6.** Suffixed form **sm̥-tero-* in Greek *heteros* (earlier *hateros*), one of two, other: HETERO-. **7.** Compound **sm̥-plek-,* "one-fold," simple (**plek-,* -fold; see **plek-**), in Latin *simplex,* simple: SEMPLICE, SIMPLEX, SIMPLICITY. **8.** Compound *sm̥-plo-,* "one-fold," simple (**-plo-,* -fold; see **pel-**[3]), in Latin *simplus,* simple: SIMPLE. **9.** Extended form **sm̥ma* in Greek *hama,* together with, at the same time: HAMADRYAD. **10.** Basic form *sm̥-* in Old Russian *sŭ-,* together, in compound *sŭvĕtŭ* (> Russian *sovet*), assembly (*vĕtŭ,* council; see **weitə-**): SOVIET. [Pok. 2. *sem-* 902.]

sem-[2]. Also **semə-**. Summer. Suffixed zero-grade form **sm̥ə-aro-* in Germanic **sumaraz* in Old English *sumor,* summer: SUMMER[1]. [Pok. 3. *sem-* 905.]

sēmi-. Half. **1.** Germanic **sēmi-* in Old English *sām-,* half: SAND-BLIND. **2.** Latin *sēmi-,* half: SEMI-. **3.** Latin *sēmis,* half: SESQUI-, SESTERCE. **4.** Greek *hēmi-,* half: HEMI-. [Pok. *sēmi-* 905.]

sen-[1]. Old. **1.** Latin *senex,* old, an elder: SEIGNIOR, SENATE, SENECTITUDE, SENESCENT, SENILE, SENIOR, SENOPIA, (SIGNORY), (SIR), SIRE, (SURLY). **2.** Suffixed form **sen-o-* in Germanic **senaz* in compound **sini-skalkaz,* old servant (Germanic **skalkaz,* servant, slave; see **skalkaz**), in Medieval Latin *siniscalcus,* seneschal: SENESCHAL. [Pok. *sen(o)-* 907.]

sen-[2]. Also **seni-**. Apart, separated. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **sn̥-ter-* in: **a.** Germanic **sundrō* in Old English *sundor, sunder,* apart: ASUNDER; **b.** Germanic denominative **sundrōn* in Old English *syndrian, sundrian,* to put apart: SUNDER; **c.** Germanic derivative adjective **sundriga-* in Old English *syndrig,* apart, separated: SUNDRY. **2.** Zero-grade form **sn̥ni-* in Latin *sine,* without (< "outside," "out of"): SANS; SINECURE. [Pok. *seni-* 907.]

sendhro-. Crystalline deposit. Germanic **sendra-,* slag, in: **a.** Old English *sinder,* iron slag, dross: CINDER; **b.** Old High German *sintar* (> German *Sinter*), slag: SINTER. [Pok. *sendhro-* 906.]

seng^{w}-. To sink. Germanic **sinkwan* in: **a.** Old English *sincan,* to sink: SINK; **b.** Scandinavian intensive form

**sakk-* in Swedish *sacka,* to sink, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *saggen,* to subside: SAG. [Pok. *seng^{u}-* 906.]

seng^{w}h-. To sing, make an incantation. **1.** Germanic **singan* in: **a.** Old English *singan,* to sing: SING; **b.** Old High German *singan* (> German *singen*), to sing: MEISTERSINGER, MINNESINGER, SINGSPIEL. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **song^{w}h-o-,* singing, song, in Germanic **sangwaz* in Old English *sang, song,* song: SONG. [Pok. *seng^{w}h-* 906.]

senk-. To burn. Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **sonk-eyo-* in Germanic **sangjan,* to cause to burn, in Old English *sengan,* to singe: SINGE. [Pok. *senk-* 907.]

sent-. To head for, go. **1.** Germanic suffixed form **sinthnan* in Old High German *sinnan,* to go: WITHERSHINS. **2.** Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **sont-eyo-* in Germanic **sandjan,* to cause to go, in Old English *sendan,* to send: SEND[1]. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **sont-o-* in Germanic **sandaz,* that which is sent, in Old English *sand,* message, messenger: GODSEND. **4.** Perhaps suffixed form **sent-yo-* in Latin *sentīre,* to feel (< "to go mentally"): SCENT, SENSE, (SENSILLUM), SENTENCE, SENTIENT, SENTIMENT, SENTINEL; ASSENT, CONSENT, DISSENT, PRESENTIMENT, RESENT. [Pok. *sent-* 908.]

sep-[1]. To taste, perceive. Suffixed zero-grade form **sap-yo-* in Latin *sapere,* to taste, have taste, be wise: SAGE[1], SAPID, SAPIENT, SAPOR, SAVANT, SAVOR, SAVVY. [Pok. *sap-* 880.]

sep-[2]. To foster, serve, venerate (the dead). Suffixed form **sep-el-yo-* in Latin *sepelīre,* to bury: SEPULCHER, SEPULTURE. [Pok. *sep-* 909.]

septṃ. Seven. **1.** Germanic **sebum* in Old English *seofon,* seven: SEVEN. **2.** Latin *septem,* seven: SEPTEMBER, SEPTENNIAL, SEPTET, SEPTI-, SEPTUAGINT, SEPTUPLE; SEPTENTRION. **3.** Greek *hepta,* seven: HEBDOMAD, HEPTA-, HEPTAD. [Pok. *septṃ* 909.]

ser-[1]. To protect. **1.** Extended form **serw-* in Latin *servāre,* to keep, preserve: CONSERVE, OBSERVE, PRESERVE, RESERVE, (RESERVOIR). **2.** Suffixed lengthened-grade form **sēr-ōs-* perhaps in Greek *hērōs,* "protector," hero: HERO. [Pok. 2. *ser-* 910.]

ser-[2]. To flow. **1.** Suffixed form **ser-o-* in Latin *serum,* whey: SERAC, SERUM. **2.** Basic form **ser-* in Sanskrit *sarati, sasarti,* it flows, it runs: SAMSARA. **3.** Extended roots **sr-edh-, *sr-et-,* to whirl, bubble, in Germanic **stred-* in Old High German *stredan,* to whirl, swirl, whence ablaut formation in Middle High German *strudel,* whirlpool: STRUDEL. [Pok. 1. *ser-* 909; *sr-edh-* 1001.]

ser-[3]. To line up. **1.** Latin *serere,* to arrange, attach, join (in speech), discuss: SERIES, SERTULARIAN; ASSERT, DESERT[3], DISSERTATE, EXERT, INSERT. **2.** Suffixed form **ser-mon-* in Latin *sermō* (stem *sermōn-*), speech, discourse: SERMON. **3.** Suffixed form **ser-ā-* perhaps in Latin *sera,* a lock, bolt, bar (? < "that which aligns"): SEAR[2], (SERRIED). **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **sr̥-ti-* in Latin *sors* (stem *sort-*), lot, fortune (probably from the lining up of lots before drawing): SORCERER, SORT; ASSORT, CONSORT, SORTILEGE. [Pok. 4. *ser-* 911.]

serk-. To make whole. Latin *sarcīre,* to mend, repair: SARTORIUS. [Pok. *serk-* 912.]

serp-[1]. Sickle, hook. **1.** Latin *sarpere,* to cut off, prune (> *sarmentum,* twigs): SARMENTOSE. **2.** Greek *harpē,* sickle (> Old French *harper,* to seize): HARPOON. [Pok. 5. *ser-* 911.]

serp-[2]. To crawl, creep. **1.** Latin *serpere,* to crawl: SERPENT, SERPIGO. **2.** Greek *herpein,* to crawl, creep: HERPES, HERPETOLOGY. [Pok. *serp-* 912.]

[servus. Slave. Latin noun of unknown origin. SERF, SERGEANT, SERVE, SERVICE, SERVILE, SERVITUDE, SIRVENTE; CONCIERGE, DESERVE.**]**

seue-[1]. To give birth. Suffixed zero-grade form in derivative noun **su(ə)-nu-,* son, in Germanic **sunuz* in Old English *sunu,* son: SON. See also **sū-**. [Pok. 2. *seu-* 913.]

seue-[2]. To take liquid. **I.** Suffixed zero-grade form **suə-yo-,* contracted to **sū-yo-* in Greek *huein,* to rain, and *huetos,* rain: ISOHYET. **II.** Possible extended zero-grade form **sūb-.* **1.** Germanic **sūp-* in: **a.** Old English *sūpan, sūpian,* to drink, sip: SUP[1]; **b.** Old French *soup(e),* soup: SOUP, (SUP[2]). **2.** Germanic **supp-* in: **a.** Old English *sopp,* bread dipped in liquid: SOP; **b.** possibly Low German *sippen,* to sip, probably akin to the source of Middle English *sippen,* to sip: SIP. **III.** Possible extended zero-grade form **sūg-.* **1.** Germanic **sūk-* in Old English *sūcan,* to suck: SUCK. **2.** Germanic shortened form **sukōn* in Old English *socian,* to steep: SOAK. **3.** Latin *sūgere,* to suck: SUCTION, SUCTORIAL. **4.** Variant form **sūk-* in Latin *sūcus, succus,* juice: SUCCULENT. [Pok. 1. *seu-* 912.]

seut-. To seethe, boil. **1.** Germanic **seuthan* in Old English *sēothan,* to boil: SEETHE, (SODDEN). **2.** Germanic **suth-* in: **a.** Middle Dutch *sudde, sudse,* marsh, swamp: SUDS; **b.** suffixed form **suth-l-* in Middle High German *sudelen,* to soil, do sloppy work, akin to Middle Dutch *soetler,* sutler: SUTLER. [Pok. 4. *seu-* 914.]

si-lo-. Silent. Suffixed (stative) form **sil-ē-* in Latin *silēre,* to be silent: SILENT. [In Pok. 2. *sē(i)-* 889.]

skabh-. To prop up, support. Suffixed form **skabh-no-* in Latin *scamnum,* a bench (> Old English *sceamel,* table, stool): SHAMBLES. [Pok. *skabh-* 916.]

skai-. Also **kai-.** Bright, shining. **1.** Extended form **kaid-* in Germanic **haiduz,* "bright appearance," manner, quality, in Old English *-hād,* quality, condition: -HOOD. **2.** Suffixed form **ki-t-ro-* in Sanskrit *citra-,* variegated, many-colored: CHEETAH, CHINTZ. [Pok. *(s)kāi-* 916.]

[skalkaz. Servant, slave. Germanic noun of unknown origin. **1.** Old High German compound *marahscalc,* "horse-servant" (see **marko-**). **2.** Germanic compound **sini-skalkaz,* "old servant" (see **sen-[1]**). [In Pok. *(s)kel-* 929.]**]**

skamb-. Also **kamb-.** To curve, bend. Suffixed form **kamb-o-* in Celtic **kambo-,* crooked, and denominative verb **k(a)mb-yo-,* to turn, exchange, whence Gallo-Latin *cambiāre,* to exchange: CAMBIST, CAMBIUM, CHANGE. [Pok. *(s)kamb-* 918.]

skand-. Also **skend-.** To leap, climb. **1.** Latin *scandere,* to climb: SCAN, SCANDENT, SCANSION, SCANSORIAL; ASCEND, (CONDESCEND), DESCEND, TRANSCEND. **2.** Suffixed form **skand-alo-* in Greek *skandalon,* a snare, trap, stumbling block: SCANDAL. **3.** Suffixed form **skand-slā-* in Latin *scālae,* steps, ladder: ECHELON, ESCALADE, SCALE[2].

sked-. To split, scatter. Extension of **sek-.** **1.** O-grade form **skod-* in Germanic **skat-* in Old English **sc(e)aterian,* to scatter: SHATTER. **2.** Variant nasalized form **ska-n-d-* in Latin *scandula,* a shingle for roofing (< "split piece"): SHINGLE[1]. [Pok. *(s)k(h)ed-* 918.]

skeei-. To gleam. **1.** Suffixed form **ske(ə)i-no-* in Germanic **skīnan,* to gleam, shine, in: **a.** Old English *scīnan,* to shine: SHINE; **b.** Old High German *scīnan,* to shine: GEGENSCHEIN. **2.** Germanic extended form **ski-m-* in Old English *scimerian, scymrian,* to shine brightly: SHIMMER. **3.** Possibly suffixed form **ski-nto-,* shining, in Latin *scintilla,* a spark: SCINTILLA, SCINTILLATE, STENCIL, (TINSEL). **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **skiə-ā-, *skiy-ā-* in Greek *skia,* shadow: SKIAGRAM, SKIASCOPE, SQUIRREL. [Pok. *skai-* 917.]

skei-. To cut, split. Extension of **sek-.** **1.** Germanic suffixed form **ski-nō-* in: **a.** Old English *scinu,* shin, shinbone (< "piece cut off"): SHIN[1]; **b.** Old French *eschine,* backbone, piece of meat with part of the backbone: CHINE. **2.** Latin *scīre,* to know (< "to separate one thing from another," "discern"): SCIENCE, SCILICET, SCIOLISM, SCIRE FACIAS; ADSCITITIOUS, CONSCIENCE, CONSCIOUS, NESCIENCE, (NICE), OMNISCIENT, PLEBISCITE, PRESCIENT. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **skiy-enā* in Old Irish *scīan,* knife: SKEAN. **4.** Extended root **skeid-* in: **a.** Germanic **skītan,* to separate, defecate, in Old English **scītan,* to defecate: SHIT; **b.** suffixed zero-grade

form **sk(h)id-yo-* in Greek *skhizein,* to split: SCHISM, SCHIST, SCHIZO-; **c.** nasalized zero-grade form **ski-n-d-* in Latin *scindere,* to split: SCISSION; EXSCIND, PRESCIND, RESCIND. **5.** Extended root **skeit-* in: **a.** Germanic **skaith-, *skaidan* in *(i)* Old English *scēadan,* to separate: SHED¹ *(ii)* perhaps Old English *scēath,* sheath (< "split stick"): SHEATH; **b.** Germanic **skīdam* in Old Norse *skīdh,* log, stick, snowshoe: SKI; **c.** o-grade form **skoit-* in Latin *scūtum,* shield (< "board"): ÉCU, ESCUDO, ESCUTCHEON, ESQUIRE, SCUDO, SCUTUM, (SQUIRE). **6.** Extended root **skeip-* in Germanic **skif-* in: **a.** Middle English *sheve,* pulley (< "piece of wood with grooves"): SHEAVE²; **b.** Old Norse *skīfa,* to slice, split, akin to the Scandinavian source of SKIVE; **c.** Middle Low German *schever,* splinter, akin to the possible Low German source of Middle English *schivere, scivre,* splinter: SHIVER². [Pok. *skei-* 919.]

skel-¹. Also **kel-.** To cut. **1.** Germanic **skaljō,* piece cut off, shell, scale, in: **a.** Old English *scell, sciel,* shell: SHELL; **b.** Italian *scaglia,* chip: SCAGLIOLA. **2.** Germanic **skalō* in: **a.** Old English *sc(e)alu,* husk, shell: SHALE; **b.** Old French *escale,* husk, shell: SCALE¹. **3.** Germanic **skal-* in: **a.** Old Norse *skalli,* bald head (< "closely shaved skull"): SCALL; **b.** Old Norse *skalpr,* sheath, shell, akin to the source of Middle English *scalp,* scalp: SCALP. **4.** Germanic **skēlō* in Old Norse *skāl,* bowl, drinking vessel (made from a shell): SCALE³, SKOAL. **5.** Germanic **skelduz* in Old English *scield,* shield (< "board"): SHIELD. **6.** Germanic **skeli-* in: **a.** Old Norse *skil,* reason, discernment, knowledge (< "incisiveness"): SKILL; **b.** Middle Dutch *schillen,* to diversify, with past participle *schillede,* separated, variegated, akin to the Low German source of Middle English *scheld,* variegated: SHELDRAKE. **7.** Germanic *skulō,* a division, in Middle Low German *schōle,* troop: SCHOOL², SHOAL². **8.** Suffixed variant form **kel-tro-* in Latin *culter,* knife: COLTER, CULTRATE, CUTLASS. **9.** Suffixed zero-grade form **skl̥-yo-* in Greek *skallein,* to stir up, hoe (> *skalenos,* uneven): SCALENE. **10.** Extended root **skelp-* in: **a.** Germanic **skelf-* in Middle Low German *schelf,* shelf (< "split piece of wood"): SHELF; **b.** possibly Germanic **halbaz* (< variant root **kelp-*), divided, in Old English *healf,* half: HALF; **c.** perhaps variant **skalp-* in Latin *scalpere,* to cut, scrape, with derivative *sculpere* (originally as the combining form of *scalpere*), to carve: SCALPEL, SCULPTURE. [Pok. 1. *(s)kel-* 923.]

skel-². To be under an obligation. O-grade (perfect) form **skol-* in Germanic **skal-,* I owe, hence I ought, in Old English *sceal* (used with the first and third person singular pronouns), shall: SHALL. [Pok. 2. *(s)kel-* 927.]

skel-³. Also **kel-.** Crooked. With derivatives referring to a bent or curved part of the body, such as a leg, heel, knee, or hip. **1.** Suffixed form **skel-ko-* in Germanic **skelha-* in Old High German *scilihen,* to wink, blink (> German *Schiller,* iridescence): SCHILLER. **2.** Suffixed form **skel-es-* in Greek *skelos,* leg: ISOSCELES, TRISKELION. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **skol-yo-* in Greek *skolios,* crooked: SCOLIOSIS. **4.** Lengthened o-grade form **skōl-* in Greek *skōlēx,* earthworm, grub (< "that which twists and turns"): SCOLEX. **5.** Suffixed lengthened-grade form **kōl-o-* in Greek *kōlon,* limb, member: COLON¹. **6.** Attributed (quite doubtfully) by some to this root is Greek *kulindein,* to roll: CALENDER, CYLINDER. [Pok. 4. *skel-* 928.]

skelə-. To parch, wither. Variant **sklē-,* contracted from **skleə-.* **1.** Greek *skellesthai,* to dry, whence *skeletos* (< suffixed form **skelə-to-*), dried up (body), mummy: SKELETON. **2.** Suffixed variant form **sklē-ro-* in Greek *sklēros,* hard: SCLERA, SCLERO-, SCLEROMA, (SCLEROSIS), (SCLEROTIC), SCLEROTIUM, SCLEROUS; SCLEROTIZATION. [Pok. 3. *(s)kel-* 927.]

skeng-. Crooked. Germanic **skankōn-,* "that which bends," leg, in Old English *sc(e)anca,* shinbone: SHANK. [Pok. *(s)keng-* 930.]

skep-. Also **kep-.** Base of words with various technical meanings such as "to cut," "to scrape," "to hack." **1.** Germanic **skap-* in: **a.** Old English *gesceap* (*ge-,* collective prefix; see **kom**), form, creation (< "cutting"): SHAPE; **b.** Old English *-scipe,* state, condition (collective suffix): -SHIP; **c.** Dutch *-schap,* "-ship," condition (collective suffix): LANDSCAPE. **2.** Germanic ablaut variant **skōpō-,* "thing cut out," container, in Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *schōpe,* bucket for bailing water: SCOOP. **3.** Germanic **skaftaz* in Old English *sceaft,* rod of a spear: SHAFT¹. **4.** Germanic expressive form **skabb-* in: **a.** Old English *sceabb,* a scab, scratch: SHABBY; **b.** Old Norse *skabb,* a scab: SCAB. **5.** Variant form **skabh-* in: **a.** Germanic **skaban* in *(i)* Old English *sceafan,* to scrape, pare away: SHAVE *(ii)* Old High German *skaban,* to scrape: SAPSAGO; **b.** Latin *scabere,* to scrape: SCABIES; **c.** suffixed form **skabh-ro-* in Latin *scaber,* rough (< "scratched"): SCABROUS; **d.** Greek *skaphē,* boat (< "thing cut out"): SCAPHOID; BATHYSCAPH. **6.** Variant form **skap-* in Latin *scapula,* shoulder blade (used as a tool for scraping): SCAPULA. **7.** Variant form **kap-* in: **a.** Latin *capō,* castrated cock: CAPON; **b.** Late Latin *capulāre,* to cut: SCABBLE. **8.** O-grade form **kop-* in: **a.** suffixed form **kop-yā-* in Germanic **hapjō,* a cutting tool, ax, sickle, in *(i)* Old High German *hāppa, happa,* sickle, akin to the Germanic source of Old Provençal *apcha,* small ax: PIOLET *(ii)* Medieval Latin *hapia,* ax, and Old French *hache,* small ax: HASH¹, HATCHET; NUTHATCH, QUEBRACHO; **b.** suffixed form **kop-yo-* in Greek *koptein,* to strike, cut: COMMA; APOCOPE, SARCOPTIC MANGE, SYNCOPE; **c.** Russian *kopat',* to hack, with derivative *kop'e,* lance, in *kopeīka,* kopeck: KOPECK. **9.** Possibly zero-grade variant form **skup(h)-* in Greek *skuphos,* a cup (but more likely of obscure origin): SCYPHISTOMA, SCYPHOZOAN. [Pok. 2. *(s)kep-* 931.]

sker-¹. Also **ker-.** To cut. **I.** Basic forms **sker-, *ker-.* **1.** Germanic **skeran* in Old English *scieran, sceran,* to cut: SHEAR. **2.** Germanic **skeraz* in: **a.** Old English *scēar,* plowshare: SHARE²; **b.** Old English *scearu, scaru,* portion, division (but recorded only in the senses of "fork of the body," "tonsure"): SHARE¹. **3.** Germanic **skēr-* in: **a.** **skēr-ō-* and **sker-ez-* in Old English *scēar,* scissors: SHEARS; **b.** compound **skēr-berg-,* "sword protector," scabbard (see **bhergh-¹**) in Old High German *scarberc,* scabbard, akin to the possible Germanic source of Anglo-Norman *escaubers,* scabbard: SCABBARD. **4.** Germanic **skur-* in Old Norse *skor,* notch, tally, twenty: SCORE. **5.** Germanic suffixed form **skar-jam* in Old Norse *sker,* low reef (< "something cut off"): SCAR². **6.** Suffixed o-grade extended form **skord-o-* in Germanic **skardaz* in Old English *sceard,* a cut, notch: SHARD. **7.** Extended form **skerd-* in suffixed zero-grade form **skr̥d-o-* in Germanic **skurtaz* in: **a.** Old English *scort, sceort,* "cut," short: SHORT; **b.** Old English *scyrte,* undergarment (< "cut piece"): SHIRT; **c.** Old Norse *skyrta,* shirt: SKIRT. **8.** Germanic extended form **skerm-* in: **a.** Old High German *skirmen,* to protect, akin to the source of Old French *eskermir,* to fight with a sword, fence: SKIRMISH; **b.** Middle Dutch *scherm,* shield: SCREEN. **9.** Variant form **kar-* in Latin *carō* (stem *carn-*), flesh: CARNAGE, CARNAL, CARNASSIAL, CARNATION, CARNIVAL, CARRION, CARUNCLE, CHARNEL, CRONE; CARNIVOROUS, INCARNATE. **10.** Suffixed o-grade form **kor-yo-* in Latin *corium,* leather (originally "piece of hide"): CORIACEOUS, CORIUM, CUIRASS, CURRIER; EXCORIATE. **11.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kr̥-to-* in Latin *curtus,* short: CURT, CURTAL, KIRTLE. **12.** Suffixed o-grade form **kor-mo-* in Greek *kormos,* a trimmed tree trunk: CORM. **13.** Suffixed o-grade form **kor-i-* in Greek *koris,* bedbug (< "cutter"): COREOPSIS. **II.** Extended roots **skert-, *kert-.* **1.** Zero-grade form **kr̥t-* or o-grade form **kort-* in Latin *cortex,* bark (< "that which can be cut off"): CORTEX; DECORTICATE. **2.** Suffixed form **kert-snā-* in Latin *cēna,* meal (< "portion of food"): CENACLE. **III.** Extended root

skerb(h)-, *skreb(h)-.* **1. Germanic **skarpaz,* cutting, sharp, in: **a.** Old English *scearp,* sharp: SHARP; **b.** Gothic *skarpō,* pointed object, akin to the possible Germanic source of Italian *scarpa,* embankment: SCARP. **2.** Germanic **skrap-* in: **a.** Old Norse *skrap,* "pieces," remains: SCRAP[1]; **b.** Old Norse *skrapa,* to scratch: SCRAPE. **3.** Germanic *skrab-* in: **a.** Middle Dutch *schrabben,* to scrape: SCRABBLE; **b.** Middle Dutch *schrobben,* to scrape: SCRUB[1]. **4.** Germanic **skrub-* in Old English *scrybb,* shrub (< "rough plant"): SHRUB[1]. **5.** Latin *scrobis,* trench, ditch: SCROBICULATE. **6.** Latin *scrōfa,* a sow (< "rooter, digger"): SCREW, SCROFULA. [Pok. 4. *sker-,* Section I. 938.]

sker-². To leap, jump about. Perhaps same root as **sker-³**. **1.** Extended form **skerd-* in Germanic **skert-* in Middle High German *scherzen,* to leap with joy: SCHERZO. **2.** O-grade variant form **kor-* in Latin *coruscāre,* to vibrate, glisten, glitter: CORUSCATE. [Pok. 2. *(s)ker-* 933.]

sker-³. Also **ker-.** To turn, bend. Presumed base of a number of distantly related derivatives. **1.** Extended form **(s)kreg-* in nasalized form **(s)kre-n-g-* in: **a.** Germanic **skrink-* in Old English *scrincan,* to wither, shrivel up: SHRINK; **b.** variant **kre-n-g-* in Germanic **hrunk-* in *(i)* Old Norse *hrukka,* a crease, fold: RUCK[2] *(ii)* Frankish **hrunkjan,* to wrinkle (> Old French *fronce,* pleat): FLOUNCE[1]. **2.** Extended form **(s)kregh-* in nasalized form **skre-n-gh-* in Germanic **hringaz,* something curved, circle, in: **a.** Old English *hring,* a ring: RING[1]; **b.** Old French *renc, reng,* line, row: RANCH, RANGE, RANK[1], RINK; ARRANGE, DERANGE; **c.** Middle Dutch *rinc* (combining form *ring-*), a ring: RINGHALS. **3.** Extended form **kreuk-* in Germanic **hrugjaz* in: **a.** Old English *hrycg,* spine, ridge: RIDGE; **b.** Old High German *hrukki,* back: RUCKSACK. **4.** Suffixed variant form **kur-wo-* in Latin *curvus,* bent, curved: CURB, CURVATURE, CURVE, CURVET. **5.** Suffixed extended form *kris-ni-* in Latin *crīnis* (< **crisnis*), hair: CRINITE; CRINOLINE. **6.** Suffixed extended form **kris-tā-* in Latin *crista,* tuft, crest: CREST, CRISTA, CRISTATE. **7.** Suffixed extended form **krip-so-* in Latin *crispus* (metathesized from **cripsus*), curly: CREPE, CRISP, CRISPATE. **8.** Extended expressive form **krīss-* in Latin *crīsāre,* (of women) to wiggle the hips during copulation: CRISSUM. **9.** Perhaps reduplicated form **ki-kr-o-* metathesized into Greek *krikos,* a ring (> Latin *circus,* ring, circle): CIRCA, CIRCLE, CIRCUM-, SEARCH; CRICOID. **10.** Suffixed o-grade form **kor-ōno-* in Greek *korōnos,* curved: (CORONA), CROWN; CORONOID. **11.** Suffixed variant form **kur-to-* in Greek *kurtos,* bent: KURTOSIS. [Pok. 3. *(s)ker-* 935.]

sker-⁴. Excrement, dung. Extension of **sek-**, "to cut, separate," hence "to void excrement." **1.** Form **sk-ōr-* in Greek *skōr* (genitive *skatos* < **sk-ṇt-*), dung: SCATO-, SCORIA, SKATOLE. **2.** Extended form **skert-* in taboo metathesis **sterk-os-* in: **a.** Latin *stercus,* dung: STERCORACEOUS; **b.** variant forms **(s)terg-, *(s)treg-* in Germanic **threkka-* in Middle High German *drëc,* dung: DRECK. [Pok. *sker-d-* 947; 8. *(s)ter-* 1031.]

skerbh-. Also **skerb-.** To turn, bend. Extension of **sker-³**. **1.** Variant form **skreb-* in Germanic **skrip-* in Old Norse *skreppa,* to slip, and derivative Old Norse *skorpna,* to shrink, be shriveled, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of Middle English *scorchen,* to scorch: SCORCH. **2.** Nasalized variant form **(s)kre-m-b-* in: **a.** Germanic **hrimp-, *hrump-* in *(i)* Old English *hrympel,* wrinkle, fold: RIMPLE *(ii)* Middle Dutch *rompelen,* to wrinkle: RUMPLE *(iii)* Old French *ramper,* to climb, rear up: RAMP[2]; **b.** Germanic **skrimp-* in *(i)* Middle Low German *schrempen,* to shrink, wrinkle, perhaps akin to the possible Low German source of Middle English *shrimp,* pygmy, shrimp: SHRIMP *(ii)* Swedish *skrympa,* to shrink, perhaps akin to the possible Scandinavian source of SCRIMP. **3.** Variant form **kramb-* in Greek *krambē,* cabbage (having wrinkled, shrunken leaves): CRAMBO. **4.** Perhaps Celtic **krumb-i-* in Welsh *crwn,* crooked, arched: CROMLECH. [Pok. *(s)kerb(h)-* 948.]

skēt(ə)-. To injure. Suffixed zero-grade form **skət-on-* in Germanic **skathōn-* in: **a.** Old Norse *skadha,* to harm: SCATHE; **b.** Old High German *scado* (> German *Schaden*), harm, injury, damage: SCHADENFREUDE. [Pok. *skēth-* 950.]

(s)keu-. To cover, conceal. Zero-grade form **(s)ku-.* Variant **(s)keuə-,* zero-grade form **(s)kuə-,* contracted to **(s)kū-.* **1.** Suffixed basic form in Germanic **skeu-jam,* cloud ("cloud cover"), in Old Norse *skȳ,* cloud: SKY. **2.** Zero-grade form **skū-* in: **a.** suffixed form **skū-mo-* in Germanic **skūmaz,* foam, scum (< "that which covers the water"), in *(i)* Old High German *scūm,* scum (> German *Schaum,* foam): MEERSCHAUM *(ii)* Middle Dutch *schūm,* scum: SCUM; **b.** suffixed form **skū-ro-* in Latin *obscūrus,* "covered," dark (*ob-,* away from; see **epi**): OBSCURE; CHIAROSCURO. **3.** Zero-grade form **kŭ-* in: **a.** suffixed form **kū-ti-* in Germanic **hūdiz* in Old English *hȳd,* skin, hide: HIDE[2]; **b.** suffixed form **ku-ti-* in Latin *cutis,* skin: CUTANEOUS, CUTICLE, CUTIS; CUTIN; **c.** possibly suffixed form **kū-lo-* in Latin *cūlus* (> French *cul*), the rump, backside: CULET, CULOTTES; BASCULE, RECOIL; **d.** suffixed form **ku-to-* in Greek *kutos,* a hollow, vessel: -CYTE, CYTO-. **4.** Extended zero-grade form **kus-* in: **a.** Germanic **husōn-* in Old English *hosa, hose,* covering for the leg: HOSE; **b.** suffixed form **kus-dho-* (or suffixed extended form **kudh-to-*) in Germanic **huzdam* in Old English *hord,* stock, store, treasure (< "thing hidden away"): HOARD; **c.** Russian *kishka,* gut (< "sheath"), akin to the Slavic source of Yiddish *kishke,* kishke: KISHKE. **5.** Suffixed extended zero-grade form **kut-no-* in Latin *cunnus,* vulva (< "sheath"): CUNNILINGUS. **6.** Extended root **keudh-* in: **a.** Germanic suffixed lengthened zero-grade form **hūd-jan* in Old English *hȳdan,* to hide, cover up: HIDE[1]; **b.** Germanic suffixed zero-grade form **hūd-jōn-* in French *hutte,* hut: HUT. [Pok. 2. *(s)keu-* 951.]

skeubh-. To shove. **1.** Germanic **skeuban* and derivative lengthened zero-grade form **skūban* in: **a.** Old English *scūfan,* to shove: SHOVE; **b.** Old Norse *skūfa,* to push, perhaps akin to the probable Scandinavian scource of SCUFF, SCUFFLE[1]. **2.** Germanic suffixed form **skub-ilō-* in: **a.** Old English *scofl,* a shovel: SHOVEL; **b.** Middle Dutch *schoffel, schuffel,* a shovel, hoe: SCUFFLE[2]. **3.** Germanic **skub-, *skuf-, *skup-* in: **a.** Danish *skof,* jest, teasing, probably akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *scof,* mocking: SCOFF; **b.** possibly (but quite doubtfully) Old English *scop,* poet (< "jester"): SCOP; **c.** Low German *schüffeln,* to walk clumsily, shuffle cards, probably akin to the source of SHUFFLE. [Pok. *skeub-* 955.]

skeud-. To shoot, chase, throw. **1.** Germanic **skeutan,* to shoot, in: **a.** Old English *scēotan,* to shoot: SHOOT; **b.** Old Norse *skjōta,* to shoot: SKEET. **2.** Germanic **skutaz,* shooting, shot, in: **a.** Old English *sceot, scot,* shooting, a shot: SHOT[1]; **b.** Old High German *scuz,* shooting, a shot: SCHUSS; **c.** Old Norse *skot* and Old French *escot,* contribution, tax (< "money thrown down"): SCOT, (SCOT AND LOT). **3.** Germanic **skutjan* probably in Old English *scyttan,* to shut (by pushing a crossbar): SHUT. **4.** Germanic **skutilaz* in Old English *scytel,* a dart, missile: SHUTTLE. **5.** Germanic **skautjōn-* in: **a.** Old English *scēata,* corner of a sail: SHEET[2]; **b.** Old English *scēte,* piece of cloth: SHEET[1]. **6.** Germanic **skut-* in Old Norse *skūta,* mockery (< "shooting of words"), akin to the Scandinavian source of SCOUT[2]. **7.** Germanic **skaut-,* perhaps in Old French *escoutille,* hatchway: SCUTTLE[1]. [Pok. 2. *(s)keud-* 956.]

skeup-. Cluster, tuft, hair of the head. **1.** Germanic **skauf-* in Old English *scēaf,* bundle, sheaf: SHEAF. **2.** Possibly Germanic **hupp-* in Middle Dutch *hoppe,* the hop plant (having tuftlike inflorescence): HOP[2]. [Pok. *(s)keup-* 956.]

[**skipam.** Ship. Germanic noun of obscure origin. **1.** Old English *scip,* ship: SHIP. **2.** Middle Dutch *schip,* ship: (SCHIPPERKE), SKIPPER[1]. **3.** Italian *schifo,* ship, skiff: SKIFF. **4.** French *équiper,* to equip: EQUIP. [In Pok. *skĕi-* 919.]]

skot-. Dark, shade **1.** Suffixed form **skot-wo-* in Germanic **skadwaz* in Old English *sceadu,* shade: SHADE, SHADOW. **2.** Suffixed form **skot-o-* in Greek *skotos,* darkness: SCOTOMA. [Pok. *skot-* 957.]

skreu-. To cut; cutting tool. Extension of **sker-[1]**. **1.** Basic form **skreu-* in: **a.** Germanic **skraw-* in Old English *scrēawa,* shrew (having a pointed snout): SHREW, (SHREWD); **b.** Germanic **skraud-* in Old English *scrēade,* piece, fragment: SCREED, SHRED; **c.** Germanic **skrūd-* in *(i)* Old English *scrūd,* garment (< "piece of cloth"): SHROUD *(ii)* Old French *escro(u)e,* scroll: SCROLL *(iii)* Dutch *schrood,* a slice, shred: SCROD. **2.** Extended form **skreut-* in Latin *scrūta,* trash, frippery: SCRUTINY. **3.** Extended variant form **skraut-* in Latin *scrōtum,* scrotum (probably identified with *scrautum,* leather quiver for arrows): SCROTUM. [Pok. 4. *(s)ker-,* Section III. 947.]

skrībh-. To cut, separate, sift. Extension of **sker-[1]**. **1.** Latin *scrĭbere,* to scratch, incise, write: SCRIBBLE, SCRIBE, SCRIPT, SCRIPTORIUM, SCRIPTURE, SERIF, SHRIVE; ASCRIBE, CIRCUMSCRIBE, CONSCRIPT, DESCRIBE, INSCRIBE, MANUSCRIPT, POSTSCRIPT, PRESCRIBE, PROSCRIBE, RESCRIPT, SUBSCRIBE, SUPERSCRIBE, TRANSCRIBE. **2.** Greek *skariphos,* scratching, sketch, pencil: SCARIFY[1]. [Pok. 4. *sker-,* Section II. 945.]

skut-. To shake. Germanic **skŭd-* in Middle Low German *schōderen,* to tremble, be afraid, akin to the source of Middle English *shoddren,* to tremble: SHUDDER. [Pok. *(s)kŭt-* 957.]

(s)kʷal-o-. Big fish. **1.** Suffixed form **kʷal-o-* in Germanic **hwalaz,* whale, in: **a.** Old English *hwæl,* whale: WHALE[1]; **b.** Old Norse *hvalr,* whale: NARWAL, RORQUAL. **2.** Latin *squalus,* a sea fish: SQUALENE. [Pok. *(s)kʷalo-* 958.]

(s)lagʷ-. To seize. **1.** Suffixed form **lagʷ-yo-* in Germanic **lakjan* in Old English *læccan,* to seize, grasp: LATCH. **2.** Variant form **slagʷ-* becoming **lab-,* with nasalized form **la-m-b-* in Greek *lambanein* (verbal adjective *lēptos*), to take, seize: LEMMA[1], -LEPSY; ANALEPTIC, ASTROLABE, CATALEPSY, EPILEPSY, NYMPHOLEPT, ORGANOLEPTIC, PROLEPSIS, SYLLABLE, SYLLEPSIS. [Pok. *(s)lagʷ-* 958.]

slak-. To strike. **1.** Germanic **slahan* in Old English *slēan,* to strike, kill: SLAY. **2.** Germanic suffixed form **slag-jō-* in Old English *slecg,* hammer: SLEDGEHAMMER. **3.** Germanic suffixed form **slah-tram* in Old Norse *slātr,* butchery, "striking," probably akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *slaughter,* killing: SLAUGHTER. **4.** Germanic **slag-* in: **a.** Old High German *slag* (> German *Schlag*), a blow: SCHLOCK; **b.** Middle Dutch *slag,* a blow: ONSLAUGHT; **c.** probably Middle Low German *slagge,* metal dross (< "that which falls off in the process of striking"): SLAG. **5.** Germanic suffixed lengthened-grade form **slōgiz* in Old Norse *slǣgr,* clever, cunning (< "able to strike"): SLEIGHT, SLY. [Pok. *slak-* 959.]

slēb-. To be weak, sleep. Possibly related to **slēg-** through a hypothetical base **slē-* (< **sleə-*). Germanic **slēpan, *slēpaz* in Old English *slǣpan,* to sleep, and *slǣp,* sleep: SLEEP. [In Pok. 1. *leb-* 655.]

slēg-. To be slack, be languid. Possibly related to **slēb-** through a hypothetical base **slē-* (< **sleə-*). Zero-grade form **(s)lǝg-,* becoming **(s)lag-.* **1.** Germanic **slak-* in Old English *slæc,* "loose," indolent, careless: SLACK[1]. **2.** Suffixed form **lag-so-* in Latin *laxus,* loose, slack: LAX; DELAY, RELAX, RELAY. **3.** Suffixed nasalized form **la-n-g-u-* in Latin *languēre,* to be languid: LANGUISH. **4.** Compound **lag-ous-,* "with drooping ears" (**ous-,* ear; see **ous-**), in Greek *lagōs, lagos,* hare: LAGOMORPH. **5.** Suffixed form **lag-no-* in Greek *lagnos,* lustful, lascivious (> *lagneia,* lust, lasciviousness): ALGOLAGNIA. **6.** Variant form **lēg-* in Greek *lēgein,* to leave off: CATALECTIC. [Pok. *(s)lēg-* 959.]

sleidh-. To slip, slide. **1.** Germanic **slīdan,* to slip, slide, in Old English *slīdan,* to slide: SLIDE. **2.** Germanic **slid-* in: **a.** Middle Low German *sledde,* a sled, sledge: SLED; **b.** Middle Dutch *slēde,* a sled: SLEIGH; **c.** Middle Dutch *sleedse,* sleigh: SLEDGE.

slengʷh-. To slide, make slide, sling, throw. **1.** Germanic strong verb **slingwan* and derived suffixed noun form **slingw-ō-* in Old Frisian *slinge,* sling, akin to the possible source of Middle English *sling,* sling: SLING[1]; (SLINGSHOT). **2.** Germanic variant strong verb **slinkan* in Old English *slincan,* to creep: SLINK. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **slongʷh-rī-ko-* in Latin *lumbrīcus,* intestinal worm, earthworm: LUMBRICOID. [In Pok. *(s)leidh-* 960, *slenk-* 961.]

sleu-. Hypothetical base of a group of distantly related Germanic derivatives with various suffixes. **1.** Germanic **slū-m-* in Old English *slūma,* sleep: SLUMBER. **2.** Probably Germanic **slautjan-* in Old English **slēte,* sleet: SLEET. **3.** Germanic **slus-* in Norwegian *slusk,* sloppy weather, probably akin to the possible Scandinavian source of SLUSH. **4.** Germanic **sleura-* in Middle High German *slier,* mud, slime: SCHLIEREN. **5.** Extended form **sleug-* in Germanic **sluk-, *slug-* in: **a.** Norwegian dialectal *slugg* and Swedish dialectal *slagga,* slow-moving animal or person, probably akin to the source of Middle English *slugge,* a sluggard, and *sluggen,* to be idle: SLUG[2], SLUGGARD; **b.** Dutch *log,* lazy, slack: LOGY. [Pok. *(s)leu-* 962.]

sleubh-. To slide, slip. **I.** Basic form **sleubh-.* **1.** Germanic **sleub-* in Old English *slēf, slīf, slīef,* sleeve (into which the arm slips): SLEEVE. **2.** Suffixed form **sleubh-ro-* in Latin *lūbricus,* slippery: LUBRICATE, LUBRICITY, LUBRICIOUS. **II.** Variant Germanic form **sleup-.* **1.** Germanic **slup-* in: **a.** Old English *slypa, slyppe, slipa,* slime, slimy substance: SLIP[3]; COWSLIP, OXLIP; **b.** Old English **sloppe,* liquid food (perhaps > Middle English *sloppe,* a muddy place): SLOP[1]; **c.** Old English *(ofer)slop,* surplice (perhaps > Middle English *sloppe,* a kind of garment): SLOP[2]. **2.** Germanic **slaup-* in Dutch *sloep,* sloop (< "gliding boat"): SLOOP. [Pok. *sleub(h)-* 963.]

slī-. Bluish. Contracted from **sliə-.* **1.** O-grade form **sloi-* in Germanic **slaihwōn* in Old English *slāh, slā,* sloe (< "bluish fruit"): SLOE. **2.** Suffixed form **slī-wo-* in Latin *līvēre,* to be bluish: LIVID. **3.** Suffixed form **slī-wā-* in Serbo-Croatian *šljiva,* plum: SLIVOVITZ. [Pok. *(s)lī-* 965.]

sloug-. Help, service. Celtic and Balto-Slavic. Suffixed form **sloug-o-* in Old Irish *slūag, slōg,* army, host, whence Gaelic *sluagh,* army, host: SLEW[1], SLOGAN. [Pok. *slougo-* 965.]

smē-. To smear. Contracted from **smeə-.* **1.** Extended root **smeid-* (< **smeə-id-*) in Germanic **smītan* in Old English *smītan,* to daub, smear, pollute: SMITE. **(2.** Attributed by some to this root, but more likely to be of unknown origin, is the Germanic root **mas-,* spot, speck, in: **a.** Middle Dutch *masel,* pustule, spot, akin to the source of Middle English *masel,* measles-spot: MEASLES; **b.** Old French *masere, mazre,* knot in wood: MAZER.) **3.** Attributed by some to this root, but perhaps distinct, is root **smīk-,* small, in: **a.** Latin *mīca,* crumb, small piece, grain: MICA; **b.** Greek *(s)mikros,* small: MICRO-, MICRON; CHYLOMICRON, OMICRON. [Pok. *smē-* 966.]

smeg-. To taste. Germanic **smak-* in: **a.** Old English *smæc,* flavor, taste: SMACK[2]; **b.** Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *smacken,* to taste, make a sound with the lips while tasting food, akin to the source of SMACK[1]. [Pok. *smeg(h)-* 967.]

smei-. To laugh, smile. **1.** Germanic reshaped forms **smer-, *smar-* in Old English *smercian* (with *-k-* formative), to smile: SMIRK. **2.** Germanic extended form **smīl-* in Swedish *smila,* to smile, probably akin to the Scandi-

navian source of Middle English *smilen,* to smile: SMILE. **3.** Suffixed form **smei-ro-* in Latin *mīrus,* wonderful (> *mīrārī,* to be amazed): MARVEL, (MI), MIRACLE, MIRAGE, MIRROR; ADMIRE. **4.** Prefixed zero-grade form **ko(m)-smi-,* smiling with (**ko-, *kom-,* together; see **kom**), in Latin *cōmis* (< **cosmis*), courteous: COMITY. [Pok. 1. *(s)mei-* 967.]

(s)meit(ə)-. To throw. Possibly Latin *mittere* (first person plural present indicative *mittimus*), to let go, send off, throw: MASS, MESS, MESSAGE, MISSILE, MISSION, MISSIVE, MITTIMUS; ADMIT, COMMIT, (COMPROMISE), DEMIT, DISMISS, EMIT, INTERMIT, INTROMIT, OMIT, PERMIT, PREMISE, PRETERMIT, PROMISE, REMIT, SUBMIT, SURMISE, TRANSMIT. [Pok. *smeit-* 968.]

(s)mer-[1]. To remember. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **mṛ-no-* in Germanic **murnan,* to remember sorrowfully, in Old English *murnan,* to mourn: MOURN. **2.** Reduplicated form **me-mor-* in: **a.** Germanic **mi-mer-* in Old Norse *Mimir,* a giant who guards the well of wisdom: MIMIR; **b.** Latin *memor,* mindful: MEMORABLE, (MEMORANDUM), MEMORY; COMMEMORATE, REMEMBER. [Pok. *(s)mer-* 969.]

(s)mer-[2]. To get a share of something. **1.** Suffixed (stative) form **mer-ē-* in Latin *merēre, merērī,* to receive a share, deserve, serve: MERETRICIOUS, MERIT; EMERITUS. **2.** Suffixed form **mer-o-* in Greek *meros* (feminine *meris*), a part, division: -MERE, MERISTEM, MERO-, -MEROUS; (ALLOMERISM), (DIMER), (ISOMER), (MONOMER), TRIMER. [In Pok. *(s)mer-* 969.]

(s)mer-[3]. Grease, fat. **1.** Suffixed form **smer-wo-* in Germanic **smerwa-,* grease, fat, in Old High German *smero,* fat (> German *Schmiere,* grease): SCHMEER. **2.** Germanic denominative verb **smerwjan,* to spread grease on, in: **a.** Old English *smierwan, smerian,* to smear: SMEAR; **b.** Old High German *smirwen, smerian* (> German *schmieren*), to apply salve, smear: SMEARCASE. **3.** Latin *medulla* (perhaps < **merulla,* influenced by *medius,* middle), marrow: MEDULLA. [Pok. *smeru-* 970.]

smerd-. Pain. Extension of **mer-[2]**. Germanic **smarta-* in Old English *smeart,* causing pain, painful: SMART. [Pok. *smerd-* 970.]

smeug-. To smoke; smoke. Germanic **smuk-* in Old English *smoca,* smoke: SMOKE. [Pok. *(s)meukh-, (s)meug-, (s)meugh-* 971.]

smī-. To cut, work with a sharp instrument. **1.** Germanic **smithaz* in Old English *smith,* smith: SMITH. **2.** Germanic **smith-ja-* in Old Norse *smidhja,* smithy: SMITHY. [Pok. *smēi-* 968.]

snā-. To swim. Contracted from **snaə-.* **1.** Extended form **snāgh-* in Greek *nēkhein,* to swim: NEKTON. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **(s)nə-to-* in Latin *natāre,* to swim: NATANT, NATATION, NATATORIAL, NATATORIUM; SUPERNATANT. **3.** Attributed by some to this root (but more likely obscure) is Greek *nēsos,* island: CHERSONESE. See **(s)nāu-**. [Pok. *snā-* 971.]

(s)nāu-. To flow, let flow, whence suckle. Contracted from **snaəu-*; extension of **snā-**. **1.** Suffixed basic form **naw-yo-* in Greek *naein,* to flow, whence probably *Naias,* fountain nymph: NAIAD. **2.** Zero-grade form **nū-* (< **nuə-*) in suffixed form **nū-trī-* (with feminine agent suffix) in Latin *nūtrīx,* nurse, and *nūtrīre,* to suckle, nourish: NOURISH, NURSE, NURTURE, NUTRIENT, NUTRIMENT, NUTRITION, NUTRITIOUS, NUTRITIVE. [In Pok. *snā-* 971.]

(s)nē-. Also **nē-**. To spin, sew. Contracted from **(s)neə-.* **1.** Suffixed form **nē-tlā* in Germanic **nēthlō* in Old English *nǣdl,* needle: NEEDLE. **2.** Suffixed form **snē-mn̥* in Greek *nēma,* thread: NEMATO-; CHROMONEMA, PROTONEMA, SYNAPTINEMAL COMPLEX, TREPONEME. [Pok. *(s)nē-* 973.]

(s)neəu-. Tendon, sinew. Extension of **(s)nē-**. Suffixed form **(s)neəw-ṛ-,* further suffixed in: **a.** **neu-r-o-* in Greek *neuron,* sinew: NEURO-, NEURON; APONEUROSIS; **b.** metathesized form **nerwo-* in Latin *nervus,* sinew: NERVE; ENERVATE. [Pok. *snēu-* 977.]

sneg-. To creep; creeping thing. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **snog-on-* in Germanic **snak-ōn-* in Old English *snaca,* snake: SNAKE. **2.** Variant Germanic root **sneg-* in suffixed o-grade form **snag-ila-* in Old English *snæg(e)l, sneg(e)l,* snail: SNAIL. [Pok. ? *sneig-* 974.]

sneigʷh-. Snow; to snow. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **snoigʷh-o-* in Germanic **snaiwaz* in Old English *snāw,* snow: SNOW. **2.** Zero-grade form **snigʷh-* in Latin *nix* (stem *niv-*), snow: NÉVÉ, NIVAL, NIVEOUS. [Pok. *sneigʷh-* 974.]

sneit-. To cut. **1.** Germanic **snīthan* in Dutch *snijden,* to cut: SNICKERSNEE. **2.** Expressive Germanic **snitt-ja-* in Middle High German *sniz* (> German *Schnitz*), slice: SCHNITZEL. [Pok. *sneit-* 974.]

sner-. Expressive root of various verbs for making noises. **1.** Germanic **sner-* in North Frisian *sneere,* scornful remark, perhaps akin to the possible source of SNEER. **2.** O-grade form **snor-* in Germanic **(s)nor-* in: **a.** Middle High German *snurren,* to hum, whirr: SCHNORRER; **b.** German *snarchen,* to snore: SNORKEL; **c.** Middle Low German *snarren,* to snarl: SNARL[1]; **d.** Middle English *snoren,* to snort: SNORE; **e.** Middle English *snorten,* to snort: SNORT; **f.** possibly Old Norse *Norn,* goddess of fate (< "the whisperer"): NORN. Compare **snu-**. [Pok. 1. *(s)ner-* 975.]

(s)ner-. To wind, twist. **1.** Suffixed extended zero-grade form **snork-* in Germanic **snarh-ōn-* in: **a.** Old Norse *snara,* cord, noose, trap: SNARE[1]; **b.** Dutch *snaar,* string: SNARE[2]. **2.** Proposed by some as a derivative of this root is Germanic **narwa-* in Old English *nearu,* narrow: NARROW. **3.** Extended variant form **(s)nark-* in Greek *narkē,* cramp, numbness: NARCO-, NARCOSIS, NARCOTIC. [Pok. 2. *(s)ner-* 975.]

sneubh-. To marry. **1.** Latin *nūbere,* to marry, take a husband: NUBILE, NUPTIAL; CONNUBIAL. **2.** Possibly nasalized zero-grade form **nu-m-bh-* in Greek *numphē,* nymph, bride: NYMPH. [Pok. *sneubh-* 977.]

sneudh-. Mist, cloud. Latin *nūbēs,* cloud: NUANCE. [Pok. 2. *sneudh-* 978.]

sneud(h)-. To be sleepy. Expressive root. Compare **snu-**. Zero-grade form **snud-to-* giving **nusto-* in Greek *nustazein,* to be sleepy: NYSTAGMOUS. [Pok. 1. *sneud(h)-* 978.]

snu-. Imitative beginning of Germanic words connected with the nose. **1.** Germanic **snūt-, *snut-* in: **a.** Old English *gesnot(t),* nasal mucus (*ge-,* collective prefix; see **kom**): SNOT; **b.** Middle Dutch *snut(e),* snout, akin to the probable source of Middle English *snute,* snout: SNOUT; **c.** German *Schnauze,* snout: SCHNAUZER, SCHNOZZLE. **2.** Germanic **snuf-* in: **a.** Low German or Dutch *snuffelen,* to sniff at: SNUFFLE; **b.** Middle Dutch *snuffen,* to snuffle: SNUFF[1]; **c.** Old English **snyflan* (> Middle English *snyvelen*), to run at the nose: SNIVEL; **d.** Middle English *sniffen,* to sniff: SNIFF. **3.** Germanic **snup-* in Dutch *snoepen,* to eat on the sly, pry: SNOOP. **4.** Germanic **snip-* in Low German and Dutch *snippen,* to snap at: SNIP. **5.** Germanic **snap-* in Middle Low German and Middle Dutch *snappen,* to snap at: SNAP. **6.** Germanic **snub-* in Old Norse *snubba,* "to snub, turn up one's nose at," scold, rebuke: SNUB. **7.** Germanic **snak-* in Middle Dutch *snakken,* to snap at, akin to the Low German source of Middle English *snacchen,* to snatch: SNATCH. [In Pok. *snā-* 971.]

so-. This, that (nominative). For other cases see **to-**. **1.** Greek *ho* (nominative plural *hoi*), the: HOI POLLOI. **2.** Feminine form **syā* in Germanic **sjō* in Old English *sēo, sīe,* she: SHE. **3.** Compound variant form **sei-ke* (**-ke,* "that"; see **ko-**) in Latin *sīc,* thus, so, in that manner: SIC[1]. [Pok. *so(s), sā, sī* 978.]

sol-. Also **sole-**. Whole. **I.** Basic form **sol-.* **1.** Suffixed form **sol-ido-* in Latin *solidus,* solid: SOLID; CONSOLIDATE. **2.** Suffixed form **sol-wo-* in Greek *holos,* whole: HOLO-; CATHOLIC. **3.** Dialectal geminated form **soll-o-*

in: **a.** Latin *sollus,* whole, entire, unbroken: SOLICITOUS; **b.** Latin *sollemnis* (second element obscure), celebrated at fixed dates (said of religious rites), established, religious, solemn: SOLEMN. **II.** Variant form **solə-*. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **slə-u-* giving **sal-u-* in Latin *salūs,* health, a whole or sound condition: SALUBRIOUS, SALUTARY, SALUTE. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **slə-wo-* giving **sala-wo-* in Latin *salvus,* whole, safe, healthy, uninjured: SAFE, SAGE[2], SALVAGE, SALVO[1], SAVE[1], SAVE[2]. [Pok. *solo-* 979.]

spē-[1]. To thrive, prosper. Contracted from **speə-*. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **spō-ti-* in Germanic **spōdiz* in Old English *spēd,* success: SPEED. **2.** Suffixed form **spē-s-* in Latin *spēs* (plural *spērēs*), hope, with denominative *spērāre,* to hope: DESPAIR, ESPERANCE. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **spə-ro-* in Latin *prosperus,* favorable, prosperous (traditionally regarded as from *prō spērē,* according to one's hope; *pro-,* according to; see **per[1]**): PROSPER. [Pok. 3. *sp(h)ēi-* 983.]

spē-[2]. Long, flat piece of wood. Contracted from **speə-*. **I.** Basic form **spē-*. **1.** Germanic **spē-nu-* in: **a.** Old English *spōn,* chip of wood, splinter: SPOON; **b.** Old Norse *spānn,* shingle, chip: SPANNEW. **2.** Possibly Greek *sphēn,* wedge (formation unclear; earliest Greek form **sphān*): SPHENE, SPHENO-. **II.** Suffixed zero-grade form **spə-dh-*. **1.** Germanic **spadan* in: **a.** Old English *spadu,* digging tool: SPADE[1]; **b.** Middle High German *spat* (> German *Spat*), spar: SPATHIC. **2.** Greek *spathē,* broad blade: SPADE[2], SPATHE, SPATULA, SPAY. [Pok. *sp(h)ē-* 980.]

spei-. Sharp point. **I.** Basic form **spei-*. **1.** Germanic **spituz* in Old English *spitu,* stake on which meat is roasted: SPIT[2]. **2.** Germanic **spitja-* in German *spitz,* pointed: SPITZ. **3.** Germanic **spī-ra-* in: **a.** Old English *spīr,* slender stalk: SPIRE[1]; ACROSPIRE; **b.** possibly Middle Dutch *spierlinc,* a small, slender fish, smelt, akin to the source of Old French *esperlinge,* smelt: SPARLING. **4.** Germanic **spīk-* in Old Norse *spīk,* nail, perhaps akin to the possible source of Middle English *spyk,* spike: SPIKE[1]. **5.** Germanic **spīl-* in Middle Low German *spīle,* wooden peg: SPILE, SPILL[2]. **6.** Suffixed form **spei-nā* in Latin *spīna* (> Old French *espin*), thorn, prickle, spine: SPINE, SPINEL, SPINNEY; PORCUPINE. **7.** Suffixed form **spei-kā* in Latin *spīca,* point, ear of grain: SPICA, SPICA, SPICULUM, SPIKE[2]. **II.** Extended o-grade form **spoig-* in Germanic **spaikōn-* in Old English *spāca,* spoke: SPOKE[1]. [Pok. 1. *sp(h)ēi-* 981.]

(s)peik-. Bird's name, woodpecker, magpie. **1.** Suffixed form **peik-o-* in Latin *pīcus,* woodpecker: PICARO, (PICKET), (PIKE[1]), (PIQUE). **2.** Suffixed form **peik-ā-* in Latin *pīca,* magpie: PICA[2], PIE[2]. [Pok. *(s)pīko-* 999.]

spek-. To observe. **I.** Basic form **spek-*. **1.** Germanic **spehōn* in: **a.** Old French *espier,* to watch: ESPY, SPY; **b.** Germanic derivative **speh-ōn-,* watcher, in Old Italian *spione,* spy: ESPIONAGE. **2.** Suffixed form **spek-yo-* in Latin *specere,* to look at: SPECIMEN, SPECIOUS, SPECTACLE, SPECTRUM, SPECULATE, SPECULUM; ASPECT, AUSPICE, CIRCUMSPECT, CONSPICUOUS, DESPISE, EXPECT, FRONTISPIECE, INSPECT, INTROSPECT, PERSPECTIVE, PROSPECT, RESPECT, (RESPITE), RETROSPECT, SUSPECT. **3.** Latin *speciēs,* a seeing, sight, form: SPECIES; ESPECIAL. **4.** Latin *-spex* (< **-spek-*), "he who sees," in: **a.** *haruspex,* diviner (see **gherə-**); **b.** *auspex,* augur (see **awi-**). **5.** Suffixed form **spek-ā-* in Latin (denominative) *dēspicāri,* to despise, look down on (*de-,* down; see **de-**): DESPICABLE. **6.** Suffixed metathetical form **skep-yo-* in Greek *skeptesthai,* to examine, consider: SKEPTIC. **II.** Extended o-grade form **spoko-* metathesized in Greek *skopos,* one who watches, also object of attention, goal, and its denominative *skopein* (< **skop-eyo-*), to see: SCOPE, -SCOPE, -SCOPY; BISHOP, EPISCOPAL, HOROSCOPE, TELESCOPE. [Pok. *spek-* 984.]

spel-[1]. To split, break off. **1.** Extended form **speld-* in Germanic **spilt-* in Middle Dutch *spelte,* wheat (probably from the splitting of its husk at threshing), akin to the Germanic source of Late Latin *spelta,* spelt: SPELT[1]. **2.** Extended form **spelt-* in Germanic **spilthjan* in Old English *spillan,* to spill, destroy: SPILL[1]. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **spol-yo-* perhaps in Latin *spolium,* hide torn from an animal, armor stripped from an enemy, booty: SPOIL; DESPOIL. [Pok. 1. *(s)p(h)el-* 985.]

spel-[2]. To shine, glow. Extended form **splend-* in Latin *splendēre,* to shine: SPLENDID; RESPLENDENT. [Pok. 2. *(s)p(h)el-* 987.]

spel-[3]. To say aloud, recite. Suffixed form **spel-no-*. **1.** Germanic **spellam* in: **a.** Old English *spell,* discourse, story: SPELL[2]; **b.** Old English *spel,* news: GOSPEL. **2.** Germanic denominative **spellōn* in Old French *espeller, espelir,* to read out: SPELL[1]. [Pok. *(s)pel-* 985.]

spelgh-. Spleen, milt. **1.** Deformation **(p)lihēn* in Latin *liēn,* milt, spleen: LIENAL. **2.** Uncertain preform in: **a.** Greek *splēn,* spleen: SPLEEN; **b.** Greek *splankhna,* inward parts: SPLANCHNIC. [Pok. *sp(h)elĝh(en)* 987.]

(s)pen-. To draw, stretch, spin. **I.** Basic form **spen-*. **1.** Suffixed form **spen-wo-* in Germanic **spinnan,* to spin, in: **a.** Old English *spinnan,* to spin, with derivative **spin-thrōn-,* "the spinner," contracted to *spīthra,* spider: SPIN, SPIDER; **b.** Germanic derivative **spin-ilōn* in Old English *spinel,* spindle: SPINDLE. **2.** Extended form **pend-* in Latin *pendēre,* to hang (intransitive), and *pendere,* to cause to hang, weigh, with its frequentative *pensāre,* to weigh: PAINTER[2], (PANSY), PENCHANT, PENDANT, PENDENTIVE, PENDULOUS, PENSILE, PENSION[1], PENSIVE, PESO, POISE[1]; ANTEPENDIUM, APPEND, (APPENDIX), COMPENDIUM, COMPENSATE, DEPEND, DISPENSE, EXPEND, IMPEND, PENTHOUSE, PERPEND, PERPENDICULAR, PREPENSE, PROPEND, SUSPEND, VILIPEND. **3.** Perhaps suffixed form **pen-ya-* in Greek *penia,* lack, poverty (< "a strain, exhaustion"): -PENIA. **II.** O-grade forms **spon-, *pon-*. **1.** Germanic **spannan* in: **a.** Middle Dutch *spannen,* to bind: SPAN[2]; **b.** Old High German *spannan* (> German *spannen*), to stretch: SPANNER. **2.** Germanic **spanno-* in Old English *span(n),* distance: SPAN[1]. **3.** Perhaps Germanic **spangō* in Middle Dutch *spange,* clasp: SPANGLE. **4.** Suffixed and extended form **pond-o-* in Latin *pondō,* by weight: POUND[1]. **5.** Suffixed and extended form **pond-es-* in Latin *pondus* (stem *ponder-*), weight, and its denominative *ponderāre,* to weigh: PONDER, PONDEROUS; EQUIPONDERATE, PREPONDERATE. **6.** Perhaps suffixed form **spon-t-* in Latin *sponte,* of one's own accord, spontaneously: SPONTANEOUS. **7.** Greek *penesthai,* to toil, with o-grade derivatives *ponos,* toil, and *ponein,* to toil: GEOPONIC. [Pok. *(s)pen-(d)-* 988.]

spend-. To make an offering, perform a rite, hence to engage oneself by a ritual act. O-grade form **spond-*. **1.** Suffixed form **spond-eyo-* in Latin *spondēre,* to make a solemn promise, pledge, betroth: SPONSOR, SPOUSE; DESPOND, ESPOUSE, RESPOND. **2.** Suffixed form **spond-ā* in Greek *spondē,* libation, offering: SPONDEE. [Pok. *spend-* 989.]

sper-[1]. Spear, pole. **1.** Germanic **speru-* in: **a.** Old English *spere,* spear: SPEAR; **b.** Middle Low German *spēr,* spit: SPARERIBS. **2.** Germanic **sparjōn-* in Old Norse *sperra,* rafter, beam: SPAR[1]. [Pok. 1. *(s)per-* 990.]

sper-[2]. To turn, twist. **1.** Suffixed form **sper-ya-* in Greek *speira,* a winding, coil, spire: SPIRE[2]. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **spṛ-to-* in Greek *sparton,* rope, cable: ESPARTO. [Pok. 3. *sper-* 991.]

sper-[3]. Bird's name, sparrow. Suffixed o-grade form **spor-wo-* in Germanic **sparwan-* in Old English *spearwa, spearwe,* sparrow: SPARROW. [Pok. *sper-(g)-* 997.]

sper-[4]. To strew. **I.** Zero-grade form **spr-*. **1.** Germanic **spr-* in Old English *sprēawlian,* to sprawl: SPRAWL. **2.** Extended form **spreut-* in Germanic **sprūt-* in: **a.** Old English *sprūtan,* to sprout: SPROUT; **b.** Old English *spryttan,* to sprout, come forth: SPURT; **c.** Old English

sprēot, pole (< "sprout, stem"): SPRIT; **d.** Middle English *bousprēt,* bowsprit: BOWSPRIT. **3.** Extended form **spreit-* in Germanic **spraidjan* in Old English *sprǣdan,* to spread: SPREAD. **II.** Basic form **sper-.* **1.** Suffixed form **sper-yo-* in Greek *speirein,* to scatter: DIASPORA. **2.** Suffixed form **sper-mn̥* in Greek *sperma,* sperm, seed (< "that which is scattered"): SPERM[1]. **III.** O-grade form **spor-.* **1.** Suffixed form **spor-ā-* in Greek *spora,* a sowing, seed: SPORE, SPORO-. **2.** Suffixed form **spor-n̥d-* in Greek *sporas* (stem *sporad-*), scattered, dispersed: SPORADIC. [Pok. 2. *(s)p(h)er-* 993.]

sperə-. Ankle. Zero-grade form **spr̥(ə)-.* **1.** Germanic suffixed form **spur-ōn-* in Old English *spura, spora,* spur: SPUR. **2.** Nasalized form **spr̥-n-ə-* in Germanic **spurnōn* in Old English *spurnan, spornan,* to kick, strike against: SPURN. **3.** Germanic suffixed form **spur-am* in Middle Dutch *spor, spoor,* track of an animal: SPOOR. [Pok. 1. *sp(h)er-* 992.]

spergh-. To move, hasten, spring. Nasalized root form **sprengh-.* **1.** Germanic **springan* in: **a.** Old English *springan,* to spring: SPRING; **b.** Middle Dutch *springen* (> Dutch *springen* and Afrikaans *spring*), to leap: KLIPSPRINGER, SPRINGBOK; **c.** Old High German *springan,* to jump: GELÄNDESPRUNG. **2.** Germanic causative **sprangjan* in: **a.** Old English *besprengan,* to sprinkle, scatter: BESPRENT; **b.** Old English **sprencg,* snare used to catch game: SPRINGE. [Pok. *spergh-* 998.]

(s)peud-. To push, repulse. **1.** Latin *pudēre,* to feel shame: PUDENCY, PUDENDUM; IMPUDENT. **2.** Latin *repudium,* a casting off, divorce (*re-,* off; see **re-**): REPUDIATE. [In Pok. *pēu-* 827.]

sping-. Also **ping-.** Bird's name, sparrow, finch. Germanic **finki-* in Old English *finc,* finch: FINCH. [Pok. *(s)pingo-* 999.]

[spīrāre. To breathe. Latin word of unknown origin, with its derivative *spīritus,* breath, breath of a god, inspiration: SPIRACLE, SPIRIT; ASPIRATE, CESSPOOL, CONSPIRE, EXPIRE, INSPIRE, PERSPIRE, RESPIRE, SUSPIRE, TRANSPIRE. [In Pok. *peis-, speis-* 796.]]

splei-. To splice, split. Extension of **spel-[1].** **1.** Germanic **flī-* in: **a.** Old English *flint,* flint: FLINT; **b.** Norwegian *flindra,* splinter, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *flendris,* bits, splinters: FLINDERS. **2.** Germanic **splī-* in: **a.** Middle Dutch *splinter,* splinter: SPLINTER; **b.** Middle Dutch *splitten,* to split: SPLIT; **c.** Middle Dutch *splissen,* to splice: SPLICE; **d.** Middle Low German and Middle Dutch *splente, splinte,* splint: SPLINT. [Pok. *(s)plei-* 1000.]

(s)poi-mo-. Foam. **1.** Variant form **poimo-* in Germanic **faimaz* in Old English *fām,* foam: FOAM. **2.** Variant form **spoimā* in Latin *spūma,* foam: SPUME. **3.** Suffixed reduced form **poim-ik-* in Latin *pūmex,* pumice (from its spongelike appearance): POUNCE[2], PUMICE. [Pok. *(s)poimno-* 1001.]

spreg-. To speak. Germanic **sprek-, *spek-* (with Germanic loss of *r*) in: **a.** Old English *specan,* to speak: SPEAK; **b.** Germanic compound **bisprekan* (**bi-,* about; see **ambhi**) in Old English *bisprecan, besprecan,* to speak about: BESPEAK; **c.** Old English *sprēc, spēc,* speech: SPEECH. [In Pok. *(s)p(h)ereg-* 996.]

(s)preg-. To jerk, scatter. **1.** Germanic **sprek-, *frek-* in: **a.** Middle Dutch *sprenkelen,* to sprinkle, akin to the possible source of Middle English *sprenklen,* to sprinkle: SPRINKLE; **b.** Old Norse *freknur,* freckles (< "that which is scattered on the skin"): FRECKLE; **c.** Swedish dialectal *spragg,* twig (< "that which is jerked off a branch"), akin to the Scandinavian source of SPRAG; **d.** Swedish dialectal *sprygg,* brisk, active, akin to the Scandinavian source of SPRY. **2.** Zero-grade form **spr̥g-* in variant **sparg-* in Latin *spargere,* to strew, scatter: SPARGE, SPARSE, SPURRY; ASPERSE, DISPERSE, INTERSPERSE. [Pok. *(s)p(h)ereg-* 996.]

spyeu-. Also **speu.** To spew, spit. Expressive root. **1.** Germanic **spitjan* in Old English *spittan,* to spit: SPIT[1]. **2.** Germanic **speiw-* in Old English *spīwan, spīowan,* to spew: SPEW. **3.** Germanic **spait-* in Old English *spātl,* spittle: SPITTLE. **4.** Germanic **spūt-* in: **a.** Middle English *spouten,* to spout forth: SPOUT; **b.** Dutch *sputteren,* to sputter, akin to the probable Low German source of SPUTTER. **5.** Zero-grade form **spu-* in Latin *spuere,* to spit: SPUTUM; CUSPIDOR. **6.** Zero-grade form **(s)pyu-* in Greek *ptuein,* to spit: HEMOPTYSIS, PTYALIN. [Pok. *(s)p(h)ieu-* 999.]

srebh-. To suck, absorb. Zero-grade form **sr̥bh-* in: **a.** Germanic **surp-* in altered form in Dutch *slurpen,* to slurp, lap: SLURP; **b.** suffixed form **sr̥bh-ē-* in Latin *sorbēre,* to suck: ABSORB, ADSORB, RESORB. [Pok. *srebh-* 1001.]

srenk-. To snore. O-grade form **sronk-* in: **a.** Greek *rhonkos, rhonkhos,* a snoring: RHONCHUS; **b.** Greek *rhunkhos,* snout, bill, beak: RHYNCHOCEPHALIAN. [Pok. *srenk-* 1002.]

sreu-. To flow. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **srou-mo-* in Germanic **straumaz,* stream, in: **a.** Old English *strēam,* stream: STREAM; **b.** Dutch *stroom,* stream: MAELSTROM. **2.** Basic form **sreu-* in: **a.** Greek *rhein,* to flow: RHEO-, -RRHEA; CATARRH, DIARRHEA, HEMORRHOID, RHYOLITE; **b.** suffixed form **sreu-mn̥* in Greek *rheuma,* stream, humor of the body: RHEUM. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **sru-dhmo-* in Greek *rhuthmos,* measure, recurring motion, rhythm: RHYME, RHYTHM. [Pok. *sreu-* 1003.]

srīg-. Cold. Suffixed form *srīg-os-* in Latin *frīgus,* cool, cold: FRIGID; REFRIGERATE. [Pok. *srīg-* 1004.]

stā-. To stand; with derivatives meaning "place or thing that is standing." Contracted from **stə-.* **I.** Basic form **stā-.* **1.** Extended form **stādh-* in: **a.** Germanic **stōdjōn-* in Old English *stēda,* stallion, studhorse (< "place for breeding horses"): STEED; **b.** Germanic **stōdō* in Old English *stōd,* establishment for breeding horses: STUD[2]. **2.** Suffixed form **stā-lo-* in Germanic **stōlaz* in: **a.** Old English *stōl,* stool: STOOL; **b.** compound **faldistōlaz* (see **pel-[3]**). **3.** Latin *stāre* (third person singular present subjunctive *stet*), to stand, with its past participle *status* (< **stə-to-*) and derivatives *statūra,* height, stature, and *statuere,* to set up, erect, cause to stand: STAGE, STANCE, STANCH, (STANCHION), (STANZA), STATOR, (STATUE), STATURE, STATUTE, STAY[1], STET; ARREST, CIRCUMSTANCE, CONSTANT, CONSTITUTE, CONTRAST, (COST), DESTITUTE, DISTANT, ESTANCIA, EXTANT, INSTANT, INSTITUTE, OBSTACLE, OBSTETRIC, (OUST), PROSTITUTE, REST[2], RESTITUTE, RESTIVE, SUBSTANCE, SUBSTITUTE, SUPERSTITION. **4.** Suffixed form **stā-men-* in Latin *stāmen,* thread of the warp (a technical term): STAMEN, STAMMEL. **5.** Suffixed form **stā-mon-* in Greek *stēmōn,* thread: PENSTEMON. **6.** Suffixed form **stā-ro-* in Russian *staryĭ,* old ("long-standing"): STARETS. **II.** Zero-grade form **stə-* (before consonants). **1.** Nasalized extended form **stə-n-t-* in Germanic **standan* in: **a.** Old English *standan,* to stand: STAND; **b.** Old English *understandan,* to know, stand under (*under-,* under; see **n̥dher**): UNDERSTAND; **c.** Old French *estandard,* rallying place: STANDARD; **d.** secondary zero-grade form in Germanic **stund-ō* in Old English *stund,* a fixed time, while: STOUND. **2.** Suffixed form **stə-tyo-* in Germanic **stathjōn-* in Old Norse *stedhi,* anvil: STITHY. **3.** Suffixed form **stə-tlo-* in Germanic **stathlaz* in Old English *stathol,* foundation: STADDLE, STARLING[2]. **4.** Suffixed form **stə-mno-* in Germanic **stamniz* in Old English *stefn,* stem, tree trunk: STEM[1]. **5.** Suffixed form **stə-ti-* in: **a.** Germanic **stadiz* in *(i)* Old English *stede,* place: STEAD *(ii)* Dutch *stad,* place: STADHOLDER (*iii*) Old High German *stat,* place: SHTETL; **b.** Latin *statiō,* a standing still: STATION; **c.** Latin *-stitium,* a stoppage (in *solstitium,* solstice; see **sāwel-**): ARMISTICE; **d.** Greek *stasis,* a standing, a standstill: STASIS; HYPOSTASIS, ICONOSTASIS, ISOSTASY. **6.** Suffixed form **stə-to-* in Greek *statos,* placed, standing: STATIC, STATICE, STATO-; ASTASIA, ASTATINE. **7.** Suffixed form **stə-no-* in: **a.** Latin *dēsti-*

nāre, to make firm, establish (*dē-,* thoroughly; see **de-**): DESTINE; **b.** Latin *obstināre,* to set one's mind on, persist (*ob-,* on; see **epi**): OBSTINATE. **8.** Suffixed form **stə-tu-* in Latin *status,* manner, position, condition, attitude: STATE, STATISTICS, STATUS. **9.** Suffixed form **stə-dhlo-* in Latin *stabulum,* standing place: STABLE[2]. **10.** Suffixed form **stə-dhli-* in Latin *stabilis,* standing firm: ESTABLISH, STABLE[1]. **11.** Suffixed form **stə-tā-* in Greek *-statēs,* one that causes to stand, a standing: -STAT; ENSTATITE. **III.** Zero-grade form **st-, *st(ə)-* (before vowels). **1.** Reduplicated form **si-st(ə)-* in: **a.** Latin *sistere,* to set, place, stop, stand: ASSIST, CONSIST, DESIST, EXIST, INSIST, INTERSTICE, PERSIST, RESIST, SUBSIST; **b.** Greek *histanai* (aorist *stanai*), to set, place: APOSTASY, CATASTASIS, DIASTASIS, ECSTASY, EPISTASIS, EPISTEMOLOGY, METASTASIS, PROSTATE, SYSTEM; **c.** Greek *histos,* web, tissue (< "that which is set up"): HISTO-; HISTIOCYTE. **2.** Compound form **tri-st-i-,* "third person standing by" (see **trei-**). **3.** Compound form **por-st-i-,* "that which stands before" (**por-,* before, forth; see **per**[1]), in Latin *postis,* post: POST[1]. **4.** Suffixed form **st-o-* in compound **upo-st-o-,* "one who stands under" (see **upo**). **IV.** Extended root **stāu-* (< **staəu-),* becoming **stau-* before consonants, **stāw-* before vowels; basic meaning "stout-standing, strong." **1.** Suffixed extended form **stāw-ā* in Germanic **stōwō* in Old English *stōw,* place: STOW. **2.** Probable o-grade suffixed extended form **stōw-yā* in Greek *stoa,* porch: STOA, STOIC. **3.** Suffixed extended form **stau-ro-* in: **a.** *(i)* Latin *instaurāre,* to restore, set upright again (*in-,* on; see **en**): STORE; INSTAURATION *(ii)* Latin *restaurāre,* to restore, rebuild (*re-,* anew, again; see **re-**): RESTORE; **b.** Greek *stauros,* cross, post, stake: STAUROLITE. **4.** Variant **tau-ro-,* bull (see **tauro-**). **V.** Zero-grade extended root *stū-* (< **stuə-*). Suffixed form **stū-lo-* in Greek *stulos,* pillar: STYLITE; AMPHISTYLAR, ASTYLAR, EPISTYLE, HYPOSTYLE, PERISTYLE, PROSTYLE, STYLOBATE. **VI.** Secondary full-grade form **steuə-.* Suffixed form **steuə-ro-* in Sanskrit *sthavira-,* thick, stout, old: THERAVADA. **VII.** Variant zero-grade extended root **stu-.* Suffixed form **stu-t-* in Old English *stuthu, studu,* post, prop: STUD[1]. **VIII.** Secondary full-grade form **steu-.* **1.** Suffixed form **steu-rā* in Germanic **steurō,* "a steering," in Old English *stēor,* a steering: STARBOARD. **2.** Germanic denominative **steurjan* in: **a.** Old English *stīeran,* to steer: STEER[1]; **b.** Old Norse *stýra,* to steer, with its derivative *stjórn,* a rudder, a steering, akin to the possible source of Middle English *sterne,* stern of a boat: STERN[2]. **3.** Suffixed form **steu-ro-,* a larger domestic animal, in Germanic **steuraz,* ox, in Old English *stēor,* steer: STEER[2]. **4.** Probably Germanic diminutive **steur-ika-* in Old English *stīrc, stierc,* calf: STIRK. See **stāk-**. [Pok. *stā-* 1004.]

stag-. To seep, drip. Possible root. **1.** Latin *stagnum,* pond, swamp: STAGNANT. **2.** Suffixed form **stag-yo-* in Greek *stazein,* to ooze, drip: STACTE; EPISTAXIS. [Pok. *stag-* 1010.]

stāk-. To stand, place. Zero-grade form **stək-*; extension of **stā-**. **1.** Suffixed form **stək-o-* in Germanic **staga-* in: **a.** Old English *stæg,* rope used to support a mast: STAY[3]; **b.** Old French *estaie,* a support: STAY[2]. **2.** Suffixed form **stək-lo-* in Germanic **stahla-* in Old English *stēli, stȳle,* steel (< "that which stands firm"): STEEL. [Pok. *stāk-* 1011.]

[stam-. To push, stutter, stammer. Germanic root. **1.** Old English *stamerian,* to stammer: STAMMER. **2.** Middle Dutch *stom,* mute: STUM. **3.** Old Norse *stemma,* to stop: STEM[2]. **4.** Old Norse **stumla, stumra,* to stumble, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of Middle English *stumblen,* to stumble: STUMBLE. [In Pok. *stem-* 1021.]]

[staup-. (Cooking) vessel. Germanic root. **1.** Old Norse *staup,* vessel: STOUP. **2.** Middle Low German *stove,* heated chamber: STOVE[1]. [In Pok. 1. *steu-* 1032.]]

stebh-. Post, stem; to support, place firmly on, fasten. **I.** Basic form **stebh-.* **1.** Germanic **stab-* in Old English *stæf,* stick, rod: STAFF[1]. **2.** Greek *stephein,* to tie around, encircle, crown, wreathe: STEMMA, STEPHANOTIS. **II.** Unaspirated form **steb-.* **1.** Germanic **stap-* in: **a.** Old English *stapol,* post, pillar: STAPLE[2]; **b.** Old English *stæpe,* step (< "a treading firmly on, foothold"): STEP; **c.** Middle Dutch *stapel,* pillar, foundation: STAPLE[1]; **d.** Middle Dutch *stoep,* stoop: STOOP[2]; **e.** Low German *stope,* a step: STOPE. **2.** Germanic nasalized form **stamp-* in: **a.** Middle English *stampen,* to pound, stamp: STAMP; **b.** Middle Low German *stump,* stump: STUMP; **c.** Old High German *stam,* base, stem, in German *Stammlager,* base camp: STALAG; **d.** Provençal *estampier,* to stamp: STAMPEDE. **III.** Variant **stabh-* in Greek *staphulē,* grapevine, bunch of grapes: STAPHYLO-. [Pok. *steb(h)* 1011.]

steg-. Pole, stick. O-grade form **stog-* in Germanic **stak-* in: **a.** Old English *staca,* stake: STAKE[1]; **b.** Old Norse *stakkr,* haystack: STACK; **c.** Old Norse *staka,* to push, cause to stumble (as with a stick): STAGGER; **d.** Old Italian *attacare,* to attack: ATTACK; **e.** Old French *attachier,* to attack: ATTACH; **f.** Spanish *estaca,* stake: STOCKADE. [Pok. 2. *(s)teg-* 1014.]

(s)teg-. To cover. **I.** O-grade form **tog-.* **1.** Germanic **thakjan* in: **a.** Old English *theccan,* to cover: THATCH; **b.** Middle Dutch *dekken,* to cover: DECK[2]; **c.** Old High German *decchen,* to cover: DECKLE. **2.** Germanic **thakam* in Middle Dutch *dec, decke,* roof, covering: DECK[1]. **3.** Suffixed form **tog-ā-,* covering, in Latin *toga,* toga: TOGA. **4.** Possibly Sanskrit *sthagayati,* he covers: THUG. **II.** Basic form **steg-* in Greek *stegein,* to cover: STEGODON. **III.** Basic form **teg-.* **1.** Latin *tegere,* to cover, and *tegula,* tile: TECTRIX, TECTUM, TEGMEN, TEGMENTUM, TEGULAR, TEGUMENT, TILE, TUILLE; DETECT, INTEGUMENT, OBTECT, PROTECT. **2.** Persian *tāj,* crown: TAJ. [Pok. 1. *(s)teg-* 1013.]

stegh-. To stick, prick; pointed. **1.** Nasalized form **stengh-* perhaps in Germanic **stingan* in Old English *stingan,* to sting: STING. **2.** O-grade form **stogh-* in: **a.** Germanic **stag-* in Old English *stagga,* stag: STAG; **b.** Greek *stokhos,* pointed stake or pillar (used as a target for archers), goal: STOCHASTIC. [Pok. *stegh-* 1014.]

stei-. Stone. Suffixed o-grade form **stoi-no-* in Germanic **stainaz* in: **a.** Old English *stān,* stone: STONE; **b.** Middle Dutch *steen,* stone: STEENBOK; **c.** Old Norse *steinn,* stone: TUNGSTEN; **d.** Old High German *stein,* stone, in German *Steingut,* stoneware: STEIN. [Pok. *stāi-* 1010.]

steig-. To stick; pointed. Partly blended with **stegh-**. **I.** Zero-grade form **stig-.* **1.** Germanic suffixed form **stik-ilaz* in Old English *sticel,* a prick, sting: STICKLEBACK. **2.** Suffixed form **stig-i-* in Germanic **stikiz* in Old English *stice,* a sting, prick: STITCH. **3.** Germanic expressive form **stikkōn-* in Old English *sticca,* stick: STICK. **4.** Germanic blended variant **stekan* in Middle Dutch *steken* (> Dutch *steken*), to stick, stab: (ETIQUETTE), TICKET; SNICKERSNEE. **5.** Nasalized form **sti-n-g-* in Latin *stinguere,* to quench, perhaps originally to prick, and its apparent derivative *distinguere,* to separate (semantic transitions obscure): DISTINGUISH, EXTINGUISH, INSTINCT. **6.** Suffixed form **stig-yo-* in Greek *stizein,* to prick, tattoo: STIGMA; ASTIGMATISM. **7.** Suffixed reduced form **tig-ro-* in Old Persian *tigra-,* sharp, pointed, and Avestan *tighri-,* arrow, in Greek *tigris,* tiger (from its stripes): TIGER. **II.** Basic form **steig-* in Latin *-stīgāre,* to spur on, prod, in *instīgāre,* to urge: INSTIGATE. **III.** Suffixed o-grade form **stoig-ā-* in Germanic **staikō* in Old Norse *steik,* roast, steak, and *steikja,* to roast (on a spit): STEAK. [Pok. *steig-* 1016.]

steigh-. To stride, step, rise. **I.** Basic form **steigh-.* **1.** Germanic **stīgan* in Old English *stīgan,* to go up, rise: STY[2]. **2.** Germanic compound **stīg-raipaz,* "mount-rope" (**raipaz,* rope; see **rei-**[1]), in Old English *stīgrāp,* stirrup: STIRRUP. **II.** Zero-grade form **stigh-.* **1.** Germanic **stigila-* in Old English *stigel,* series of steps: STILE[1]. **2.** Suffixed form **stigh-to-* in Germanic **stihtan,* "to place on a step or base," in Old English *stiht(i)an,* to settle, arrange:

STICKLE. **3.** Suffixed form **stigh-o-* in Greek *stikhos,* row, line, line of verse: STICH; ACROSTIC, CADASTER, DISTICH, HEMISTICH, ORTHOSTICHOUS, STICHOMETRY, STICHOMYTHIA. **III.** O-grade form **stoigh-*. **1.** Suffixed form **stoigh-ri-* in Germanic **staigrī* in Old English *stǣger,* stair, step: STAIR. **2.** Greek *stoikheion,* shadow line, element: STOICHIOMETRY. [Pok. *steigh-* 1017.]

steip-. To stick, compress. **1.** Germanic **stīfaz* in: **a.** Old English *stīf,* rigid, stiff: STIFF; **b.** Dutch *stip,* tip, point: STIPPLE. **2.** Latin *stīpes,* post, tree trunk: STIPE, STIPES. **3.** Suffixed form **steip-ā-* in Latin *stīpāre,* to compress, stuff, pack: STEEVE[1], STEVEDORE; CONSTIPATE. [Pok. *stĕib(h)-* 1015.]

stel-. To put, stand; with derivatives referring to a standing object or place. **I.** Basic form **stel-*. **1.** Suffixed form **stel-ni-* in Germanic **stilli-* in Old English *stille,* quiet, fixed: STILL[1]. **2.** Suffixed form **stel-yo-* in Greek *stellein,* to put in order, prepare, send, make compact (with o-grade and zero-grade forms *stol-* and *stal-*): APOSTLE, DIASTOLE, EPISTLE, PERISTALSIS, SYSTALTIC. **II.** O-grade form **stol-*. **1.** Suffixed form **stol-no-* in Germanic **stalla-* in: **a.** Old English *steall,* standing place, stable: STALL; FORESTALL; **b.** Old French *estal,* place: INSTALLMENT[1]; **c.** Old French *estalon,* stallion: STALLION; **d.** Old Italian *stallo,* stall: PEDESTAL; **e.** Medieval Latin *stallum,* stall: INSTALL; **f.** Germanic denominative **stalljan* in Old High German *stellen,* to set, place: GESTALT. **2.** Suffixed form *stol-ōn-* in Latin *stolō,* branch, shoot: STOLON. **3.** Suffixed form **stol-ido-* in Latin *stolidus,* "firm-standing," stupid: STOLID. **4.** Suffixed form **stol-ā-* in Greek *stolē,* garment, array, equipment: STOLE[1]. **III.** Zero-grade form **stl̥-*. **1.** Suffixed form **stl̥-to-* in Latin *stultus,* foolish (< "unmovable, uneducated"): STULTIFY. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **stl̥-no-* in Germanic **stullōn-* in Old High German *stollo,* post, support (> German *Stolle, Stollen,* stollen): STOLLEN. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **stal-nā-* in Greek *stēlē,* pillar: STELE. **IV.** Extended form **stelg-* in Germanic **stalk-* in Norwegian dialectal *stalk,* stalk, akin to the source of Middle English *stalk(e),* stalk: STALK[1]. **V.** Extended form **steld-* in: **a.** Germanic **stiltjōn-* in Low German and Flemish *stilte,* stick, akin to the source of Middle English *stilte,* crutch, stilt: STILT; **b.** zero-grade form **stl̥d-* in Germanic **stult-,* "walking on stilts," strutting, in Old French *estout,* stout: STOUT. [Pok. 3. *stel-* 1019.]

stelə-. To extend. Zero-grade form **stl̥ə-*. **1.** Suffixed form **stl̥ə-to-* in Latin *lātus,* broad, wide: LATITUDE; DILATE. **2.** Attributed by some to this root (but more likely of obscure origin) is Latin *lāmina,* place, layer: LAMELLA, OMELET. [Pok. 2. *stel-* 1018.]

sten-. Narrow. Suffixed form **sten-wo-* in Greek *stenos,* narrow: STENO-, STENOSIS. [Pok. 2. *sten-* 1021.]

(s)tenə-. To thunder. **1.** Zero-grade form **stn̥ə-* in Germanic **thunaraz* in: **a.** Old English *thunor* (genitive *thunres*), thunder, Thor: THUNDER; THURSDAY; **b.** Middle Dutch *doner, donder* (> Dutch *donder*), thunder: BLUNDERBUSS, DUNDERHEAD; **c.** Old Norse *Thōrr* (older form *Thunarr*), "thunder," thunder god: THOR. **2.** O-grade form **tonə-* in Latin *tonāre,* to thunder: TORNADO; ASTONISH, DETONATE, STUN. [Pok. 1. *(s)ten-* 1021.]

ster-[1]. Stiff. **I.** O-grade form **stor-*. **1.** Suffixed form **stor-ē-* in Germanic **staren* in Old English *starian,* to stare: STARE. **2.** Suffixed form **stor-g-* in: **a.** Germanic **starkaz* in Old English *stearc,* hard, severe: STARK; **b.** Germanic denominative **starkjan* in Old English **stercan* (> Middle English *starchen*), to stiffen: STARCH. **II.** Full-grade form **ster-*. **1.** Germanic **sternjaz* in Old English *stierne, styrne,* firm: STERN[1]. **2.** Suffixed form **ster-ewo-* in Greek *stereos,* solid: STERE, STEREO-; CHOLESTEROL. **3.** Lengthened-grade form **stēr-* in Greek *stērizein,* to support: STERIGMA. **III.** Zero-grade form **str̥-*. **1.** Extended form **str̥g-* in Germanic **sturkaz* in Old English *storc,* stork (probably from the stiff movements of the bird): STORK. **2.** Germanic **strūt-* in Old English *strūtian,* to stand out stiffly: STRUT. **IV.** Extended form **sterd-*. **1.** Germanic **stertaz* in Old English *steort,* tail: REDSTART. **2.** Germanic **stert-* in: **a.** Old English **styrtan,* to leap up (< "move briskly, move stiffly"): START; **b.** Old English *steartlian,* to kick, struggle: STARTLE. **V.** Extended form **sterbh-* in Germanic **sterban* in Old English *steorfan,* to die (< "become rigid"): STARVE. **VI.** Extended form **(s)terp-* in suffixed (stative) zero-grade form **trp-ē-* in Latin *torpēre,* to be stiff: TORPEDO, TORPID, TORPOR. [Pok. 1. *(s)ter-* 1022.]

ster-[2]. Also **sterə-.** To spread. **I.** Extended form **streu-*. **1.** Germanic suffixed form **streu-nam* in Old English *strēon,* something gained, offspring: STRAIN[2]. **2.** Latin *struere,* to pile up, construct: STRUCTURE; CONSTRUCT, DESTROY, INSTRUCT, OBSTRUCT, SUBSTRUCTION. **3.** Zero-grade form **stru-* in Latin *industria,* diligence, activity (*endo-,* within; see **en**): INDUSTRY. **4.** Russian *struga,* deep place: SASTRUGA. **5.** Germanic **strēlō* in Old High German *strāla,* arrow, lightning bolt (> German *Strahl,* ray): BREMSSTRAHLUNG. **II.** O-grade extended form **strou-*. **1.** Suffixed form **strou-eyo-* in Germanic **strawjan* in: **a.** Old English *strē(o)wian,* to strew: STREW; **b.** Old High German *strouwen, strowwen,* to sprinkle, strew: STREUSEL. **2.** Suffixed form **strow-o* in Germanic **strawam,* "that which is scattered," in Old English *strēaw,* straw: STRAW. **III.** Basic forms **ster-, *sterə-*. **1.** Nasalized form **ster-n-ə* in Latin *sternere* (past participle *strātus* from zero-grade **str̥ə-to-*), to stretch, extend: STRATUS, STREET; CONSTERNATE, SUBSTRATUM. **2.** Suffixed form **ster-no-* in Greek *sternon,* breast, breastbone: STERNUM. **IV.** Zero-grade form **str̥-, str̥ə-*. **1.** Suffixed form **str̥-to-* in Greek *stratos,* multitude, army, expedition: STRATAGEM; STRATOCRACY. **2.** Suffixed form **str̥ə-to-* becoming Celtic *s(t)rato-* in Scottish Gaelic *srath,* a wide river valley: STRATH. **3.** Suffixed extended form **str̥ə-mn̥* in Greek *strōma,* mattress, bed: STROMA; STROMATOLITE. [Pok. 5. *ster-* 1029.]

ster-[3]. Star. **1.** Suffixed form **ster-s-* in Germanic **sterrōn-* in Old English *steorra,* star: STAR. **2.** Suffixed form **stēr-lā-* in Latin *stēlla,* star: STELLAR, STELLATE; CONSTELLATION. **3.** Oldest root form **əster-* in Greek *astēr,* star, with its derivative *astron,* star, and possible compound *astrapē, asteropē,* lightning, twinkling (< "looking like a star"; *ōps,* stem *op-,* eye, appearance; see **okʷ-**): ASTER, ASTERIATED, ASTERISK, ASTERISM, ASTRAEA, ASTRAL, ASTRO-; ASTEROID, ASTRAPHOBIA, DISASTER, STEROPE. **4.** Iranian stem **stăr-* in Persian *sitareh,* star: ESTHER. [Pok. 2. *ster-* 1027.]

ster-[4]. To rob, steal. **1.** Possibly dissimilated form in Germanic **stelan* in Old English *stelan,* to steal: STEAL. **2.** Germanic derivative noun **stēl-ithō* (*-ithō,* abstract suffix) in Middle English *stelth,* stealth: STEALTH. **3.** Extended dissimilated form in Germanic frequentative **stalkōn* in Old English **stealcian,* to move stealthily: STALK[2]. [Pok. 3. *ster-* 1028.]

ster-[5]. Barren. Latin *sterilis,* unfruitful: STERILE. [Pok. 6. *ster-* 1031.]

(s)ter-n-. Name of thorny plants. Extension of **ster-[1]**. Suffixed zero-grade form **tr̥-n-u-* in Germanic **thurnu-,* thorn, in Old English *thorn,* thorn: THORN. [Pok. 7. *(s)ter-n-* 1031.]

(s)teu-. To push, stick, knock, beat; with derivatives referring to projecting objects, fragments, and certain related expressive notions and qualities. **I.** Extended forms **steup-, steub-*. **1.** Germanic **staup-* in Old English *stēap,* lofty, deep, projecting: STEEP[1]. **2.** Germanic **staupilaz* in Old English *stȳpel, stēpel,* steeple: STEEPLE. **3.** Germanic **steup-,* "bereft" (< "pushed out"), in Old English *stēop-,* step-: STEP-. **4.** Germanic **stūp-* in Old English *stūpian,* to stoop: STOOP[1]. **5.** Germanic expressive form **stubb-* in Old English *stubb, stybb,* stump: STUB. **6.** Germanic **stuf-,* "fragment," small coin, in

Middle Dutch *stuyver,* stiver: STIVER. **II.** Extended form **steud-.* **1.** Nasalized form **stu-n-t-* in Germanic **stuntjan* in Old English *styntan,* to dull: STINT[1]. **2.** Germanic **staut-* in: **a.** Old High German *stōzan,* to push: STOSS; **b.** Middle Low German and Middle Dutch *stōten,* to force, akin to the source of Middle English *stutten,* to stutter: STUTTER. **III.** Extended form **steug-.* **1.** Germanic **stukkaz* in: **a.** Old English *stocc,* tree trunk: STOCK; **b.** Old High German *stoc* (> German *Stock*), staff: ALPENSTOCK; **c.** Old French *estoc,* rapier, sword point: TUCK[3]. **2.** Germanic **stukkjam* in: **a.** Old High German *stukki,* crust, fragment, covering: SHTICK; **b.** Italian *stucco,* stucco: STUCCO. **3.** Germanic **stok-* in Dutch *stoken,* to poke, thrust: STOKER. **IV.** Suffixed (stative) zero-grade extended form **stup-ē-* in Latin *stupēre,* to be stunned: STUPENDOUS, STUPID; STUPEFY. **V.** Suffixed (stative) extended zero-grade form **stud-ē-* in Latin **studēre,* to be diligent (< "to be pressing forward"): STUDENT, STUDY. **VI.** Extended zero-grade form **stug-* in Greek *Stux,* the river Styx (< "hatred"): STYX. **VII.** Variant zero-grade form **tud-.* **1.** Latin *tudes,* hammer: TOIL[1]. **2.** Suffixed form **tud-ti-* in Latin *tussis,* cough: TUSSIS. **3.** Nasalized form **tu-n-d-* in Latin *tundere,* to beat: CONTUSE, OBTUND, PIERCE, RETUSE. **VIII.** Variant zero-grade form **tup-.* **1.** Suffixed form **tup-o-* in Greek *tupos,* a blow, mold, die: TYPE; ANTITYPE, ARCHETYPE. **2.** Nasalized form **tu-m-p-* in Greek *tumpanon,* drum: TYMPANUM. [Pok. 1. *(s)teu-* 1032.]

steu(ə)-. To condense, cluster. Possible root. **1.** Extended form **stūp-* in: **a.** Greek *stuppē,* tuft, tow: STOP, STUPE; **b.** Sanskrit *stūpaḥ,* tuft of hair, crown of the head: STUPA. **2.** Extended form **stūbh-* in Greek *stuphein,* to contract: STYPTIC. [Pok. *steu̯ə-* 1035.]

stə-men-. Denoting various body parts and orifices. Greek *stoma,* mouth: STOMA, STOMACH, STOMATO-, (STOMATOUS), -STOMY; ANASTOMOSIS, ANCYLOSTOMIASIS, PROSTOMIUM, SCYPHISTOMA. [Pok. *stomen-* 1035.]

storo-. Starling. Germanic **staraz* in Old English *stær,* starling: STARLING[1]. [Pok. *storos* 1036.]

streb(h)-. To wind, turn. **1.** Greek *strephein,* to wind, turn, twist (> *strophion,* headband): STREPTO-, STROP, STROPHE, STROPHOID, STROPHULUS; ANASTROPHE, APOSTROPHE[1], BOUSTROPHEDON, CATASTROPHE, DIASTROPHISM. **2.** Unaspirated o-grade form **strob-* in Greek *strobos,* a whirling, whirlwind (> *strobilos,* ball, pine cone): STROBILE; STROBOSCOPE. **3.** Unaspirated zero-grade form **str̥b-* in Greek *strabos,* a squinting: STRABISMUS; STRABOTOMY. [Pok. *strebh-* 1025.]

strei-. To hiss, buzz. Imitative root. **1.** Extended form **strīd-* in Latin *strīdēre,* to make a harsh sound: STRIDENT. **2.** Extended variant form **trig-* in Greek *trismos, trigmus,* a scream: TRISMUS. [Pok. 3. *streig-* 1036.]

streig-. To stroke, rub, press. **I.** Basic form **streig-.* **1.** Germanic **strīkan* in Old English *strīcan,* to stroke: STRIKE. **2.** Germanic diminutive **strik-ila-* in Old English *stricel,* implement for leveling grain: STRICKLE. **3.** Germanic **strikōn-* in Old English *strica,* stroke, line: STREAK. **II.** O-grade form **stroig-* in Germanic **straik-* in Middle English *stroke,* stroke: STROKE. **III.** Zero-grade form **strig-.* **1.** Suffixed form **strig-ā-* in Latin *striga,* row of grain, furrow drawn lengthwise over the field: STRIGOSE. **2.** Suffixed form **strig-yā-* in Latin *stria,* furrow, channel: STRIA. **3.** Nasalized form **stri-n-g-* in Latin *stringere,* to draw tight, press together: STRAIN[1], STRAIT, STRICT, STRIGIL, STRINGENDO, STRINGENT; ASTRINGE, CONSTRAIN, DISTRAIN, PRESTIGE, RESTRICT. [Pok. 1. *streig-* 1036; 4. *ster-* 1028.]

strenk-. Tight, narrow. Possible root. **1.** O-grade form **stronk-* in: **a.** Germanic **strangi-* in Old English *streng,* string: STRING; **b.** Germanic **strangaz* in Old English *strang,* strong, powerful, strict: STRONG; **c.** Germanic **strangithō* in Old English *strengthu,* strength, strictness: STRENGTH. **2.** Variant **strang-* in: **a.** Greek *strangalē,* halter: STRANGLE, (STRANGLES), (STRANGULATE); **b.** Greek *stranx,* drop (< "that which is squeezed out"): STRANGURY. [Pok. *strenk-, streng-* 1036.]

strep-. To make a noise. Imitative root. Latin *strepere,* to make noise: OBSTREPEROUS. [Pok. *(s)trep-* 1037.]

su-. Well, good. **1.** Sanskrit *su-,* well-being, good luck: SWASTIKA. **2.** Compound **su-gʷiə-es-,* "living in good condition" (see **gʷei-**). [Pok. *su-* 1037.]

sū-. Pig. Contracted from **suə-*; probably a derivative of **seuə-**[1]. **1.** Suffixed form **suə-īno-* in Germanic **swīnam* in Old English *swīn,* swine: SWINE. **2.** Celtic expressive form **sukko-,* swine, snout of a swine, plowshare, in: **a.** British **hukk-* in Old English *hogg,* hog: HOG; **b.** perhaps Old French *soc,* plowshare: SOCKET. **3.** Germanic **sū-* in Old English *sugu,* sow: SOW[2]. **4.** Latin *sūs,* pig: SOIL[2]. **5.** Greek *hus,* swine: HYENA; HYOSCINE. [Pok. *su-s* 1038.]

sūro-. Sour, salty, bitter. Germanic **sūraz* in: **a.** Old English *sūr,* sour: SOUR; **b.** Old High German *sūr,* sour: SAUERBRATEN SAUERKRAUT; **c.** Old French *sur,* sour: SORREL[1]. [Pok. *sūr-o* 1039.]

swād-. Sweet, pleasant. **1.** Germanic **swōtja-* in Old English *swēte,* sweet: SWEET. **2.** Suffixed form **swād-ē-* in Latin *suādēre,* to advise, urge (< "recommend as good"): SUASION; (ASSUASIVE), DISSUADE, PERSUADE. **3.** Suffixed form **swād-w-i-* in Latin *suāvis,* delightful: SOAVE, SUAVE; ASSUAGE. **4.** Suffixed form **swād-es-* in Greek *hēdos,* pleasure: AEDES. **5.** Suffixed form **swādonā* in Greek *hēdonē,* pleasure: HEDONIC, HEDONISM. [Pok. *su̯ād-* 1039.]

(s)wāgh-. To resound. **1.** Germanic **swōgan* in Old English *swōgan,* to resound: SOUGH. **2.** Suffixed form **wāgh-ā-* in Greek *ēkhē,* sound: CATECHIZE. **3.** Suffixed form **wāgh-ōi-* in Greek *ēkhō,* noise, echo: ECHO. [Pok. *u̯āgh-* 1110.]

sward-. To laugh. Greek *sardanios,* sneering, scornful: SARDONIC. [Pok. *su̯ard-* 1040.]

s(w)e-. Pronoun of the third person and reflexive (referring back to the subject of the sentence); further appearing in various forms referring to the social group as an entity, "(we our-)selves." **1.** Suffixed extended form **sel-bho-* in Germanic **selbaz,* self, in Old English *self, sylf,* self, same: SELF. **2.** Suffixed form **s(w)e-bh(o)-* in Germanic **sibja-,* "one's own," blood relation, relative, in Old English *sibb,* relative: SIB; GOSSIP. **3.** Suffixed form **se-ge* in Germanic **sik,* self, in Old Norse *sik,* oneself (reflexive pronoun), whence *-sk,* reflexive suffix, as in *būask,* to make oneself ready: BUSK[2], (BUSTLE). **4.** Suffixed form **swoi-no-* in Germanic **swainaz,* "one's own (man)," attendant, servant, in Old Norse *sveinn,* herdsman, boy: SWAIN. **5.** Suffixed form **s(u)w-o-,* one's own, in: **a.** Latin *suī* (genitive), of oneself: SUICIDE; **b.** Sanskrit *sva-* (< **swo-*), one's own, whence *svāmin,* "one's own master," owner, prince: SWAMI. **6.** Extended form **sed* in: **a.** Latin *sēd, sē,* self, oneself (accusative): FELO-DE-SE, PER SE; **b.** Latin *sēd, sē,* without, apart (< "on one's own"): SECEDE, SECERN, SECLUDE, SECRET, SECURE, SEDITION, SEDUCE, SEGREGATE, SELECT, SEPARATE, (SURE); **c.** Latin compound *sōbrius,* not drunk (*ēbrius,* drunk; see **egʷh-**): SOBER. **7.** Possibly suffixed lengthened o-grade form **sō-lo-* in Latin *sōlus,* by oneself alone: SOLE[2], SOLITARY, SOLITUDE, SOLO, SULLEN; DESOLATE, SOLILOQUY, SOLIPSISM. **8.** Extended root **swĕdh-,* "that which is one's own," peculiarity, custom, in: **a.** Latin *sodālis,* companion (< "one's own," "relative"): SODALITY; **b.** suffixed form **swēdh-sko-* in Latin *suēscere,* to get accustomed: (CONSUETUDE), CUSTOM, DESUETUDE, MANSUETUDE, MASTIFF; **c.** Greek *ēthos,* custom, disposition, trait: ETHIC, ETHOS; CACOETHES; **d.** suffixed form **swedh-no-* in Greek *ethnos,* band of people living together, nation, people (< "people of one's own kind"): ETHNIC, ETHNO-. **9.** Suffixed extended form **swet-aro-* in Greek *hetaros,* later *hetairos,* comrade, companion: HETAERA. **10.** Suffixed extended form **swed-yo-* in Greek *idios,* personal, private ("particular to oneself"):

IDIO-, IDIOM, IDIOT; IDIOMORPHIC, IDIOPATHY, IDIOSYNCRASY. **11.** Variant form **swei-* in Irish *fēin,* self: SINN FEIN. [Pok. *se-* 882.]

swei-[1]. To whistle, hiss. Imitative root. Latin *sībilāre,* to whistle at, hiss down: SIBILATE; CHUFA, PERSIFLAGE. [Pok. *su̯ei-* 1040.]

swei-[2]. To bend, turn. **1.** Germanic o-grade form **swaip-* in Old English *swāpan,* to sweep, drive, swing: SWOOP. **2.** Germanic zero-grade form **swip-* in Old English *swift,* swift, quick (< "turning quickly"): SWIFT. **3.** Germanic full-grade form **swīf-* in Middle English *swyvel,* a swivel: SWIVEL. **4.** Possibly Germanic **swīh-* in Middle Dutch *swijch,* bough, twig: SWITCH. **5.** German *schwappen,* to flap, splash, akin to the source of Middle English *swappen,* to splash: SWAP. [Pok. *su̯ei-* 1041.]

sweid-[1]. To shine. Possible suffixed form **sweid-es-* in: **a.** Latin *sīdus,* constellation, star: SIDEREAL; **b.** Latin augury terms *consīderāre,* to examine, "observe the stars carefully" (*con-,* intensive prefix; see **kom**), and *dēsīderāre,* to long for, investigate (formed on analogy with *consīderāre; dē-,* from; see **de-**): CONSIDER, DESIRE. [Pok. 1. *su̯eid-* 1042.]

sweid-[2]. Sweat; to sweat. **I.** O-grade form **swoid-.* **1.** Germanic **swaitaz,* sweat, with its denominative **swaitjan,* to sweat, in Old English *swǣtan,* to sweat: SWEAT. **2.** Suffixed form **swoid-os-* in Latin *sūdor,* sweat: SUDORIFIC; SUDORIFEROUS. **3.** O-grade form **swoid-ā-* in Latin *sūdāre,* to sweat: SUDATORIUM, SUINT; EXUDE, TRANSUDE. **II.** Suffixed zero-grade form **swid-r-os-* in Greek *hidrōs,* sweat: HIDROSIS. [Pok. 2. *su̯eid-* 1043.]

s(w)eks. Six. **I.** Form **seks.* **1.** Germanic **seks* in Old English *s(i)ex, six,* six: SIX. **2.** Latin *sex* (> Italian *sei*), six: SENARY, SEX-; SEICENTO, SEMESTER. **3.** Suffixed form **seks-to-* in Latin *sextus,* sixth: SESTET, SESTINA, SEXT, SEXTAN, SEXTANT, SEXTILE; SEXTODECIMO. **II.** Form **sweks* in Greek *hex,* six: HEXA-, HEXAD. [Pok. *su̯eks* 1044.]

swei-[1]. To eat, drink. **1.** Perhaps Germanic **swil-* in Old English *swilian,* to wash out, gargle: SWILL. **2.** Extended form **swelk-* in Germanic **swelgan, *swelhan* in Old English *swelgan,* to swallow: SWALLOW[1]; GROUNDSEL[1]. **3.** Iranian **khvāra-* (attested in Avestan), to eat, in the probable source of Greek *mantikhōras,* manticore (see **mer-[2]**). [Pok. 1. *su̯el(k)-* 1045.]

swel-[2]. To shine, burn. **1.** Extended form **sweld-* in Germanic **swiltan* in Old English *sweltan,* to die, perish (perhaps < "be overcome with heat"): (SULTRY), SWELTER. **2.** O-grade form **swol-* in Germanic **swal-* in Old Norse *svalr,* cool (< "lukewarm" < "hot"), akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *swale,* shade, shady place: SWALE. [Pok. 2. *su̯el-* 1045.]

swel-[3]. Post, board. Germanic **sul̥jō-* in Old English *syll(e),* doorsill, threshold: SILL. [Pok. 2. *sel-, su̯el-* 898.]

swem-. To move, stir, swim. Possibly an Indo-European root, but perhaps Germanic only. **1.** Germanic **swimjan* in Old English *swimman,* to swim: SWIM. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **swum-to-* in Germanic **sundam* in: **a.** Old English *sund,* swimming, sea: SOUND[3]; **b.** Old French *sonde,* sounding line: SOUND[4]; RADIOSONDE, ROCKETSONDE. [Pok. *su̯em-* 1046.]

swen-. To sound. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **swon-o-* in: **a.** Germanic **swanaz, *swanōn-,* "singer," in Old English *swan,* swan: SWAN; **b.** Latin *sonus,* a sound: SONE, SONIC, SONNET, SOUND[1]; UNISON. **2.** Form **swen-ā-* in Latin *sonāre,* to sound: SONANT, SONATA, SONOROUS; ASSONANCE, CONSONANT, DISSONANT, RESOUND. [Pok. *su̯en-* 1046.]

sweng(w)-. To swing, turn, toss. Germanic root. **1.** Germanic **swingan* in Old English *swingan,* to whip, strike, swing: SWING. **2.** Germanic **swing-* in Middle Dutch *swinghel,* instrument for beating hemp: SWINGLETREE. **3.** O-grade form **swong-* in: **a.** suffixed form **swong-eyo-* in Germanic **swangjan* in Old English *swengan,* to swing, shake: SWINGE; **b.** Germanic variant **swank-* in Middle High German *swanken,* to turn, swing: SWANK. **4.** Uncertain preform in Norwegian *swagga,* to sway, akin to the Scandinavian source of SWAG. [Pok. *su̯eng-, su̯enk-* 1047.]

swento-. Healthy, strong. Zero-grade form **sunto-* in Germanic **sunth-* in Old English *gesund,* healthy (*ge-,* intensive prefix; see **kom**): SOUND[2]. [Pok. *su̯ento-* 1048.]

swep-[1]. To sleep. **1.** Suffixed form **swep-os-* in Latin *sopor,* a deep sleep: SOPOR; (SOPORIFIC). **2.** Suffixed form **swep-no-* in Latin *somnus,* sleep: SOMNI-, SOMNOLENT; INSOMNIA. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **sup-no-* in Greek *hupnos,* sleep: HYPNO-, HYPNOS, (HYPNOSIS), HYPNOTIC. [Pok. 1. *su̯ep-* 1048.]

swep-[2]. To throw, sling, cast. **1.** O-grade form **swop-* perhaps in Germanic variant expressive form **swabb-* in Middle Dutch *swabbe,* mop, splash: SWAB. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **sup-ā-* in Latin *dissipāre,* to disperse (*dis-,* apart): DISSIPATE. [Pok. 2. *su̯ep-* 1049.]

swer-[1]. To speak, talk. O-grade form **swor-* in: **a.** Germanic **swarjan* in Old English *swerian,* to swear, proclaim: SWEAR; **b.** Germanic **and-swarō,* "a swearing against," "rebuttal" (**andi-,* against; see **ant-**), in Old English *andswaru,* answer: ANSWER. [Pok. 1. *su̯er-* 1049.]

swer-[2]. To buzz, whisper. Imitative root. **I.** O-grade form **swor-.* **1.** Suffixed form **swor-mo-* in Germanic **swarmaz* in Old English *swearm,* swarm: SWARM. **2.** Germanic **swar-* in Dutch *zwirrelen,* to whirl, akin to the Low German source of Middle English *swyrl,* eddy: SWIRL. **II.** Zero-grade form **sur-.* **1.** Suffixed form **sur-do-* perhaps in: **a.** Latin *surdus,* deaf, mute: SORDINO, SOURDINE, SURD; **b.** Latin *absurdus,* discordant, away from the right sound, harsh (*ab-,* away; see **apo-**): ABSURD. **2.** Reduplicated expressive form **su-surr-* in Latin *susurrus,* whisper: SUSURRATION. [Pok. 2. *su̯er-* 1049.]

swer-[3]. Post, rod. Suffixed zero-grade form **sur-o-* in Latin *surus,* branch: SURCULOSE. [Pok. 3. *su̯er-* 1050.]

swer-[4]. To cut, pierce. Germanic **swerdam* in Old English *sweord, sword,* sword: SWORD. [Pok. 4. *su̯er-* 1050.]

swer-[5]. Also **ser-.** To lift, hang on the scale; heavy. Variant **ser-* in suffixed lengthened-grade form **sēr-yo-* in Latin *sērius,* serious, grave: SERIOUS.

swerbh-. To turn, wipe off. **1.** Germanic **swerb-* in Old English *sweorfan,* to file away, scour, polish: SWERVE. **2.** O-grade form **sworbh-* in Germanic **swarb-* in Old Norse *svarf,* filings, akin to the Scandinavian source of SWARF. [Pok. *su̯erbh-* 1050.]

swergh-. To worry, be sick. Germanic **sorg-* in Old English *sorh, sorg,* anxiety, sorrow: SORROW. [Pok. *su̯ergh-* 1051.]

swesor-. Sister. **1.** Zero-grade form **swesr-* in: **a.** Germanic **swestr-* in Old English *sweostor,* sister: SISTER; **b.** suffixed form **swesr-īno-* in Latin *sōbrīnus,* maternal cousin: COUSIN. **2.** Latin *soror,* sister: SORORAL, SORORITY. [Pok. *su̯esor* 1051.]

swī-. To be silent. Expressive formation in Greek *siōpē,* silence: APOSIOPESIS. [Pok. *su̯ī-* 1052.]

swo-. Pronominal stem; so. Derivative of **s(w)e-.** **1.** Germanic **swa-* in: **a.** Old English *swā,* so: SO[1]; **b.** Germanic compound **swa-līk-,* "so like," of the same kind (**līk-,* same; see **līk-**), in Old English *swylc,* such: SUCH. **2.** Adverbial form **swai* in Latin *sī,* if, in *quasi* (*quam,* as; see **kʷo-** + *si,* if): NISI, QUASI. [In Pok. 2. *seu-* 882.]

s(w)okʷo-. Resin, juice. Variant form **sokʷo-* in Greek *opos* (< **hopos*), juice: OPIUM. [Pok. *s(u̯)ekʷo-s* 1044.]

swombho-. Spongy. Germanic **swamba-* in: **a.** Middle Low German *sump,* swamp: SUMP; **b.** Low German *zwamp,* swamp, akin to the Low German source of SWAMP. [Pok. *su̯omb(h)o-s* 1052.]

swordo-. Black, dirty. **1.** Germanic **swartaz* in Old English *sweart,* swarthy: SWART. **2.** Zero-grade suffixed (stative) form **sw̥rd-ē-* in Latin *sordēre,* to be dirty: SORDID. [Pok. *su̯ordo-s* 1052.]

syū-. To bind, sew. **I.** Basic form **syū-* in Germanic

*siwjan in Old English *seowian, siowan,* to sew: SEW. **II.** Variant form *sū-. **1.** Germanic *saumaz in Old English *sēam,* seam: SEAM. **2.** Latin *suere* (past participle *sūtus*), to sew: SUTURE; COUTURE. **3.** Suffixed form *sū-dhlā- in Latin *sūbula,* awl (< "sewing instrument"): SUBULATE. **4.** Suffixed form *sū-tro- in Sanskrit *sūtram,* thread, string: SUTRA; KAMASUTRA. **5.** Suffixed shortened form *syu-men- in Greek *humēn,* thin skin, membrane: HYMEN. [Pok. *si̯ū-* 915.]

tā-. To melt, dissolve. **1.** Extended form *tāw- in Germanic *thāwōn in Old English *thāwian,* to thaw: THAW. **2.** Extended form *tābh- in Latin *tābēs,* a melting, wasting away, putrefaction: TABES. **3.** Extended form *tāk- in Greek *tēkein,* to melt: EUTECTIC. [Pok. *tā-* 1053.]

tag-. To touch, handle. **1.** Nasalized form *ta-n-g- in Latin *tangere,* to touch (> *taxāre,* to touch, assess, and *tactus,* touch): TACT, TANGENT, TANGIBLE, TASTE, TAX; ATTAIN, CONTACT, INTACT, TACTORECEPTOR, TANGORECEPTOR. **2.** Compound form *n̥-tag-ro-, "untouched, intact" (*n̥-, negative prefix; see **ne**), in Latin *integer,* intact, whole, complete, perfect, honest: ENTIRE, INTEGER. **3.** Suffixed form *tag-smen- in Latin *contāmināre,* to corrupt by mixing or contact (< *con-tāmen-, "bringing into contact with"; *con-, com-,* with; see **kom**): CONTAMINATE. [Pok. *tag-* 1054.]

tāg-. To set in order. Suffixed form *tag-yo- in Greek *tassein, tattein,* to arrange, and *taxis* (< *tag-ti-), arrangement: TACTICS, TAXIS, -TAXIS, TAXO-; ATAXIA, HYPOTAXIS, PARATAXIS, SYNTAX. [Pok. *tāg-* 1055.]

tak-[1]. To be silent. Suffixed (stative) form *tak-ē- in Latin *tacēre,* to be silent: TACET, TACIT; RETICENT. [Pok. *tak-* 1055.]

[tak-[2]. To take. Germanic root. Old Norse *taka,* to take: TAKE; WAPENTAKE.**]**

[tap-. Germanic base of various loosely related derivatives; "plug, wad, small compact object, projecting part; to plug, strike lightly." Variants *tap-, *tapp-, *topp-, *tupp-. **1.** Old English *tæppa,* spigot: TAP[2]. **2.** Dutch *tap,* spigot: TATTOO[1]. **3.** Old French *tampon,* plug: TAMPON. **4.** Old French *taper,* to strike lightly: TAP[1]. **5.** Old English *top,* summit: TOP[1]. **6.** Old English *top,* a child's plaything, perhaps a spinning top: TOP[2]. **7.** Old French *toup,* top, tuft of hair: TOUPEE. **8.** Old Norse *typpi* (> Middle English *tip*), end: TIP[1]. **9.** Old French *toff(f)e,* tuft: TUFT. **10.** Old English *tæppe,* strip of cloth: TAPE.**]**

tauro-. Bull. Derivative of **stā-,** but an independent word in Indo-European. Greek *tauros* (> Latin *taurus*), bull: TAURINE[1], TAURINE[2], TAURUS, TOREADOR, TORERO, TAUROCHOLIC ACID. [In Pok. *tēu-* 1083.]

[taw-. To make, manufacture. Germanic root. **1.** Germanic *taw- in Old English *tow-,* spinning (only in compounds such as *tow-hūs,* spinning house or room): TOW[2]. **2.** Germanic *tawjan, *tawōn,* to fashion, in Old English *tawian,* to prepare: TAW[1]. **3.** Germanic *gatawja- (*ga-,* collective prefix; see **kom**), equipment, in Old English *geatwa, geatwe,* equipment: HERIOT. **4.** Germanic variant *tō(w)lam, implement, in Old English *tōl,* implement (possibly borrowed from the cognate Old Norse *tōl*): TOOL. [In Pok. 2. *deu-* 218.]**]**

tegu-. Thick. Germanic *thiku- in Old English *thicce,* thick: THICK. [Pok. *tegu-* 1057.]

tek-. To beget, give birth to. **1.** Suffixed form *tek-no-, child, in: **a.** Germanic *thegnaz, boy, man, servant, warrior, in Old English *thegn,* freeman, nobleman, military vassal, warrior: THANE; **b.** possibly Germanic *thewernō, girl, in Old High German *thirona, diorna* (> German *Dirne*), girl: DIRNDL. **2.** Reduplicated form *ti-tk-, metathesized in Greek *tiktein,* to beget, and suffixed o-grade form *tok-o- in Greek *tokos,* birth: OXYTOCIC, POLYTOCOUS, TOCOLOGY. [Pok. 1. *tek-* 1057.]

teks-. To weave; also to fabricate, especially with an ax; also to make wicker or wattle fabric for (mud-covered) house walls. **1.** Latin *texere,* to weave, fabricate: TEXT, TISSUE; CONTEXT, PRETEXT. **2.** Suffixed form *teks-lā in: **a.** Latin *tēla,* web, net, warp of a fabric, also weaver's beam (to which the warp threads are tied): TILLER[2], TOIL[2]; **b.** Latin *subtīlis,* thin, fine, precise, subtle (< *sub-tēla, "thread passing under the warp," the finest thread; *sub,* under; see **upo**): SUBTLE. **3.** Suffixed form *teks-ōn, weaver, maker of wattle for house walls, builder (possibly contaminated with *teks-tōr, builder), in Greek *tektōn,* carpenter, builder: TECTONIC; ARCHITECT. **4.** Suffixed form *teks-nā-, craft (of weaving or fabricating), in Greek *tekhnē,* art, craft, skill: TECHNICAL, POLYTECHNIC, TECHNOLOGY. **5.** Possibly Germanic *thahsu-, badger ("the animal that builds," referring to its burrowing skill), in Old High German *dahs* (> German *Dachs*), badger but more likely borrowed from the same pre-Indo-European source as the Celtic totemic name *Tazgo-,* Gaelic *Tadhg,* "badger"): DACHSHUND. [Pok. *tekth-* 1058.]

tek^{w}-. To run, flee. Suffixed o-grade form *tok^{w}-so- in Iranian *taxša-, bow, borrowed into Greek *toxon,* bow, also (in the plural) bow and arrow (< "that which flies"): TOXIC. [Pok. *tek^{u}-* 1059.]

tel-. Ground, floor, board. **1.** Germanic *thil-jō- in Middle Low German and Middle Dutch *dele,* plank: DEAL[2]. **2.** Suffixed form *tel-n- in Latin *tellūs* (stem *tellūr-*), earth, the earth: (TELLURIAN), (TELLURIC), (TELLURION), (TELLURIUM), TELLURO-. **3.** Possibly reduplicated form *ti-tel- in Latin *titulus,* placard, label, superscription, title: TITLE. [Pok. 2. *tel-* 1061.]

telə-. To lift, support, weigh; with derivatives referring to measured weights and thence to money and payment. **1.** Suffixed form *telə-mon- in Greek *telamōn,* supporter, bearer: TELAMON. **2.** Suffixed form *tel(ə)-es- in: **a.** Greek *telos,* tax, charge: TOLL[1]; PHILATELY; **b.** Latin *tolerāre,* to bear, endure: TOLERATE. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form *tl̥ə-i-, becoming *tali- (influenced by *tālis,* such), in Latin *tāliō,* reciprocal punishment in kind, "something paid out": TALION; RETALIATE. **4.** Suffixed variant zero-grade form *tala-nt- in Greek *talanton,* balance, weight, any of several specific weights of gold or silver, hence the sum of money represented by such a weight: TALENT. **5.** Perhaps intensive reduplicated form *tantal- in Greek *Tantalos,* name of a legendary king, "the sufferer": (TANTALIZE), TANTALUS. **6.** Perhaps zero-grade form *tl̥ə- in Greek *Atlas* (stem *Atlant-*), name of the Titan supporting the world: ATLANTIC, ATLAS. **7.** Suffixed zero-grade form *tl̥ə-ē- in Germanic *thulēn in Old English *tholian,* to suffer, endure: THOLE. **8.** Suffixed zero-grade form *tl̥ə-to- in Latin *lātus,* "carried, borne," used as the suppletive past participle of *ferre,* to bear (see **bher-**[1]), with its compounds: ABLATION, COLLATE, DILATORY, ELATE, ILLATION, LEGISLATOR, OBLATE[1], PRELATE, PROLATE, RELATE, SUPERLATIVE, TRANSLATE. **9.** Suffixed zero-grade form *tl̥ə-ā- in Sanskrit *tulā,* scales, balance, weight: TAEL, TOLA. **10.** Nasalized zero-grade form *tl̥-n-ə- in Latin *tollere,* to lift: EXTOL. [Pok. 1. *tel-* 1060.]

tem-. Also **temə-.** To cut. **I.** Form *temə-. Nasalized form *t(e)m-n-ə- in Greek *temnein,* to cut: TMESIS, TOME, -TOME, -TOMY; ANATOMY, ATOM, DIATOM, DICHOTOMY, ENTOMO-, EPITOME. **II.** Form *tem-. **1.** Suffixed form *tem-lo- in Latin *templum,* temple, shrine, open place for observation (augury term < "place reserved or cut out"), small piece of timber: TEMPLE[1], TEMPLE[3]; CONTEMPLATE. **2.** Extended root *tem-d- becoming *tend- in o-grade suffixed (iterative) form *tond-eyo- in Latin *tondēre,* to shear, shave: TONSURE. [Pok. 1. *tem-, tend-* 1062.]

temə-. Dark. Suffixed form *temə-s-. **1.** Latin *temere,* blindly, rashly: TEMERARIOUS, TEMERITY. **2.** Suffixed form *teməs-rā- in Latin *tenebrae* (plural), darkness: TENEBRAE, TENEBRIONID. [Pok. *tem(ə)-* 1063.]

temp-. To stretch. Extension of **ten-.** **1.** Possibly Latin *tempus,* temple of the head (? where the skin is stretched from behind the eye to the ear): TEMPLE[2]. **2.** Zero-grade form *tm̥p- perhaps in: **a.** Persian *tāftan,* to weave (the

warp threads are stretched on the loom): TAFFETA; **b.** Iranian **tap-*, "carpet," in Greek *tapēs,* carpet: TAPESTRY. [Pok. *temp-* 1064.]

ten-. To stretch. **I.** Derivatives with the basic meaning. **1.** Suffixed form **ten-do-* in: **a.** Latin *tendere,* to stretch, extend: TEND[1], TENDER[2], TENDON, TENSE[1], TENT[1]; ATTEND, CONTEND, DETENT, DISTEND, EXTEND, INTEND, OSTENSIBLE, PRETEND, SUBTEND; **b.** Latin *portendere,* "to stretch out before" (*por-,* variant of *pro-,* before; see **per[1]**), a technical term in augury, "to indicate, presage, foretell": PORTEND. **2.** Suffixed form **ten-yo-* in Greek *teinein,* to stretch: TENESMUS; BRONCHIECTASIS, EPITASIS, HYPOTENUSE, PERITONEUM, PROTASIS, TELANGIECTASIA. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **tn̥-nu-* in Sanskrit *tanōti,* he stretches or weaves, with suffixed (instrumental) derivative **ten-tro-* in *tantam,* loom: TANTRA. **4.** Suffixed form **ten-tro-* in Persian *tār,* string: SITAR. **5.** Basic form (with stative suffix) **ten-ē-* in Latin *tenēre,* to hold, keep, maintain (< "to cause to endure or continue, hold on to"): TENABLE, TENACIOUS, TENACULUM, TENANT, TENEMENT, TENET, TENON, TENOR, TENURE, TENUTO; ABSTAIN, CONTAIN, CONTINUE, DETAIN, ENTERTAIN, LIEUTENANT, MAINTAIN, OBTAIN, PERTAIN, PERTINACIOUS, RETAIN, (RETINACULUM), SUSTAIN. **II.** Derivatives meaning "stretched," hence "thin." **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **tn̥-u-* in Germanic **thunw-,* whence **thunniz* in Old English *thynne,* thin: THIN. **2.** Suffixed full-grade form **ten-u-* in Latin *tenuis,* thin, rare, fine: TENUOUS; ATTENUATE, EXTENUATE. **3.** Suffixed full-grade form **ten-ero-* in Latin *tener,* tender, delicate: TENDER[1], TENDRIL. **III.** Derivatives meaning "something stretched or capable of being stretched, a string." **1.** Suffixed form **ten-ōn-* in Greek *tenōn,* tendon: TENO-. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **ton-o-* in Greek *tonos,* string, hence sound, pitch: TONE; TONOPLAST. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **tn̥-ya-* in Greek *tainia,* band, ribbon: TAENIA; POLYTENE. [Pok. 1. *ten-* 1065.]

teng-. To soak. **1.** Latin *tingere,* to moisten, soak, dye: TAINT, TINCT, TINGE, TINT; INTINCTION, STAIN. **2.** Zero-grade form **tn̥g-* in Germanic **thunk-* in Old High German *thunkōn, dunkōn,* to soak: DUNK. [Pok. 1. *teng-* 1067.]

tenk-[1]. To stretch. Extension of **ten-.** Perhaps Germanic **thingam* in: **a.** Old English *thing,* assembly, (legal) case, thing: THING; **b.** Old Norse *thing,* assembly: HUSTINGS; **c.** Old High German *thing, ding* (> German *Ding*), thing: DINGUS. [Pok. 1. *tenk-* 1067.]

tenk-[2]. To become firm, curdle, thicken. **1.** Suffixed form **tenk-to-,* thickened, in Germanic **thinhtaz* in Old Norse *thēttr,* dense, watertight, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *thight,* dense: TIGHT. **2.** Possibly suffixed o-grade form **tonk-lo-* in Germanic **thangul-* in Old Norse *thöngull,* seaweed (? < "thick mass"), akin to the source of TANGLE[2]. [Pok. 2. *tenk-* 1068.]

tens-. To stretch, draw. Extension of **ten-.** Suffixed zero-grade form **tn̥s-ero-* in Sanskrit *tasaram,* shuttle: TUSSAH. [Pok. *tens-* 1068.]

tep-. To be warm. Suffixed (stative) form **tep-ē-* in Latin *tepēre,* to be warm: TEPID. [Pok. *tep-* 1069.]

ter-. Base of derivatives meaning peg, post, boundary marker, goal. **1.** Suffixed form **ter-men-,* boundary marker, in Latin *terminus,* boundary, limit: TERM, TERMINATE, TERMINUS; DETERMINE, EXTERMINATE. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **tr̥-m-* in Germanic **thrum-* in Old English *thrum,* broken-off end (attested only in *tungethrum,* the ligament of the tongue): THRUM[2]. [Pok. 4. *ter-* 1074.]

terə-[1]. To rub, turn; with some derivatives referring to twisting, boring, drilling, and piercing; and others referring to the rubbing of cereal grain to remove the husks, and thence to the process of threshing either by the trampling of oxen or by flailing with flails. Variant **trē-,* contracted from **trəə-.* **I.** Full-grade form **ter(ə)-.* **1. a.** Latin *terere* (past participle *trītus*), to rub away, thresh, tread, wear out: TRITE, TRITURATE; ATTRITION, CONTRITE, DETRIMENT; **b.** Greek *terēdōn,* a kind of biting worm: TEREDO. **2.** Suffixed form **ter-et-* in Latin *teres* (stem *teret-*), rounded, smooth: TERETE. **3.** Suffixed form **ter-sko-* in Germanic **therskan, *threskan,* to thresh, tread, in: **a.** Old English *therscan,* to thresh: (THRASH), THRESH; **b.** Old English *therscold, threscold,* sill of a door (over which one treads; second element obscure): THRESHOLD. **II.** O-grade form **tor(ə)-.* **1.** Greek *toreus,* a boring tool: TOREUTICS. **2.** Suffixed form **tor(ə)-mo-,* hole, in Germanic **tharma* in Old High German *darm,* gut: DERMA[2]. **3.** Suffixed form **tor(ə)-no-* in Greek *tornos,* tool for drawing a circle, circle, lathe (> Latin *tornus,* lathe): TURN; (ATTORN), CONTOUR, (DETOUR), (RETURN). **III.** Zero-grade form **tr-* in Germanic **thr-* in Dutch *drillen,* to drill: DRILL[1]. **IV.** Variant form **trē-.* **1.** Germanic **thrēw-* in Old English *thrāwan,* to turn, twist: THROW. **2.** Greek *trēma,* perforation: MONOTREME, TREMATODE. **3.** Suffixed form **trē-tu-* in Germanic **thrēdu-,* twisted yarn, in Old English *thrǣd,* thread: THREAD. **V.** Extended form *trī-* (< **triə-*). **1.** Suffixed form **trī-ōn-,* probably in Latin *triō,* plow ox: SEPTENTRION. **2.** Suffixed form **trī-dhlo-* in Latin *trībulum,* a threshing sledge: TRIBULATION. **VI.** Various extended forms. **1.** Forms **trō-, *trau-* in Greek *trauma,* hurt, wound: TRAUMA. **2.** Form **tru-* in Greek *truma, trumē,* hole: TRYMA. **3.** Form **trīb-* in Greek *tribein,* to rub, thresh, pound, wear out (> *tripsis,* a rubbing): DIATRIBE, TRIBOELECTRICITY, TRIBOLOGY, TRYPSIN. **4.** Form **trōg-* in Greek *trōgein,* to gnaw: TROGON. **5.** Form **trup-* in Greek *trupē,* hole (> *trupanon,* auger): TREPAN[1]; TRYPANOSOME. **6.** Form **trūg-* possibly in Old French *truant,* beggar: TRUANT. [Pok. 3. *ter-* 1071.]

terə-[2]. To cross over, pass through, overcome. Variant **trā-,* contracted from **traə-.* **I.** Zero-grade form **tr̥(ə)-.* **1.** Germanic suffixed form **thur-ila-* in Old English *thyr(e)l, thȳrel,* a hole (< "a boring through"): THRILL; NOSTRIL. **2.** Suffixed form **tr̥ə-k^we* in Germanic **thurh* in Old English *thurh, thuruh,* through: THOROUGH, THROUGH. **3.** Greek *nek-tar,* overcoming death "(see **nek-[1]**). **4.** Zero-grade form **tr̥ə-* and full-grade form **ter(ə)-* in Sanskrit *tirati, tarati,* he crosses over: AVATAR. **II.** Variant form **trā-.* **1.** Latin *trāns,* across, over, beyond, through (perhaps originally the present participle of a verb **trāre,* to cross over): TRANS-, TRANSIENT, (TRANSOM). **2.** Suffixed form **trā-yo-* in Iranian *thrāya-,* to protect, in Middle Persian *srāyīdhan,* to protect, in Persian *sarāī,* inn: CARAVANSARY. **III.** Extended form **tru-.* **1.** Suffixed form **tru-k-* in Latin *trux* (stem *truc-*), savage, fierce, grim (< "overcoming," "powerful," "penetrating"): TRUCULENT. **2.** Suffixed nasalized form **tru-n-k-o-* in Latin *truncus,* deprived of branches or limbs, mutilated, hence trunk (? < "overcome, maimed"): TRENCH, TRUNCATE, TRUNK. [Pok. 5. *ter-* 1075.]

terk^w-. To twist. Extension of **terə-[1].** **1.** Possible variant form **t(w)erk-* in Germanic **thwerh-,* twisted, oblique, in Old Norse *thverr,* transverse: THWART. **2.** Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **tork^w-eyo-* in Latin *torquēre,* to twist: TORCH, TORMENT, TORQUE[1], TORQUE[2], TORSADE, TORT, TORTUOUS; CONTORT, DISTORT, EXTORT, NASTURTIUM, RETORT[1], TORTICOLLIS. [Pok. *terk-* 1077.]

terp-. To satisfy oneself. Greek *terpein,* to delight, cheer: TERPSICHORE. [Pok. *terp-* 1077.]

ters-. To dry. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **tr̥s-t-* in Germanic **thurs-* in: **a.** suffixed form **thurs-tu-* in Old English *thurst,* dryness, thirst: THIRST; **b.** Old Norse *thorskr,* cod (< "dried fish"), whence Norwegian *torsk, tosk,* cod, with dialectal variant *tusk,* cod, stockfish: CUSK. **2.** Suffixed form **ters-ā-* in Latin *terra,* "dry land," earth (> French and Old French *terre,* earth, ground): TERRACE, (TERRAIN), TERRAN, TERRENE, TERRESTRIAL, TERRIER, TERRITORY, TUREEN; FUMITORY, INTER, MEDITERRANEAN, PARTERRE, SUBTERRANEAN, TERRAQUEOUS, TERREPLEIN, TERRE-VERTE, TERRICO-

LOUS, TERRIGENOUS, VERDITER. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **tors-eyo-* in Latin *torrēre,* to dry, parch, burn: TOAST[1], TORRENT, TORRID. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **tr̥s-o-* in Greek *tarsos,* frame of wickerwork (originally for drying cheese), hence a flat surface, sole of the foot, ankle: TARSUS. [Pok. *ters-* 1078.]

teu-. To pay attention to, turn to. **1.** O-grade form **tou-* in Germanic **thau-* in Old English *thēaw,* usage, custom (< "observance"): THEW. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **tu-ē-* in Latin *tuērī,* to look at, watch, protect: TUITION, TUTOR; INTUITION. [Pok. 2. *teu-* 1079.]

teuə-. Also **teu-.** To swell. **1.** Extended form **teuk-* in Germanic **theuham,* "the swollen or fat part of the leg," thigh, in Old English *thēoh,* thigh: THIGH. **2.** Extended form **tūs-* in Germanic compound **thūs-hundi-,* "swollen hundred," thousand (**hundi-,* hundred; see **dekm̥**), in Old English *thūsend,* thousand: THOUSAND. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **tu-l-* probably in Germanic **thul-* in Old English *thol(l),* oar pin, oarlock (< "a swelling"): THOLE PIN. **4.** Extended zero-grade form **tūm-* in: **a.** Germanic **thūmōn-* in Old English *thūma,* thumb (< "the thick finger"): THIMBLE, THUMB; **b.** suffixed (stative) form **tum-ē-* in Latin *tumēre,* to swell, be swollen, be proud: TUMESCENT, TUMID, TUMOR; DETUMESCENCE, INTUMESCE, TUMEFACIENT, TUMEFY; **c.** suffixed form **tum-olo-* in Latin *tumulus,* raised heap of earth, mound: TUMULUS. **5.** Extended lengthened zero-grade form **tūbh-* in Latin *tūber,* lump, swelling: TRUFFLE, TUBER; PROTUBERATE. **6.** Suffixed zero-grade form **tu-r-yo-* in Greek *turos,* cheese (< "a swelling," "coagulating"): BUTTER, TYROSINE, TYROTHRICIN. **7.** Suffixed variant form **twō-ro-* in Greek *sōros,* heap, pile: SORITES, SORUS. **8.** Suffixed variant form **twō-mn̥,* in Greek *sōma,* body (< "a swelling," "stocky form"): SOMA, SOMATO-, -SOME[2]; PROSOMA. **9.** Suffixed zero-grade form **twə-wo-* in Greek *saos, sōs,* safe, healthy (< "swollen," "strong"), with derivative verb *sōzein,* to save, rescue: CREOSOTE, SOTERIOLOGY. **10.** Perhaps nasalized extended form **tu-m-b(h)-* (or extended zero-grade form **tum-*) in Greek *tumbos,* barrow, tomb: TOMB. [Pok. *tēu-* 1080.]

teutā-. Tribe. **1.** Germanic **theudā-,* people, with derivative **theudiskaz,* of the people, in Middle Dutch *duutsch,* German, of the Germans or Teutons: DUTCH; PLATTDEUTSCH. **2.** Suffixed form **teut-onōs,* "they of the tribe," in Germanic tribal name **theudanōz,* borrowed via Celtic into Latin as *Teutōnī,* the Teutons: TEUTON. **3.** Possibly Latin *tōtus,* all, whole (? < "of the whole tribe"): TOTAL, TUTTI; FACTOTUM, TEETOTUM. [In Pok. *tēu-* 1080.]

[threph-. To cause to grow, develop. Greek root (stem form *treph-*). **1.** Greek *trephein,* to feed, nourish, and *trophē,* nourishment: (TROPHIC-), TROPHO-, -TROPHY; ATROPHY, CHEMOTROPHY, EUTROPHIC, PHOTOTROPH, (POLYTROPHIC). **2.** Suffixed form **threph-ma* in Greek *thremma,* creature (< "nursling"): THREMMATOLOGY. [In Pok. *dherebh-* 257.]]

[thrix. Hair. Greek word of unknown origin (stem form *trikh-*). TRICHINA, TRICHO-, TRICHOME, -TRICHOUS; PERITRICH, STREPTOTHRICIN, TYROTHRICIN, ULOTRICHOUS. [In Pok. *dhrigh-* 276.]]

tit-. Also **tik-, kit-.** To tickle. Expressive root. **1.** Germanic **kit-* in Old Norse *kitla,* to tickle, akin to the probable source of Middle English *kytyllen,* to tickle: KITTLE. **2.** Latin *titillāre,* to tickle, titillate: TITILLATE. [In Pok. *geid-* 356.]

tkē-. To gain control of, gain power over. **1.** Possibly in Indo-Iranian suffixed form **kṣa-tram* in: **a.** Sanskrit *kṣatram,* rule, power, and *kṣayati,* he rules: KSHATRIYA; **b.** Old Persian *khshathra-,* kingdom, province, in compound *khshathra-pāvā,* protector of the province (see **pā-**): SATRAP. **2.** Possibly in Indo-Iranian **kṣayati,* has power over, rules, in Old Persian *khshāyathiya-,* king, whence Persian *shāh,* king: CHECK, SHAH; CHECKMATE. [Pok. *kthē(i)-* 626.]

tkei-. To settle, dwell, be home. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **(t)koi-mo-* in Germanic **haimaz,* home, in: **a.** Old English *hām,* home: HOME; **b.** Old Norse *heimr,* home: NIFLHEIM; **c.** Middle Dutch *hame,* hame (< "covering"): HAME; **d.** Old French *ham,* village, home: HAMLET; **e.** Germanic **haimatjan,* to go or bring home, in Old French *hanter,* to frequent, haunt: HAUNT. **2.** Zero-grade form **tki-* in Greek *kti-* in *ktizein,* to found, settle: AMPHYCTYONY. **3.** Probable zero-grade form **tki-* in Latin *si-* in suffixed form **si-tu-* in *situs,* location: SITUATE, SITUS. [Pok. 1. *k̑ei-* 539, *k̑thei-* 539.]

to-. Demonstrative pronoun. For the nominative singular see **so-.** **1.** Germanic **thē-* in: **a.** Old English *thē, thȳ* (instrumental case), by the: THE[1], THE[2]; NATHELESS; **b.** Middle Dutch *de,* the: DECOY. **2.** Germanic **thauh,* "for all that," in Old Norse *thō,* though, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *though,* though: THOUGH. **3.** Germanic **thasi-* in Old English *thes, this,* this: (THESE), THIS. **4.** Germanic **thana-* in Old English *thanne, thænne, thenne,* than, then: THAN, THEN. **5.** Germanic **thanana-* in Old English *thanon,* thence: THENCE. **6.** Germanic **thēr* in Old English *thær, thēr,* there: THERE. **7.** Germanic **thathro* in Old English *thæder, thider,* thither: THITHER. **8.** Germanic nominative plural **thai* in Old English *thā* and Old Norse *their,* they: THEY. **9.** Germanic genitive plural **thaira* in Old Norse *their(r)a,* theirs: THEIR. **10.** Germanic dative plural **thaimiz* in Old Norse *theim* and Old English *thǣm,* them: THEM. **11.** Extended neuter form **tod-* in: **a.** Germanic **that* in Old English *thæt,* that: THAT, (THOSE); **b.** Greek *to,* the: TAUTO-. **12.** Germanic **thus-* in Old English *thus,* thus: THUS. **13.** Adverbial (originally accusative) form **tam* in Latin *tandem,* at last, so much (> Anglo-Norman *tant*): TANDEM, TANTAMOUNT. **14.** Suffixed reduced form **t-āli-* in Latin *tālis* (plural *tālēs*), such: TALES. [Pok. 1. *to-* 1086.]

tolkʷ-. To speak. Metathesized form **tlokʷ-* in Latin *loquī,* to speak: LOCUTION, LOQUACIOUS; ALLOCUTION, CIRCUMLOCUTION, COLLOQUIUM, (COLLOQUY), ELOCUTION, GRANDILOQUENCE, INTERLOCUTION, MAGNILOQUENT, OBLOQUY, PROLOCUTOR, SOLILOQUY, VENTRILOQUISM. [Pok. *tolkʷ-* 1088.]

tong-. To think, feel. **1.** Germanic **thankōn* in: **a.** Old English *thancian,* to thank: THANK; **b.** Old English *thencan,* to think: THINK. **2.** Germanic **(ga)thauht-* (**ga-,* collective prefix; see **kom**) in Old English *(ge)thōht,* thought: THOUGHT. **3.** Germanic factitive **thunkjan* in Old English *thyncan* (third person singular present indicative *thyncth*), to seem: METHINKS. [Pok. 1. *tong-* 1088.]

tragh-. To draw, drag, move. Rhyming variant **dhragh-.** Latin *trahere,* to pull, draw: TRACT[1], TRACTABLE, TRACTION, TRAIL, TRAIN, (TRAIT), TREAT; ABSTRACT, ATTRACT, CONTRACT, DETRACT, DISTRACT, EXTRACT, PORTRAY, PROTRACT, RETRACT, SUBTRACT. [Pok. *tragh-* 1089.]

treb-. Dwelling. **1.** Zero-grade form **tr̥b-* in Germanic **thurp-* in Old English *thorp,* village, hamlet: THORP. **2.** Latin *trabs,* beam, timber: TRABEATED, TRABECULA, TRAVE; ARCHITRAVE. [Pok. *treb-* 1090.]

trei-. Three. **I.** Nominative plural form **treyes.* **1.** Germanic **thrijiz* in Old English *thrīe, thrēo, thrī,* three, with its derivatives *thrīga, thrīwa,* thrice, and *thrītig,* thirty, and *thrēotīne,* thirteen: THREE, THRICE, THIRTY, THIRTEEN. **2.** Latin *trēs* (> Italian *tre* and French *trois*), three: TREY, TRIO; TRAMMEL, TRECENTO, TREPHINE, TRIUMVIR, TROCAR. **II.** Zero-grade form **tri-.* **1.** Suffixed form **tri-tyo-* in: **a.** Germanic **thridjaz,* third, in *(i)* Old English *thrid(d)a, thirdda,* third: THIRD *(ii)* Old Norse *thrithi,* third: RIDING[2]; **b.** Latin *tertius* (neuter *tertium*), third: TERCEL, TERCET, TERTIAN, TERTIARY, TIERCE; SESTERCE. **2.** Latin *tri-,* three: TRI-, TRIPLE. **3.** Greek *tri-,* three: TRI-; TRICLINIUM, TRICROTIC, TRIDACTYL, TRIGLYPH, TRITONE. **4.** Sanskrit *tri,* three: TRIMURTI.

5. Greek *trias,* the number three: TRIAD. 6. Greek *trikha,* in three parts: TRICHOTOMY. 7. Greek compound *triērēs,* galley with three banks of oars, trireme (*-ērēs,* oar; see **erə-**[1]): TRIERARCH. 8. Suffixed form **tri-to-* in Greek *tritos,* third: TRITIUM; TRITANOPIA. 9. Compound form **tri-pl-,* "threefold" (**-pl-* < combining form **-plo-*; see **pel-**[3]), in Greek *triploos,* triple: TRIPLE. 10. Compound form **tri-plek-,* "threefold" (**-plek-,* -fold; see **plek-**), in Latin *triplex,* triple: TRIPLEX. 11. Compound form **tri-st-i,* "third person standing by" (see **stā-**), in Latin *testis,* a witness: TESTAMENT, (TESTIMONY); ATTEST, CONTEST, DETEST, OBTEST, PROTEST, TESTIFY. 12. Persian *si,* three: SITAR. III. Extended zero-grade form **tris,* "thrice." 1. Latin *ter,* thrice: TERN[2]; TERPOLYMER. 2. Greek *tris,* thrice: TRISOCTAHEDRON. 3. Suffixed form **tris-no-* in Latin *trīnī,* three each: TRINE, (TRINITY). IV. Suffixed o-grade form **troy-o-* in Russian *troje,* three: TROIKA. [Pok. *trei-* 1090.]

trem-. To tremble. Possibly related to **trep-**[1] and **tres-** through a hypothetical base **ter-.* Latin *tremere,* to shake, tremble: TREMENDOUS, TREMOR, TREMULOUS. [Pok. *trem-* 1092.]

trep-[1]. To tremble. Possibly related to **trem-** and **tres-** through a hypothetical base **ter-.* Latin *trepidus,* agitated, alarmed: TREPID; INTREPID. [Pok. 1. *trep-* 1094.]

trep-[2]. To turn. 1. Greek *trepein,* to turn: -TROPOUS; APOTROPAIC, TREPONEME. 2. O-grade form **trop-* in: a. suffixed form **trop-o-* in Greek *tropos,* a turn, way, manner: TROPE, TROPO-, TROVER; CONTRIVE, (RETRIEVE); b. suffixed form **trop-ā-* in Greek *tropē,* a turning, change: TROPHY, TROPIC; ENTROPY. [Pok. 2. *trep-* 1094.]

tres-. To tremble. Possibly related to **trem-** and **trep-**[1] through a hypothetical base **ter-.* Metathesized form **ters-* in o-grade suffixed (causative) form **tors-eyo-* in Latin *terrēre,* to frighten (< "to cause to tremble"), with vowel *e* from *terror* (< **ters-os-*), terror: TERRIBLE, TERROR; DETER, TERRIFIC. [Pok. *tres-* 1095.]

treud-. To squeeze. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **troud-o-* in Germanic **thrautam* in Old English *thrēat,* oppression, use of force: THREAT. 2. Variant form **trūd-* in Germanic **thrūstjan* in Old Norse *thrȳsta,* to squeeze, compress: THRUST. 3. Latin *trūdere,* to thrust, push: ABSTRUSE, EXTRUDE, INTRUDE, OBTRUDE, PROTRUDE. [Pok. *tr-eu-d* 1095.]

trozdo-. Thrush. 1. Germanic **thrust-* in Old English *throstle,* thrush: THROSTLE. 2. Germanic **thruskjōn-* in Old English *thrysce,* thrush: THRUSH[1]. 3. Zero-grade reduced form **tr̥zdo-* in Latin *turdus,* thrush: STURDY. 4. Perhaps altered in Greek *strouthos,* sparrow, ostrich: STRUTHIOUS; (OSTRICH). [Pok. *trozdos* 1096.]

tu-. Second person singular pronoun; you, thou. 1. Lengthened-grade form **tū* (accusative **te, *tege*) in Germanic **thū* (accusative **theke*) in Old English *thū* (accusative *thec, thē*), thou: (THEE), THOU[1]. 2. Suffixed extended form **t(w)ei-no-* in Germanic **thīnaz* in Old English *thīn,* thine: THINE, THY. [Pok. *tu-* 1097.]

twei-. To agitate, shake, toss. 1. Extended form **tweid-* in Germanic **thwīt-* in: a. Old English *thwītan,* to strike, whittle down: WHITTLE; b. Middle Dutch *duit,* a small coin (? < "piece cut or tossed off"): DOIT. 2. Extended form **tweis-* in Greek *seiein,* to shake: SEISM, SISTRUM. [Pok. 2. *tu̯ei-* 1099.]

twengh-. To press in on. Germanic **thwang-* in: a. Old English *thwong, thwang,* thong, band (< "constraint"): THONG; b. by-form **twangjan* in Old English *twengan,* to pinch: TWINGE. [Pok. *tu̯engh-* 1099.]

twer-[1]. To turn, whirl. Zero-grade **tur-.* I. Variant form **stur-.* 1. Suffixed form **stur-mo-* in Germanic **sturmaz,* storm (< "whirlwind"), in Old English *storm,* storm: STORM. 2. Germanic **sturjan* in Old English *styrian,* to move, agitate: STIR[1]. II. Suffixed form **tur-bā* in Greek *turbē,* tumult, disorder (> Latin *turba,* disorder, *turbō,* spinning top, and *turbāre,* to confuse, disorder): (TROUBLE), TURBID, TURBINE; DISTURB, PERTURB. [Pok. 1. *tu̯er-, tur-* 1100.]

twer-[2]. To grasp, hold; hard. 1. Slavic **tvr̥d-* altered in West Slavic *kvardy,* quartz, perhaps akin to the source of Middle High German *quartz,* quartz: QUARTZ. 2. Possible (but very unlikely) suffixed form **twer-y-ēn-,* she who grasps, binds, enthralls, in Greek *Seirēn,* Siren: SIREN. [Pok. 2. *tu̯er-* 1101.]

twerk-. To cut. Zero-grade form **twr̥k-* in Greek *sarx,* flesh (< "piece of meat"): SARCASM, SARCO-, (SARCOID), (SARCOMA), (SARCOUS); ANASARCA, ECTOSARC, PERISARC, (SARCOCARP), SARCOPHAGUS, (SARCOPTIC MANGE), SYSSARCOSIS. [Pok. *tu̯erk-* 1102.]

[twik-. To pinch off. Germanic root. 1. Old English *twiccian,* to pinch: TWEAK. 2. Low German *twikken,* to twitch, akin to the Low German source of Middle English *twicchen,* to twitch: TWITCH.]

ud-. Also **ūd-.** Up, out. 1. Germanic **ūt-,* out, in: a. Old English *ūt,* OUT; UTMOST; b. Old High German *ūz* (> German *aus*), out, in German *garaus,* "all out": CAROUSE; AUSLANDER; c. Old Norse *ūt,* out: OUTLAW; d. Middle Dutch *ute, uut,* out: UITLANDER; e. Middle Dutch *ūteren,* to drive away, speak out: UTTER[1]; f. Germanic suffixed (comparative) form **ūt-era-* in Old English *ūtera,* outer: UTTER[2]; g. Germanic compound **bi-ūtana* (**bi-,* by, at; see **ambhi**), "at the outside," in Old English *būtan, būte,* outside (adverb): BUT; ABOUT. 2. Extended form **uds* in Germanic **uz,* out, and prefix **uz-,* out, in: a. Old High German *ir-,* out, in *irsezzan,* to replace: ERSATZ; b. Middle Dutch *oor-,* out: ORT; c. Germanic **uz-dailjam,* "a portioning out," judgment (see **dail-**). 3. Suffixed (comparative) form **ud-tero-* in Greek *husteros,* later, second, after: HYSTERESIS, HYSTERON PROTERON. 4. Greek *hu-* in compound *hubris,* violence, outrage, insolence (*bri-,* perhaps "heavy," "violent"; see **gʷerə-**[2]): HUBRIS. [Pok. *ūd-* 1103.]

udero-. Abdomen, womb, stomach; with distantly similar forms (perhaps taboo deformations) in various languages. 1. Latin *uterus* (reshaped from **udero-*), womb: UTERUS. 2. Perhaps taboo deformation **wen-tri-* in Latin *venter,* belly: VENTER; VENTRILOQUISM. 3. Perhaps taboo deformation **wn̥s-ti-* in Latin *vēsīca,* bladder: VESICA. 4. Variant form **ud-tero-* in Greek *hustera,* womb: HYSTERIC, HYSTERO-. [Pok. *udero-* 1104.]

ul-. To howl. Imitative root. 1. Possibly Germanic **uwwalōn,* owl, in Old English *ūle,* owl: OWL. 2. Germanic by-form **uwwilōn,* owl, possibly in Middle English *houlen,* to howl (like an owl): HOWL. 3. Latin *ululāre,* to howl: ULULATE. [Pok. 1. *u-* 1103; *ul-* 1105.]

uper. Over. 1. Extended form **uperi* in Germanic **uberi* in: a. Old English *ofer,* over: OVER; b. Middle Dutch *over,* over: ORLOP. 2. Variant form **(s)uper* in: a. Latin *super, super-,* above, over: SOUBRETTE, SOVEREIGN, SUPER-, SUPERABLE, SUPERIOR, SUPREME, (SUPREMO), SUR-; SIRLOIN; b. suffixed form **(s)uper-no-* in Latin *supernus,* above, upper, top: SUPERNAL; c. suffixed form **super-bhw-o-,* "being above" (**bhw-o-,* being; see **bheuə-**), in Latin *superbus,* superior, excellent, arrogant: SUPERB; d. suffixed (superlative) reduced form **sup-mo-* in Latin *summus,* highest, topmost: SUM, SUMMIT; e. variant form **(s)uprā* in Latin *suprā,* above, beyond: (SOPRANINO), SOPRANO, SUPRA-; SOMERSAULT. 3. Basic form **uper* in Greek *huper,* over: HYPER-. [Pok. *uper* 1105.]

upo. Under, up from under, over. 1. Germanic **upp-,* up, in: a. Old English *up, uppe,* up: UP; b. Old English *up-, upp-,* up-: UP-; c. Middle Dutch *op,* up: UPROAR. 2. Germanic **upanaz,* "put or set up," open, in Old English *open,* open: OPEN. 3. Germanic **ufana,* "on, above," in Old English *būfan,* above, over: ABOVE. 4. Possibly suffixed form **up-t-* in Germanic **ufta,* frequently, in Old English *oft,* oft: OFT, OFTEN. 5. Extended form **upes-* in Germanic **ubaswō, *ubizwō,* vestibule, porch, eaves (< "that which is above or in front"), in: a. Old English *efes,*

eaves: EAVES; **b.** Germanic **obisdrup-*, dripping water from the eaves (**drup-*, to drip, from **dhrub-*; see **dhreu-**), in Old English *yfesdrype, yfæs drypæ,* water from the eaves: EAVESDROP. **6.** Variant form **(s)up-* in: **a.** Latin *sub,* under: SOUTANE, SUB-; **b.** Latin *supīnus,* lying on the back (< "thrown backward or under"): SUPINE[1], SUPINE[2]; **c.** suffixed form **sup-ter* in Latin *subter,* secretly: SUBTERFUGE; **d.** Latin *supplex,* "with legs folded under one" (*-plex,* -fold; see **plek-**): SUPPLE. **7.** Basic form **upo* in Greek *hupo,* under: HYPO-. **8.** Suffixed variant form **ups-o-* in Greek *hupsos,* height, top: HYPSO-. **9.** Basic form **upo-* in Celtic **vo-,* under, in Latin *verēdus,* post horse (see **reidh-**). **10.** Compound **upo-st-o-* probably in Celtic **wasso-,* "one who stands under," servant, young man (**sto-,* standing; see **stā-**), in Medieval Latin *vassus,* vassal: VALET, (VARLET), VASSAL. **11.** Sanskrit *úpa,* near to, under (in *upaniṣad,* Upanishad): OPAL, UPANISHAD. [Pok. *upo* 1106.]

us-. Point, thorn. Proposed by some as the root for Germanic **uzda-* in Old Norse *oddi,* point, triangle, third, odd number: ODD.

[vīnum. Wine. Latin noun, related to Greek *oinos,* wine. Probably from a Mediterranean word **wīn-, *woin-* meaning "wine." **1.** Latin *vīnum*: VINACEOUS, VINE, VINI-, WINE; VINEGAR. **2.** Greek *oinos* (earlier *woinos*): OENOLOGY, OENOMEL.]

[virēre. To be green. Latin verb of unknown origin (> French *verte,* green). (FARTHINGALE), VERDANT, VIREO, VIRESCENT, VIRID; (BILIVERDIN), TERRE-VERTE.]

[Volcae. Celtic tribal name. Latin noun akin to the unknown source of Germanic **walhaz.* Germanic **walhaz* in: **a.** Old English *wealh, Wealh,* foreigner, Welshman, Celt: WELSH; WALNUT; **b.** Medieval Latin *wallō,* a foreigner: WALLOON.]

wā-. To bend apart. A possible root. Latin *vārus,* bent, knock-kneed: VARA, VARUS; DIVARICATE. [Pok. 2. *u̯ā-* 1108.]

wāb-. To cry, scream. Suffixed form **wāb-eyo-* in Germanic **wōpjan,* to wail, in Old English *wēpan,* to weep: WEEP. [Pok. *u̯āb-* 1109.]

wadh-¹. A pledge; to pledge. **1.** Germanic **wadi-* in: **a.** Old English *wedd,* a pledge, marriage: WEDLOCK; **b.** Old English *weddian,* to pledge, bind in wedlock: WED; **c.** Old French *gage,* a pledge: GAGE[1]; DÉGAGÉ, ENGAGE, (ENGAGÉ), MORTGAGE; **d.** Old North French *wage,* a pledge, payment, and *wagier,* to pledge: WAGE, WAGER. **2.** Latin *praes* (< **prai-vad-*), surety, pledge (< "that which is given before"; *prae-,* before; see **per¹**): PRAEDIAL. [Pok. *u̯adh-* 1109.]

wadh-². To go. **1.** Basic form **wadh-* in: **a.** Germanic **wadan,* to go, in Old English *wadan,* to go: WADE; **b.** Latin *vadum,* ford: VADOSE. **2.** Lengthened-grade form **wādh-* in Latin *vādere,* to go, step: VAMOOSE; EVADE, INVADE, PERVADE. [Pok. *u̯ādh-* 1109.]

wag-. Sheath, cover. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **wāg-īnā* in Latin *vāgīna,* sheath: VAGINA, VANILLA; EVAGINATE, INVAGINATE. [Pok. 1. *u̯ăg-* 1110.]

wai. Alas (interjection). **1.** Germanic **wai* in Old English *wā, wei,* woe (interjection), alas: WOE; WELLAWAY. **2.** Germanic **waiwalōn* in Old Norse *vāla, vǣla, *veila,* to lament, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *wailen,* to wail: WAIL. [Pok. *u̯ai-* 1110.]

wak-. Cow (perhaps "who calves for the first time"). Expressive form **wakkā* in Latin *vacca,* cow: BUCKAROO, VACCINE, VAQUERO. [Pok. *u̯akā* 1111.]

wal-. To be strong. **1.** Suffixed (stative) form **wal-ē-* in Latin *valēre,* to be strong: VALENCE, VALETUDINARIAN, VALIANT, VALID, VALOR, VALUE; AVAIL, CONVALESCE, COUNTERVAIL, EQUIVALENT, INVALID[1], (INVALID[2]), PREVAIL. **2.** Extended o-grade form **wold(h)-* in: **a.** Germanic **waldan,* to rule, in Old English *wealdan,* to rule, and *wieldan,* to govern: WIELD; **b.** Germanic **wald-,* power, rule, in Germanic **harja-waldaz,* "army commander" (see **koro-**). **3.** Suffixed extended o-grade form **wold-ti-* in Russian *oblast',* oblast: OBLAST. [Pok. *u̯al-* 1111.]

walso-. A post. **1.** Latin *vallus,* post, stake, whence *vallum,* a palisade, wall: VALLATION, WALL; INTERVAL. **2.** Greek *hēlos* (< **hālos* < **walsos*), stud, nail, wart: MYCELIUM. [In Pok. 7. *u̯el-* 1140.]

we-. We. For oblique cases of the pronoun see **nes-²**. Suffixed variant form **wei-es* in Germanic **wīz* in Old English *wē, we,* we: WE. [Pok. *u̯ĕ-* 1114.]

wē-. To blow. Contracted from **weə-*; oldest basic form **əwē-* (< **əweə-*). **1.** Suffixed irregular shortened form **we-dhro-* in Germanic **wedram,* wind, weather, in Old English *weder,* weather, storm, wind: WEATHER. **2.** Suffixed (participial) form **wē-nt-o-,* blowing, in: **a.** Germanic **windaz* in *(i)* Old English *wind,* wind: WIND[1] *(ii)* Old Norse *vindr,* wind: WINDOW; **b.** Latin *ventus,* wind: VENT, VENTAIL, VENTILATE. **3.** Suffixed Germanic form **wē-ingjaz* in Old Norse *vængr,* wing, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *wenge,* wing: WING. **4.** Basic form **wē-* in Sanskrit *vāti* (stem **vā-*), he blows: NIRVANA. [Pok. 10. *au̯(ē)-* 81.]

webh-. To weave, also to move quickly. **1.** Germanic **weban* in Old English *wefan,* to weave: WEAVE, WOOF[1]. **2.** Germanic **wefta-* in Old English *wefta, weft,* cross thread: WEFT. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **wobh-yo-* in Germanic **wabjam,* fabric, web, in Old English *web(b),* web: WEB, WEBSTER. **4.** Suffixed Germanic form **webila-* in Old English *wifel,* weevil (< "that which moves briskly"): WEEVIL. **5.** Suffixed Germanic form **wabila-,* web, honeycomb, in: **a.** Middle Low German *wāfel,* honeycomb, akin to the source of Old North French *waufre,* wafer: GOFFER, WAFER; **b.** obsolete Dutch *waefel,* honeycomb: WAFFLE[1]. **6.** Possibly Germanic **wab-,* to move back and forth as in weaving, in: **a.** Old English *wafian,* to move (the hand) up and down: WAVE; **b.** Low German *wabbeln,* to move from side to side, sway: WOBBLE. **7.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ubh-ā-* in Greek *huphē,* web: HYPHA. [Pok. *u̯ebh-* 1114.]

wed-¹. Water; wet. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **wod-ōr* in Germanic **watar* in Old English *wæter,* water: WATER. **2.** Suffixed lengthened-grade form **wēd-o-* in Germanic **wēd-* in Old English *wǣt, wēt,* wet: WET. **3.** O-grade form **wod-* in Germanic suffixed form **wat-skan,* to wash, in Old English *wæscan, wacsan,* to wash: WASH. **4.** Nasalized form **we-n-d-* in Germanic **wintruz,* winter, "wet season," in Old English *winter,* winter: WINTER. **5.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ud-ōr* in Greek *hudōr,* water: (HYDRANT), HYDRO-, (HYDROUS); ANHYDROUS, CLEPSYDRA, DROPSY, HYDATHODE, HYDATID. **6.** Suffixed nasalized zero-grade form **u-n-d-ā-* in Latin *unda,* wave: UNDINE, UNDULATE; ABOUND, INUNDATE, (REDOUND), REDUNDANT, SURROUND. **7.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ud-ro-, *ud-rā-,* water animal, in: **a.** Germanic **otraz,* otter, in Old English *otor,* otter: OTTER; **b.** Latin *lutra,* otter (with obscure *l-*): NUTRIA; **c.** Greek *hudros,* a water snake: HYDRUS; **d.** Greek *hudra,* a water serpent, Hydra: HYDRA. **8.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ud-skio-* in Scottish and Irish Gaelic *uisge,* water: USQUEBAUGH, (WHISKEY). **9.** Suffixed o-grade form **wod-ā-* in Russian *voda,* water: VODKA. [Pok. 9. *au̯(e)-* 78.]

wed-². To speak. **1.** Possibly oldest root form **əwed-* becoming **awed-* in reduplicated form **awe-ud-* dissimilated to **aweid-,* with suffixed o-grade form **awoid-o-* respectively in Greek *aeidein* (Attic *aidein*), to sing, and *aoidē* (Attic *ōidē*), song, ode (but more likely a separate root **əweid-* becoming Greek **aweid-,* to sing): ODE; COMEDY, EPODE, HYMNODY, MELODY, MONODY, PARODY, RHAPSODY, TRAGEDY. **2.** Sanskrit *vādaḥ,* sound, statement: THERAVADA. [Pok. 6. *au-* 76.]

wedh-. To push, strike. Suffixed lengthened o-grade form **wōdh-eyo-* in Greek *ōthein,* to push: OSMOSIS. [Pok. 1. *u̯edh-* 1115.]

weg-¹. To weave a web. Related to **wokso-**. Suffixed

form **weg-slo-* in Latin *vēlum,* a sail, curtain, veil: VEIL, VELUM, VEXILLUM, VOILE; REVEAL. [Pok. *u̯eg-* 1117.]

weg-². To be strong, be lively. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **wog-ē-* in Germanic **wakēn* in Old English **wacan,* to wake up, arise, and *wacian,* to be awake: WAKE¹. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **wog-no-* in Germanic **waknan* in Old English *wæcnan, wæcnian,* to awake: WAKEN. **3.** Germanic **wakjan* in Old English *wæccan,* to be awake: WATCH. **4.** Germanic **wahtwō* in Old High German *wahta,* watch, vigil, in dialectal German *beiwacht,* supplementary night watch: BIVOUAC. **5.** Germanic **waht-* in: **a.** Old North French *waitier,* to watch: WAIT; **b.** Middle Low German *wachten,* to watch, guard: WAFT. **6.** Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **wog-eyo-* in Latin *vegēre,* to be lively: VEGETABLE. **7.** Suffixed (stative) form **weg-ē-* in Latin *vigēre,* to be lively: VIGOR. **8.** Suffixed form **weg-eli-* in Latin *vigil,* watchful, awake (> *vigilāre,* to watch, be awake): VEDETTE, VIGIL, (VIGILANT), VIGILANTE; REVEILLE, SURVEILLANT. **9.** Suffixed form **weg-slo-* in Latin *vēlōx,* fast, "lively": VELOCITY. [Pok. *u̯eg-* 1117.]

wegh-. To go, transport in a vehicle. **1.** Germanic **wegan* in Old English *wegan,* to carry, balance in a scale: WEIGH¹. **2.** Germanic lengthened form **wēg-ō* in Old English *wǣg(e),* weight, unit of weight: WEE. **3.** Suffixed form **wegh-ti-* in Germanic **wihti-* in Old English *wiht, gewiht,* weight: WEIGHT. **4.** Germanic **wegaz,* course of travel, way, in Old English *weg,* way: WAY; ALWAYS, (AWAY). **5.** Suffixed form **wogh-no-* in Germanic **wagnaz,* vehicle, in: **a.** Old English *wæ(g)n,* wagon: WAIN; **b.** Middle Dutch *wagen,* wagon: WAGON. **6.** Suffixed o-grade form **wogh-lo-* in: **a.** Germanic **waglaz* in Old Norse *vagl,* chicken roost, perch, beam: WALLEYED; **b.** Greek *okhlos,* populace, mob (< "moving mass"): OCHLOCRACY, OCHLOPHOBIA. **7.** Distantly related to this root are: **a.** Germanic **wag-,* "to move about," in *(i)* possibly Middle English *waggen,* to wag: WAG¹ *(ii)* Old High German *waggo, wacko,* boulder rolling on a riverbed (> German *Wacke,* boulder): GRAYWACKE; **b.** Germanic **wēga-,* water in motion, in Old Italian *vogare,* to row: VOGUE; **c.** Germanic **wig-* in *(i)* Old English *wicga,* insect (< "thing that moves quickly"): EARWIG *(ii)* Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *wiggelen,* to move back and forth, wag: WIGGLE. **8.** Basic form **wegh-* in Latin *vehere* (past participle *vectus*), to carry: VECTOR, VEHICLE; ADVECTION, CONVECTION, EVECTION, INVEIGH. **9.** Suffixed basic form **wegh-yā* in Latin *via,* way, road: FOY, VIA, VOYAGE; CONVEY, DEVIATE, DEVIOUS, (ENVOI), ENVOY¹, OBVIOUS, PERVIOUS, PREVIOUS, (TRIVIAL), TRIVIUM, (VIADUCT). **10.** Suffixed form **wegh-s-* in Latin *vexāre,* to agitate (< "to set in motion"): VEX. **11.** Probably suffixed form **wegh-so-* in Latin *convexus,* "carried or drawn together (to a point)," convex (*com-,* together; see **kom**): CONVEX. [Pok. *u̯egh-* 1118.]

wegʷ-. Wet. **1.** Germanic **wakw-ō* in Old Norse *vök,* a crack in ice (< "wet spot"): WAKE². **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ugʷ-sm-* in: **a.** Latin *(h)ūmēre,* to be wet: HUMECTANT, HUMID; **b.** Latin *(h)ūmor,* fluid: HUMOR. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ugʷ-ro-* in Greek *hugros,* wet, liquid: HYGRO-. **4.** Regarded by some as an extended form of this root (with the meaning "the impregnator"), but probably a distinct Indo-European word, is **ukʷs-en-,* bull, ox, in Germanic **uhsōn-* in: **a.** Old English *oxa,* ox: OX; **b.** Old High German *ohso,* ox, in German *Aurochs,* aurochs: AUROCHS. [Pok. *u̯egʷ-* 1118.]

wegʷh-. Also **eugʷh-.** To preach, speak solemnly. Suffixed o-grade form **wogʷh-eyo-* in Latin *vovēre,* to pledge, vow: VOTARY, VOTE, (VOTIVE), VOW; DEVOTE, (DEVOUT). [Pok. *eu̯egʷh-* 348.]

wei-¹. Also **weiə-.** To turn, twist; with derivatives referring to suppleness or binding. **I.** Form **wei-.* **1.** Germanic suffixed form **wī-ra-, *wē-ra-* in Old English *wīr,* wire: WIRE. **2.** Probably suffixed Germanic form **wai-ra-* in Old English *wār,* seaweed: SEAWARE. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **wi-ria-* in Latin (of Celtic origin) *viriae,* bracelets: FERRULE. **4.** Suffixed form **wei-ti-* in Germanic **wīth-* willow, in Old English *wīthig,* wiry: WITHY. **5.** Suffixed zero-grade form **wi-t-* in Germanic *withjōn-* in Old English *withthe,* supple twig: WITHE. **II.** Form **weiə-,* zero-grade **wī-* (< **wiə-*). **1.** Suffixed form **wī-ti-* in Latin *vītis,* vine: VISE; VITICULTURE. **2.** Suffixed form **wī-tā-* becoming **wittā* in Latin *vitta,* headband: VITTA. **3.** Suffixed form **wī-ri-* probably in Greek *iris,* rainbow, and *Iris,* rainbow goddess: (IRIDACEOUS), IRIDO-, IRIS, IRIS; (IRIDIUM), (IRISITIS). **4.** Suffixed form **wī-n-* perhaps in Greek *is* (genitive *inos*), sinew: EXINE, INOSITOL, INOTROPIC. [Pok. 1. *u̯ei-* 1120.]

wei-². To go after something. Suffixed o-grade form in Germanic **wai-thjō-,* "pursuit," with denominative **waithanjan,* to hunt, plunder, in Old French *gaaignier, gaigner,* to obtain: GAIN¹; ROWEN. [Pok. 3. *u̯ei-* 1123.]

wei-³. To wither. Extended form **weis-* in Germanic **wis-* in suffixed form **wis-n-ōn* in Old English *wisnian,* to wither, shrivel, shrink: WIZEN. [Pok. 2. *u̯ei-* 1123.]

wei-⁴. Vice, fault, guilt. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **wi-tio-* in Latin *vitium,* fault, vice: VICE¹, VICIOUS, VITIATE. **2.** Suffixed form **wi-tu-* in: **a.** Latin *vitilīgō,* tetter (< "blemish"): VITILIGO; **b.** Latin *vituperāre,* to abuse (perhaps formed after Latin *recuperāre,* to regain; see **kap-**): VITUPERATE. [Pok. 1. *u̯ī-* 1175.]

weid-. To see. **I.** Full-grade form **weid-.* **1.** Germanic **wītan,* to look after, guard, ascribe to, reproach, in: **a.** Old English *wītan,* to reproach: TWIT; **b.** Old Provençal *guida,* a guide: GUIDE; **c.** Germanic derivative noun **wīti-* in Old English *wīte,* fine, penalty: WITE¹. **2.** Suffixed form **weid-to-* in Germanic **wīssaz* in: **a.** Old English *wīs,* wise: WISE¹; **b.** Old English *wīsdōm,* learning, wisdom (*-dōm,* abstract suffix; see **dhē-¹**): WISDOM; **c.** Old High German *wīssago,* seer, prophet: WISEACRE; **d.** Germanic **wīssōn-,* appearance, form, manner, in *(i)* Old English *wīse, wīs,* manner: WISE² *(ii)* Old French *guise,* manner: GUISE. **3.** Suffixed form **weid-es-* in Greek *eidos,* form, shape: EIDETIC, EIDOLON, IDOL, IDYLL, -OID; IDOCRASE, KALEIDOSCOPE. **4.** Perhaps Greek *Haidēs* (also *Aidēs*), the underworld, perhaps "the invisible" (> French *Hadès*): HADAL, HADES. **II.** Zero-grade form **wid-.* **1.** Germanic **wit-* in: **a.** Old English *wit, witt,* knowledge, intelligence: WIT¹; **b.** Old English *wita* (genitive plural *witena*), wise man, councilor: WITENAGEMOT. **2.** Germanic **witan* in Old English *witan,* to know: WIT²; UNWITTING. **3.** Suffixed form **wid-to-* in Germanic **wissaz,* known, in Old English *gewis, gewiss,* certain, sure: IWIS. **4.** Form **wid-ē-* (with participial form **weid-to-*) in Latin *vidēre* (past participle *vīsus*), to see, look: VIDE, VIEW, VISA, VISAGE, VISION, VISTA, VOYEUR; ADVICE, (ADVISE), BELVEDERE, CLAIRVOYANCE, ENVY, EVIDENT, INTERVIEW, PREVISE, PROVIDE, REVIEW, SUPERVISE, SURVEY. **5.** Suffixed form **wid-es-ya* in Greek *idea,* appearance, form, idea: IDEA, IDEO-. **6.** Suffixed form **wid-tor-* in Greek *histōr,* wise, learned, learned man: HISTORY, (STORY¹); POLYHISTOR. **7.** Suffixed nasalized form **wi-n-d-no-* in: **a.** Irish *fionn,* white (< "clearly visible"): COLCANNON; **b.** Welsh *gwyn, gwynn,* white: PENGUIN. **8.** Celtic compound **dru-wid-,* "knower of trees" (**dru-,* tree; see **deru-**). **III.** Suffixed o-grade form **woid-o-* in Sanskrit *vedaḥ,* knowledge: VEDA; RIGVEDA. [Pok. 2. *u̯(e)di-* 1125.]

weidh-. To divide, separate. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **widh-ewo-,* "bereft," feminine **widh-ewā-,* "woman separated (from her husband by death)," in Germanic **widuwō* in Old English *widuwe,* widow: WIDOW. **2.** Zero-grade form **widh-* in Latin *dīvidere,* to separate (*dis-,* intensive prefix): DEVISE, DIVIDE, POINT-DEVICE. [Pok. *u̯eidh-* 1127.]

weiə-. Vital force. Perhaps related to **wī-ro-.** Zero-grade form **wī-* (< **wiə-*) in Latin *vīs,* force, with irregular

derivatives *violāre,* to treat with force, and *violentus,* vehement: VIM, VIOLATE, VIOLENT. [In Pok. 3. *u̯ei-* 1123.]

weik-¹. Clan (social unit above the household). **1.** Suffixed form **weik-slā* in Latin *vīlla,* country house, farm: VILLA, VILLAGE, VILLAIN, VILLANELLE, (VILLEIN); (BIDONVILLE). **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **woik-o-* in: **a.** Latin *vīcus,* quarter or district of a town, neighborhood: (VICINAGE), VICINITY; **b.** Greek *oikos,* house, and its derivative *oikia,* dwelling: ANDROECIUM, AUTOECIOUS, DIOCESE, DIOECIOUS, DIOICOUS, ECESIS, ECOLOGY, ECONOMY, ECUMENICAL, HETEROECIOUS, MONOECIOUS, PARISH, TRIOECIOUS. **3.** Zero-grade form **wik-* in Sanskrit *viś-,* dwelling, house, with derivative *vaiśyaḥ,* settler: VAISYA. [Pok. *u̯eik̑-* 1131.]

weik-². In words connected with magic and religious notions (in Germanic and Latin). **1.** Germanic suffixed form **wih-l-* in Old English *wigle,* divination, sorcery, akin to the Germanic source of Old French *guile,* cunning, trickery: GUILE. **2.** Germanic expressive form **wikk-* in: **a.** Old English *wicca,* wizard, and *wicce,* witch: WITCH; **b.** Old English *wiccian,* to cast a spell: BEWITCH. **3.** Possible suffixed zero-grade form **wik-t-imā* in Latin *victima,* animal used as sacrifice, victim (although this may belong to another root **(ə)wek-* not otherwise represented in English): VICTIM. [Pok. 1. *u̯eik-* 1128.]

weik-³. To be like. **1.** Suffixed variant form **eik-on-* in Greek *eikōn,* likeness, image: ICON, (ICONIC), ICONO-; ANISEIKONIA. **2.** Prefixed and suffixed zero-grade form **n̥-wik-ēs,* not like (**n̥-,* not; see **ne**), in Greek *aikēs,* unseemly: AECIUM. [Pok. 3. *u̯eik-* 1129.]

weik-⁴. Also **weig-.** To bend, wind. **I.** Form *weig-.* **1.** Germanic **wik-* in: **a.** Old English *wice,* wych elm (having pliant branches): WYCH ELM; **b.** Swedish *viker,* willow twig, wand, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *wiker,* wicker: WICKER; **c.** Old Norse *vikja,* to bend, turn, probably akin to the Scandinavian source of Old North French *wiket,* wicket (< "door that turns"): WICKET. **2.** Germanic **waikwaz* in: **a.** Old Norse *veikr,* pliant: WEAK; **b.** Dutch *week,* weak, soft: WEAKFISH. **3.** Germanic **wikōn-,* "a turning," series, in Old English *wicu, wice,* week: WEEK. **II.** Form **weik-.* Zero-grade form **wik-* in: **a.** Latin *vix* (genitive *vicis*), turn, situation, change: VICAR, (VICARIOUS), VICE³; VICISSITUDE; **b.** Latin *vicia,* vetch (< "twining plant"): VETCH. [Pok. 4. *u̯eik-* 1130.]

weik-⁵. To fight, conquer. **1.** Germanic **wīk-* in Old Norse *vīgr,* able in battle: WIGHT². **2.** Nasalized zero-grade form **wi-n-k-* in Latin *vincere* (past participle *victus*), to conquer: VANQUISH, VICTOR, VINCIBLE; CONVINCE, EVICT. [Pok. 2. *u̯eik-* 1128.]

weip-. To turn, vacillate, tremble ecstatically. **1.** O-grade form **woip-* in Germanic **waif-* in Old Norse *veif,* waving thing, flag, probably akin to the Scandinavian source of Anglo-Norman *waif,* ownerless property: WAIF¹, (WAIVE), (WAIVER). **2.** Variant form **weib-* in Germanic **wīþjan,* to move back and forth, in: **a.** Old English *wīþian,* to wipe: WIPE; **b.** Old French *guiper,* to cover with silk: GUIPURE; **c.** Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *wippen,* to swing: WHIP. **3.** Perhaps suffixed nasalized zero-grade form **wi-m-p-ila-* in: **a.** Old English *wimpel,* covering for the neck (< "something that winds around"): WIMPLE; **b.** perhaps Middle Dutch *wimmel,* auger (< "that which turns in boring"): WIMBLE. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade variant form **wib-ro-* in Latin *vibrāre,* to vibrate: VIBRATE. [Pok. *u̯eip-* 1131.]

weis-. To flow. **I. 1.** Germanic **wisōn-, waisōn-* in Old English *wāse,* mire, mud: OOZE². **2.** Taken by many as a derivative of this root, but probably an independent Indo-European word, is the suffixed form **wīs-o-* in Latin *vīrus,* slime, poison: VIRUS. **3.** Extended zero-grade form **wisk-* possibly in Latin *viscum,* mistletoe, birdlime: VISCID, VISCOUS. **II.** Attributed by some to this root, but more likely of obscure origin, are some Germanic words for strong-smelling animals. **1.** Germanic **wisulōn-* in Old English *wesle, weosule,* weasel: WEASEL. **2.** Suffixed form **wis-onto-* in Germanic **wisand-, *wisunt-,* European bison (which emits a musky smell in the rutting season), in: **a.** Old High German *wisunt,* bison: WISENT; **b.** Latin *bisōn* (plural *bisontēs*), bison: BISON. [Pok. 3. *u̯eis-* 1134.]

weit(ə)-. To speak, adjudge. Extended o-grade form **woito-* in Russian *vĕtŭ,* council (see **sem-¹**).

wekti-. Thing, creature. Germanic **wihti-* in Old English *wiht,* person, thing: WIGHT¹; (AUGHT²), NAUGHT, NOT. [Pok. *u̯ek-ti-* 1136.]

wekʷ-. To speak. **1.** O-grade form **wŏkʷ-* in: **a.** Latin *vōx* (stem *vōc-*), voice: VOCAL, VOICE, VOWEL; EQUIVOCAL, UNIVOCAL; **b.** Greek *ops,* voice: CALLIOPE. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **wokʷ-ā-* in Latin *vocāre,* to call: VOCABLE, VOCATION, VOUCH; ADVOCATE, AVOCATION, CONVOKE, EQUIVOCAL, EVOKE, INVOKE, PROVOKE, REVOKE. **3.** Suffixed form **wekʷ-es-* in Greek *epos,* song, word: EPIC, EPOS. [Pok. *u̯ekʷ-* 1135.]

wel-¹. To see. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **wl-id-* in Germanic **wlituz,* appearance, in Old Norse *litr,* appearance, color, dye, akin to the source of LITMUS. **2.** Suffixed form **wel-uno-* perhaps in Sanskrit *Varunah,* "seer, wise one," sovereign god: VARUNA. [Pok. 1. *u̯el-* 1136.]

wel-². To wish, will. **1.** Germanic **wel-* in Old English *wel,* well (< "according to one's wish"): WELL². **2.** Germanic **welōn-* in Old English *wela, weola,* well-being, riches: WEAL¹, WEALTH. **3.** Germanic **wiljōn-* in Old English *willa,* desire, will power: WILL¹. **4.** Germanic **wil(l)jan* in Old English *wyllan, willan,* to desire: WILL²; NILL. **5.** Germanic compound **wil-kumōn-* (see **gʷā-**). **6.** O-grade form **wol-* in Germanic **wal-* in Old French *galloper* and Old North French *waloper,* to gallop: GALLOP, WALLOP. **7.** Basic form **wel-* in Latin *velle* (present stem *vol-*), to wish, will: VELLEITY, VOLITION, VOLUNTARY; BENEVOLENT, MALEVOLENT. **8.** Suffixed form **wel-up-* in Latin *voluptās,* pleasure: VOLUPTUARY, VOLUPTUOUS. [Pok. 2. *u̯el-* 1137.]

wel-³. To turn, roll; with derivatives referring to curved, enclosing objects. **1.** Germanic **walt-* in: **a.** Old High German *walzan,* to roll, waltz: WALTZ; **b.** Middle Dutch *welteren,* to roll: WELTER. **2.** Germanic **weluka-* in Old English *weoluc, weoloc,* mollusk (having a spiral shell), whelk: WHELK¹. **3.** Perhaps Germanic **wel-* in Old English *welig,* willow (with flexible twigs): WILLOW. **4.** Perhaps Germanic **welk-* in Old English *wealcan,* to roll, toss, and *wealcian,* to muffle up: WALK. **5.** O-grade form **wol-* in Germanic **wall-* in: **a.** Old English *wiella, wælla,* a well (< "rolling or bubbling water," "spring"): WELL¹; **b.** Old High German *wallōn,* to roam: GABERDINE. **6.** Perhaps suffixed o-grade form **wol-ā-* in Germanic **walō* in: **a.** Old English *walu,* streak on the skin, weal, welt: WALE; **b.** Old High German **-walu,* a roll, round stem, in **wurzwalu,* rootstock (see **wrād-**). **7.** Extended form **welw-* in: **a.** Germanic **walwōn* in Old English *wealwian,* to roll (in mud): WALLOW; **b.** Latin *volvere,* to roll: VAULT¹, VAULT², (VOLT²), VOLUBLE, VOLUME, VOLUTE, VOLUTIN, VOLVOX, VOUSSOIR; CIRCUMVOLVE, CONVOLVE, DEVOLVE, EVOLVE, INVOLVE, OBVOLUTE, REVOLVE; **c.** suffixed o-grade form **wolw-ā-* in Latin *vulva, volva,* covering, womb: VOLVA, VULVA; **d.** suffixed zero-grade form **wl̥w-ā-* in Latin *valva,* leaf of a door (< "that which turns"): VALVE; **e.** suffixed form **welu-tro-* in Greek *elutron,* sheath, cover: ELYTRON. **8.** Suffixed form **wel-n-* in Greek *eilein* (< **welnein*), to turn: ILEUS; NEURILEMMA. **9.** Perhaps variant **wall-* in Latin *vallēs, vallis,* valley (< "that which is surrounded by hills"): VAIL¹, VALE¹, VALLEY. **10.** Suffixed form **wel-enā,* possibly identical with the Greek name *Helenē* (earliest form *Welenā*), Helen, in Greek *helenion,* elecampane: ELECAMPANE, INULIN. **11.** Suffixed form **wel-ik-* in Greek *helix,* spiral object: HELIX. **12.** Suffixed form **wel-mi-nth-* in Greek *helmis, helmins* (stem *helminth-*), parasitic worm:

HELMINTH; ANTHELMINTIC, PLATYHELMINTH. [Pok. 7. *u̯el-* 1140.]

wel-4. To tear, pull. **1.** Suffixed form **wel-do-* in Latin *vellere,* to tear, pull: AVULSE, CONVULSE, DIVULSION, EVULSION, REVULSION, SVELTE. **2.** Suffixed form **wel-no-* in Latin *vullis,* shaggy hair, wool: VELOURS, VELVET, VILLUS [Pok. 8. *u̯el-* 1144.]

wel-1. Wool. Probably related to **wel-4.** **1.** Suffixed extended zero-grade form **wl̥-nā-* in: **a.** Germanic **wullō* in Old English *wul(l),* wool: WOOL; **b.** Italic **wlānā* in Latin *lāna* (> French *laine*), wool, and its derivative *lānūgō,* down: LANATE; DELAINE, LANIFEROUS, LANOLIN, LANUGO; **c.** Celtic **wlanā* in Welsh *gwlan,* wool (> Middle English *flannel,* woolen cloth): FLANNEL. **2.** Possible suffixed o-grade form **wol(ə)-no-* in Greek *oulos,* wooly, curly: ULOTRICHOUS. [Pok. 4. *u̯el-* 1139.]

wel-2. To strike, wound. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **wol(ə)-o-* in Germanic **walaz* in Old Norse *valr,* the slain in battle in: **a.** Old Norse *Valhöll,* Valhalla: VALHALLA; **b.** Old Norse *Valkyrja,* "chooser of the slain," name of one of the twelve war goddesses (*-kyrja,* chooser; see **geus-**): VALKYRIE. **2.** Suffixed basic form **welə-nes-* in Latin *vulnus* (stem *vulner-*), a wound: VULNERABLE. [In Pok. 8. *u̯el-* 1144.]

welg-. Wet. Germanic **welk-* in: **a.** Old English *wolc(e)n,* cloud, sky: WELKIN; **b.** Middle English *welken,* to wilt: WILT1. [Pok. 2. *u̯elk-, u̯elg-,* 1145.]

welt-. Woods; wild. **1.** Suffixed form **wolt-u-* in Germanic **walthuz* in: **a.** Old English *weald, wald,* a forest: WEALD, WOLD1; **b.** Old Norse *völlr,* field: VOLE1. **2.** Germanic **walthōn-* in Middle English *welde,* a plant yielding a yellow dye, weld: WELD2. **3.** Germanic **wilthigaz* in: **a.** Old English *wilde,* wild: WILD; **b.** Old English *wildēor, wilddēor,* wild beast (*dēor,* animal; see **dheu-1**): WILDERNESS; **c.** Dutch *wild,* wild: WILDEBEEST. [In Pok. 4. *u̯el-* 1139.]

wemə-. To vomit. **1.** Germanic **wam-* in Old Norse *vamla,* qualm, and Danish *vamle,* to become sick, probably akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *wam(e)len,* to feel nausea, stagger: WAMBLE. **2.** Latin *vomere,* to vomit: NUX VOMICA, VOMIT. **3.** Greek *emein,* to vomit: EMESIS, EMETIC. [Pok. *u̯em-* 1146.]

wen-1. To desire, strive for. **1.** Suffixed form **wen-w-* in Germanic **winn(w)an,* to seek to gain, in Old English *winnan,* to win: WIN1. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **wn̥-yā* in Germanic **wunjō* in Old English *wynn, wen,* pleasure, joy: WEN2, WINSOME. **3.** Suffixed (stative) zero-grade form **wn̥-ē-,* to be contented, in Germanic **wunēn* in Old English *wunian,* to become accustomed to, dwell: WON1, (WONT). **4.** Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **won-eyo-* in Germanic **wanjan* in Old English *wenian,* to accustom, train, wean: WEAN1. **5.** Germanic **wēniz,* hope, with denominative **wēnjan,* to hope, in Old English *wēnan,* to expect, imagine, think: WEEN. **6.** Suffixed zero-grade form **wn̥-sko-* in Germanic **wunsk-* in Old English *wȳscan,* to desire, wish: WISH. **7.** O-grade **won-* perhaps in Germanic **wani-* in: **a.** Old Norse *Vanir,* the Vanir: VANIR; **b.** Old Norse *vana-* in *Vanadīs,* name of the goddess Freya: VANADIUM **8.** Suffixed form **wen-es-* in: **a.** Latin *venus,* love (> *venerārī,* to worship): VENERATE, VENEREAL, VENERY1, VENUS; **b.** suffixed form **wen-es-no-* in Latin *venēnum,* love potion, poison: VENOM. **9.** Suffixed form **wen-eto-,* "beloved," possibly in Germanic **Weneda-,* a Slavic people, in Old High German *Winida,* the Wends: WEND. **10.** Suffixed form **wen-yā* in Latin *venia,* favor, forgiveness: VENIAL. **11.** Lengthened-grade form **wēn-ā-* in Latin *vēnārī,* to hunt: VENATIC, VENERY2, VENISON. **12.** Suffixed basic form **wen-o-* in Sanskrit *vanam,* forest: WANDEROO. **13.** Possibly zero-grade suffixed form **wn̥-ig-* in Sanskrit *vaṇik, vāṇijaḥ,* merchant (? < "seeking to gain"): BANIAN. [Pok. 1. *u̯en-* 1146.]

wen-2. To beat, wound. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **wn̥-to-* in Germanic **wundaz* in Old English *wund,* a wound: WOUND1. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **won-yo-* in Germanic **wanja-,* a swelling, in Old English *wen(n), wæn(n),* wen: WEN1. [In Pok. 1. *u̯ā-* 1108.]

wendh-. To turn, wind, weave. **1.** Germanic **windan,* to wind, in: **a.** Old English *windan,* to wind: WIND2; **b.** Old Norse *vinda,* to wind: WINDLASS. **2.** Germanic causative **wandjan* in: **a.** Old English *wendan,* to turn to: WEND; **b.** Dutch *wenden,* to turn: WENTLETRAP. **3.** Germanic **wandrōn,* to roam about, in: **a.** Old English *wandrian,* to wander: WANDER; **b.** German *wandern,* to wander: WANDERLUST. **4.** Germanic **wanduz* in Old Norse *vöndr,* a supple twig: WAND. **5.** Germanic **wandljaz,* "wanderer," perhaps in Latin *Vandalus,* a Vandal: VANDAL. [Pok. 1. *u̯endh-* 1148.]

weng-. To bend, curve. **1.** Germanic **wink-* in Old English *wincian,* to close the eyes (< "to bend down the eyelids"): WINK. **2.** Germanic **winkja* in Old English *wince,* a reel, roller: WINCH. **3.** Germanic **winkil-* in Old English *-wincel,* spiral shell: PERIWINKLE1. **4.** Germanic **wankil-, *wankul-* in: **a.** Old English *wencel,* youth, maid (< "inconstant one"): WENCH; **b.** Old English *wancol,* inconstant, unsteady: WONKY. **5.** Germanic **wankj-* in: **a.** Old French *gauchir,* to turn aside: GAUCHE; **b.** Anglo-Norman **wencir,* to turn aside, avoid (> Middle English *wincen,* to kick): WINCE. [Pok. *u̯e-n-g-* 1148.]

wep-. Bad, evil. From earlier **əwep-.* Suffixed zero-grade form **up-elo-* in Germanic **ubilaz,* evil, in Old English *yfel,* evil: EVIL.

[wēpnam. Weapon. Germanic root. **1.** Old English *wǣp(e)n,* weapon: WEAPON. **2.** Old Norse *vāpn* (plural *vāpn*), weapon: WAPENTAKE.**]**

wer-1. High raised spot. **1.** Suffixed form **wer-d-* in Germanic **wartōn-* in Old English *wearte,* wart: WART. **2.** Possibly Germanic **war-* in obsolete Swedish *varbulde,* "pus swelling" (*bulde,* swelling; see **bhel-2**), akin to the source of WARBLE2. **3.** Latin *varius* (genitive plural *variōrum*), spotty, speckled, changeable: (VAIR), VARIEGATE, (VARIETY), VARIOLA, VARIORUM, VARIOUS, VARY; (MINIVER). **4.** Latin *varix,* varicose vein: VARIX. **5.** Suffixed and extended zero-grade form **wr̥su-ko-* in Latin *verrūca,* a wart: VERRUCA. [Pok. 2. *u̯er-* 1151, 2. *u̯ā-* 1108.]

wer-2. To raise, lift, hold suspended. Earlier form **əwer-.* **1.** Basic form **awer-* in Greek *aeirein,* to raise, and Greek *artēria,* windpipe, artery: AORTA, ARSIS, ARTERIO-, ARTERIOLE, ARTERY. **2.** Possibly referred to this root (obscure basic form **āwer-*) is Greek *aēr* (> Latin *aer* > Italian *aria*), air: AERIAL AERO-, AIR, ARIA, MALARIA. **3.** Related to Greek *aēr,* air, is Greek *aura* (< zero-grade form **aur-*), breath, vapor: AURA. [Pok. 1. *uer-* 1151.]

wer-3. Conventional base of various Indo-European roots; to turn, bend. **I.** Root **wert-,* to turn, wind. **1.** Germanic **werth-* in: **a.** Germanic variant **warth-* in *(i)* Old English *-weard,* toward (< "turned toward"): -WARD *(ii)* Germanic **inwarth,* inward (**in,* in; see **en**), in Old English *inweard,* inward: INWARD; **b.** perhaps Germanic derivative **werthaz,* "toward, opposite," hence "equivalent, worth," in Old English *weorth,* worth, valuable, and derivative noun *weorth, wierth,* value: WORTH1; STALWART. **2.** Germanic **werthan,* to become (< "to turn into"), in Old English *weorthan,* to befall: WORTH2. **3.** Zero-grade form **wr̥t-* in Germanic **wurth-* in Old English *wyrd,* fate, destiny (< "that which befalls one"): WEIRD. **4.** Latin *vertere,* to turn, with its frequentative *versāre,* to turn, and passive *versārī,* to stay, behave (< "to move around a place, frequent"): VERSATILE, VERSE1, VERSION, VERSUS, VERTEBRA, VERTEX, VERTIGO, VORTEX; ADVERSE, ANNIVERSARY, AVERT, BOULEVERSEMENT, CONTROVERSY, (CONVERSE1), CONVERT, DEXTRORSE, DIVERT, EVERT, (EXTROVERSION), EXTROVERT, INTRORSE, INTROVERT, INVERT, MALVERSATION, OBVERT, PERVERT, PROSE, RETRORSE, REVERT, SINIS-

TRORSE, SUBVERT, TERGIVERSATE, TRANSVERSE, UNIVERSE. **5.** Balto-Slavic **wirstā-*, a turn, bend, in Russian *versta,* line: VERST. **II.** Root **wreit-*, to turn. Germanic **wrīth-*, **wraith-* in: **a.** Old English *writha,* band (< "that which is wound around"): WREATH; **b.** Old English *wrīthan,* to twist, torture: WRITHE; **c.** Old English *wrāth,* angry (< "tormented, twisted"): WRATH, WROTH. **III.** Root **wergh-*, to turn. **1.** Germanic **wurgjan* in Old English *wyrgan,* to strangle: WORRY. **2.** Nasalized variant **wrengh-* in: **a.** Germanic **wreng-* in Old English *wringan,* to twist: WRING; **b.** Germanic **wrang-* in *(i)* Old Norse **vrangr, rangr,* curved, crooked, wrong, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *wrong,* wrong: WRONG *(ii)* Low German *wrangeln,* to wrestle, akin to the Low German source of Middle English *wranglen,* to wrangle: WRANGLE. **IV.** Root **werg-*, to turn. **1.** Nasalized variant form **wreng-* in Germanic **wrankjan* in: **a.** Old English *wrencan,* to twist: WRENCH; **b.** Old English *gewrinclian,* to wind (*ge-*, collective prefix; see **kom**): WRINKLE. **2.** Latin *vergere,* to turn, tend toward: VERGE²; CONVERGE, DIVERGE. **V.** Root **wreik-*, to turn. **1.** Germanic **wrīg-* in: **a.** Old English *wrīgian,* to turn, bend, go: WRY; **b.** Middle Low German *wriggeln,* to wriggle: WRIGGLE. **2.** Germanic **wrihst-* whence **wristiz* in Old English *wrist,* wrist: WRIST. **3.** Secondary Germanic derivative **wraistjan* in Old English *wrǣstan,* to twist, with its frequentative **wrǣstlian,* to wrestle: WREST, WRESTLE. **4.** Possibly o-grade form **wroik-* in Gaulish **brūko,* heather (> French *bruyère,* heath): BRIAR¹. **VI.** Germanic root **wrib-* in Old French *riber,* to be wanton: RIBALD. **VII.** Root **werb-*, also **werbh-*, to turn, bend. **1.** Germanic **werp-*, **warp-*, "to fling by turning the arm," in Old English *weorpan,* to throw away: WARP. **2.** Latin *verber,* whip, rod: REVERBERATE. **3.** Latin *verbēna,* sacred foliage: VERBENA, (VERVAIN). **4.** Zero-grade form **wr̥b-* in Greek *rhabdos,* rod: RHABDOMANCY, RHABDOVIRUS. **5.** Nasalized variant form **wrembh-* in Greek *rhombos,* magic wheel, rhombus: RHOMBUS. **VIII.** Root **werp-*, to turn, wind. **1.** Metathesized form **wrep-* in Germanic **wrap-* in Danish dialectal *vravle,* to wind, akin to the source of Middle English *wrappen,* to wrap: WRAP. **2.** Zero-grade form **wr̥p-* in Greek *rhaptein,* to sew (> *rhaphē,* suture): RAPHE, RAPHIDE; RHAPSODY, STAPHYLORRHAPHY, TENORRHAPHY. **IX.** Root **wr̥mi-*, worm; rhyme word to **kʷr̥mi-**. **1.** Germanic **wurmiz* in Old English *wyrm,* worm: WORM. **2.** Latin *vermis,* worm: VERMEIL, VERMI-, VERMICELLI, VERMICULAR, VERMIN. [Pok. 3. *u̯er-* 1152.]

wer-⁴. To perceive, watch out for. **I.** O-grade form **wor-*. **1.** Suffixed form **wor-o-* in Germanic **waraz* in: **a.** Old English *wær,* watchful: WARY; **b.** Old English *gewær,* aware (*ge-*, collective and intensive prefix; see **kom**): AWARE; **c.** Old English *warian,* to beware: WARE². **2.** Suffixed form **wor-to-* in Germanic **wardaz,* guard, and **wardōn,* to guard, in: **a.** *(i)* Old English *weard,* a watching, keeper: WARD; STEWARD *(ii)* Old English *weardian,* to ward, guard: WARDER²; **b.** Old North French *warder,* to guard: WARDEN; REWARD, WARDROBE; **c.** Old French *guarder,* to guard: GUARD; **d.** Anglo-Norman *warde,* guard: REARWARD². **3.** Germanic **warō* in: **a.** Old English *waru,* goods, protection, guard: WARE¹; **b.** Old English *-ware* (probably plural of *waru,* "goods"), inhabitants (< "defenders"): FIELDFARE. **4.** Suffixed form **wor-wo-* in Greek *ouros,* a guard: ARCTURUS. **5.** Variant **(s)wor-*, *s(w)or-* probably in Greek *horan,* to see: EPHOR, PANORAMA. **II.** Suffixed (stative) form **wer-ē-* in Latin *verērī,* to respect, feel awe for: REVERE¹. [Pok. 8. *u̯er-* 1164.]

wer-⁵. To cover. **I.** Basic form **wer-*. **1.** Germanic **werjōn-* in Old English *wer,* dam, fish trap: WEIR. **2.** Compound form **ap-wer-yo-* (**ap-*, off, away; see **apo-**) in Latin *aperīre,* to open, uncover: APERIENT, APERITIF, APERTURE; OVERT, OVERTURE, PERT. **3.** Compound form **op-wer-yo-* (**op-*, over; see **epi**) in Latin *operīre,* to cover: COVER, OPERCULUM. **II.** O-grade form **wor-*. **1.** Germanic **war-nōn* in Old English *war(e)nian,* to take heed: WARN. **2.** Germanic **war-* in: **a.** *(i)* Old French *garant,* warrant, authorization: GUARANTY *(ii)* Old North French *warant,* warrant, and *warantir,* to guarantee: WARRANT, (WARRANTEE), WARRANTY; **b.** Old French *garer,* to guard, protect: GARAGE; **c.** Old French *g(u)arir,* to defend, protect: GARRET, GARRISON; **d.** Old North French *warenne,* enclosure, game preserve: WARREN; **e.** Old French *g(u)arnir,* to equip: GARMENT, GARNISH. [Pok. 5. *u̯er-* 1160.]

wer-⁶. Also **wer̥ə-**. To speak. Variant **wrē-*, contracted from **wreə-*. **1.** Suffixed zero-grade form **wr̥-dho-* in Germanic **wurdam* in Old English *word,* word: WORD. **2.** Suffixed form **wer-dho-* in Latin *verbum,* word: VERB, VERVE; ADVERB, PROVERB. **3.** Suffixed form **wer-yo-* in Greek *eirein,* to say, speak: IRONY. **4.** Variant form **wrē-* in suffixed form **wrē-tor-* in Greek *rhētōr,* public speaker: RHETOR. [Pok. 6. *u̯er-* 1162.]

wer-⁷. To burn. Suffixed lengthened o-grade (causative) form **wōr-yo-* in Russian *varit',* to boil: SAMOVAR. [Pok. 12. *u̯er-* 1166.]

wer-⁸. Squirrel. Reduplicated expressive form **wī-wer(r)-* in Latin *vīverra,* a ferret: VIVERRINE. [Pok. 13. *u̯er-* 1166.]

wēr-. Water. Suffixed zero-grade form **ūr-īnā-* in Latin *ūrīna,* urine: URINE. [In Pok. 9. *au̯(e)-* 78.]

wer̥ə-¹. Wide, broad. Suffixed form **wer(ə)-u-* metathesized in Greek *eurus,* wide: EURY-; ANEURYSM, EURYDICE. [Pok. 8. *u̯er-* 1165.]

wer̥ə-². To find. Variant **wrē-*, contracted from **wreə-*. Reduplicated form **we-wrē-* in Greek *heuriskein* (first person singular perfect indicative active *heurēka*), to find: EUREKA, HEURISTIC. [Pok. 4. *u̯er-* 1160.]

werg-. To do. **I.** Suffixed form **werg-o-*. **1.** Germanic **werkam,* work, in: **a.** Old English *weorc, werc,* work: WORK; **b.** Old High German *werc,* work: (BOULEVARD), BULWARK. **2.** Greek *ergon,* work, action: ERG, -URGY; ADRENERGIC, ALLERGY, ARGON, CHOLINERGIC, DEMIURGE, DRAMATURGE, ENDERGONIC, ENDOERGIC, ENERGY, ERGOGRAPH, EXERGONIC, EXERGUE, EXOERGIC, GEORGIC, LITURGY, METALLURGY, SURGERY, (SYNERGID), SYNERGISM, THAUMATURGE. **II.** Zero-grade form **wr̥g-*. **1.** Suffixed forms **wr̥g-yo-*, **wr̥g-to-* in Germanic **wurkjan,* to work, participle **wurhta-*, in Old English *wyrcan,* to work, participle *geworht,* wrought: WROUGHT. **2.** Suffixed form **wr̥g-t-* in Germanic **wurhtjō-* in Old English *wryhta,* maker, wright: WRIGHT. **III.** O-grade form **worg-* in: **a.** Greek *organon* (with suffix *-ano-*), tool: ORGAN, ORGANON; **b.** Greek *orgia,* secret rites, worship (< "service"): ORGY. [Pok. 2. *u̯erg-* 1168.]

wēro-. True. **1.** Germanic **wēra-* in Old English *wǣr,* faith, pledge: WARLOCK. **2.** Latin *vērus* (> Old French *voir,* truth), true, with its derivative *vērax,* truth: VERACIOUS, VERISM, VERITY, VERY; AVER, VERDICT, VERIDICAL, VERIFY, VERISIMILAR, VOIR DIRE. **3.** Latin *sevērus,* grave, serious; regarded by some as a compound of *se-*, *sed,* without (see **s(w)e-**), and *vērus,* true, but the semantic difficulties make this explanation improbable: SEVERE; ASSEVERATE, PERSEVERE. [Pok. 11. *u̯er-* 1165.]

wers-¹. To confuse, mix up. Compare **ers-¹**. **I.** Suffixed basic form. **1.** Germanic **werz-a-*, whence **werra-* in: **a.** Old North French *werre,* war: WAR; **b.** Spanish *guerra,* war: GUERRILLA. **2.** Germanic comparative **wers-izōn-* in Old English *wyrsa,* worse: WORSE. **3.** Germanic superlative **wers-istaz* in Old English *wyrsta,* worst: WORST. **II.** Suffixed zero-grade form **wr̥s-ti-* in Germanic **wursti-* in Old High German *wurst* (> German *Wurst*), sausage (< "mixture"): WURST; (LIVERWURST). [Pok. *u̯ers-* 1169.]

wers-². To be wet. Compare **ers-²**. Suffixed o-grade (causative) form **wors-eyo-* in Greek *ourein,* "to make water," to urinate, whence *ouron,* urine: URETER, URE-

THRA, URETIC, -URIA, URO-¹, URONIC; DIURETIC, ENURESIS. [In Pok. 9. *au̯(e)-* 78.]

wes-¹. To buy. **1.** Suffixed form **wes-no-* in Latin *vēnum,* sale: VENAL, VEND. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **wos-nā-* in Greek *ōneisthai,* to buy: DUOPSONY. [Pok. 8. *u̯es-* 1173.]

wes-². Wet. Germanic **wōs-* in Old English *wōs,* juice: OOZE¹. [Pok. 3. *u̯es-* 1171.]

wes-³. To stay, dwell, pass the night, with derivatives meaning "to be." **1.** O-grade form **wos-* in Germanic **was-* in Old English *wæs,* was: WAS. **2.** Lengthened-grade form **wēs-* in Germanic **wēz-* in Old English *wǣre* (subjunctive), *wǣron* (plural), were: WERE. **3.** Germanic **wesan* in Old Norse *vesa, vera,* to be: WASSAIL. **4.** Suffixed form **wes-tā-* perhaps in Latin *Vesta,* household goddess: VESTA. **5.** Suffixed variant form **was-tu-* possibly in Greek *astu,* town (< "place where one dwells"), whence Latin *astus,* skill, craft (practiced in a town): ASTUTE. [Pok. 1. *u̯es-* 1170.]

wes-⁴. To clothe. Extension of **eu-¹.** **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **wos-eyo-* in Germanic **wazjan* in Old English *werian,* to wear, carry: WEAR¹. **2.** Suffixed form **wes-ti-* in Latin *vestis,* garment: VEST; DEVEST, INVEST, REVEST, TRAVESTY. **3.** Suffixed form **wes-nu-* in Greek *hennunai,* to clothe: HIMATION. [Pok. 5. *u̯es-* 1172.]

wes-pero-. Evening, night. **I.** Reduced form **wes-.* **1.** Suffixed form **wes-to-* in Germanic **west-* in: **a.** Old English *west,* west: WEST; **b.** Old English *westerne,* western: WESTERN; **c.** Old English *westra,* more westerly: WESTERLY. **2.** Possibly Germanic **wis-* in Late Latin *Visigothi,* "West Goths" (*Gothi,* the Goths): VISIGOTH. **II.** Basic form **wespero-.* **1.** Latin *vesper,* evening: VESPER, VESPERTILIONID. **2.** Greek *hesperos,* evening: HESPERIAN. [Pok. *u̯esperos* 1173.]

wesr̥. Spring. Latin *vēr,* spring (phonologically irregular): VERNAL; PRIMAVERA. [Pok. *u̯es-r̥* 1174.]

wet-¹. To blow, inspire, spiritually arouse. Related to **wē-.** **1.** Lengthened-grade form **wōt-* in Germanic suffixed form **wōd-eno-, *wōd-ono-,* "raging," "mad," "inspired," hence "spirit," name of the chief Teutonic god, in: **a.** Old English *Wōden,* Woden: WODEN; **b.** Old English *Wōdnesdæg,* "Woden's day": WEDNESDAY; **c.** Old Norse *Ōdhinn,* Odin: ODIN; **d.** Old High German *Wuotan* (> German *Wotan*), Wotan: WOTAN. **2.** Lengthened variant form **wāt-* in Latin *vātēs,* prophet, poet: VATIC. **3.** Suffixed variant form **wat-no-* in Latin *vannus,* a winnowing fan: FAN¹, VAN³. **4.** Oldest basic form **əwet-* becoming **awet-* in suffixed form **awet-mo-* in Greek *atmos* (< **aetmos*), breath, vapor: ATMOSPHERE. [Pok. *u̯āt-* 1113.]

wet-². Year. **1.** Suffixed form **wet-ru-* in Germanic **wethruz,* perhaps "yearling," in Old English *wether,* wether: WETHER. **2.** Suffixed form **wet-es-* in: **a.** Latin *vetus,* old (< "having many years"): VETERAN; INVETERATE; **b.** Latin *veterīnus,* of beasts of burden, of cattle (perhaps chiefly old cattle): VETERINARY; **c.** Greek *etos,* year: ETESIAN. **3.** Suffixed form **wet-olo-* in Latin *vitulus,* calf, yearling: VEAL, VITELLUS. [Pok. *u̯et-* 1175.]

wi-. Apart, in half. **1.** Suffixed form **wi-itos* in Germanic **wīdaz* in Old English *wīd,* wide (< "far apart"): WIDE. **2.** Suffixed (comparative) form **wi-tero-* in Germanic **withrō,* against, in: **a.** Old English *wither,* against, with its derivative *with,* with, against: WITH, WITHERS; **b.** Old High German *widar,* against: GUERDON; WITHERSHINS. [Pok. 1. *u̯ī-* 1175.]

widhu-. Tree. Germanic **widu-* in Old English *wudu,* wood: WOOD. [Pok. *u̯idhu-* 1177.]

wīkm̥tī. Twenty. Compound of **wi-,** in half, hence two, and **(d)km̥t-ī* (nominative dual), decade, reduced zero-grade form of **dekm̥.** **1.** Latin *vīgintī,* twenty: VICENARY, VIGESIMAL. **2.** Greek *eikosi,* twenty: ICOSAHEDRON. **3.** Sanskrit *viṃśatiḥ,* twenty: PACHISI. [Pok. *u̯ī-km̥t-ī* 1177.]

wī-ro-. Man. Derivative of **weiə-².** **1.** Germanic shortened from **wiraz* becoming **weraz* in: **a.** Old English *wer,* man: WEREWOLF, WERGELD; **b.** Germanic compound **wer-ald-,* "life or age of man" (**-ald-,* age; see **al-³**), in Old English *weorold,* world: WORLD; **c.** Frankish **wer-wulf,* "man-wolf" (**wulf,* wolf; see **wl̥kʷo-**), in French *garou,* werewolf: LOUP-GAROU. **2.** Latin *vir,* man: VIRAGO, VIRILE, VIRTUE, (VIRTUOSA), (VIRTUOSO); DECEMVIR, DUUMVIR, TRIUMVIR. **3.** Possibly Latin *cūria,* curia, court, if regarded as from **co-vir,* "men together" (*co-,* together; see **kom**): CURIA. [Pok. *u̯īro-s* 1177.]

wleik-. To flow, run. Zero-grade form **wlik-.* **1.** Adjective **wlik-u-,* wet, in: **a.** suffixed form **wlik-w-ā-* in Latin *liquāre,* to dissolve: LIQUATE; **b.** suffixed form **wlik-w-ē-* in Latin *liquēre,* to be liquid: LIQUESCENT, LIQUID, LIQUOR; DELIQUESCE, LIQUEFY. **2.** Suffixed form **wlik-s-* in: **a.** Latin *lixa,* lye: LIXIVIATE; **b.** Latin *prōlixus,* poured forth, stretched out in front, extended (*prō-,* forth; see **per¹**): PROLIX. [In Pok. *leiku̯-* 669.]

wl̥kʷo-. Wolf. **1.** Germanic **wulfaz* in: **a.** Old English *wulf,* wolf: WOLF; **b.** Middle Dutch *wolf, wulf,* wolf: AARDWOLF; **c.** Old High German *wolf,* wolf, in German *Wolfram,* tungsten: WOLFRAM; **d.** Frankish **wulf,* wolf (see **wī-ro-**). **2.** Taboo variant **lupo-* in Latin *lupus,* wolf: LOBO, LUPINE¹, LUPINE², LOUP-GAROU. **3.** Taboo variant **lukʷo-* in: **a.** Greek *lukos,* wolf: LYCANTHROPE, LYCOPODIUM; **b.** Suffixed form **lukʷ-ya* in Greek *lussa,* martial rage, madness, rabies ("wolf-ness"): LYTTA; ALYSSUM. [Pok. *u̯l̥kʷos* 1178.]

wl̥p-ē-. Fox. **1.** Latin *vulpēs,* fox: VULPINE. **2.** Taboo variant **əlōpēk-* in Greek *alōpēx,* fox: ALOPECIA. [Pok. *u̯l̥p-, lup-* 1179.]

wogʷh-ni-. Plowshare, wedge. **1.** Probably Germanic **wagjaz* in Old English *wecg,* wedge: WEDGE. **2.** Probably Latin *vōmer,* plowshare: VOMER. [Pok. *u̯ogʷhni-s* 1179.]

wokso-. Wax. Related to **weg-¹.** Germanic **wahsam* in Old English *wæx, weax,* wax: WAX¹. [Pok. *u̯okso-* 1180.]

wopsā. Wasp. Metathesized form **wospā.* **1.** Germanic **wosp-* in Old English *wæsp, wæps,* wasp: WASP. **2.** Latin *vespa,* wasp: VESPIARY. [Pok. *u̯obhsā* 1179.]

wōs. You (plural). Latin *vōs* (> Old French *vous*), you: RENDEZVOUS. [In Pok. 1. *i̯u-* 513.]

wrād-. Branch, root. **I.** Basic form **wrād-* in Germanic **wrōt-* in Old Norse *rōt,* root: ROOT¹; RUTABAGA. **II.** Zero-grade form **wr̥əd-.* **1.** Germanic **wurtiz* in: **a.** Old English *wyrt,* plant, herb: WORT; **b.** German *Wurzel* (< **wurzwala,* rootstock; **-wala,* a roll, round stem; see **wel-³**), root: MANGELWURZEL. **2.** Latin *rādix,* root: RACE³, RADICAL, RADICLE, RADISH, RADIX; DERACINATE, ERADICATE. **3.** Suffixed form **wrəd-mo-* in Latin *rāmus,* branch: RAMOSE, RAMUS; RAMIFY. **4.** Suffixed reduced form **wr̥(ə)d-ya* perhaps in Greek *rhiza,* root: RHIZO-, RHIZOME; COLEORHIZA, LICORICE, MYCORRHIZA. [Pok. *u̯(e)rād-* 1167.]

wrāgh-. Thorn, tip. Greek *rhakhis,* ridge, spine: RACHIS. [Pok. 1. *u̯rāgh-* 1180.]

wreg-. To push, shove, drive, track down. **I.** Basic form **wreg-* in Germanic **wrekan* in: **a.** Old English *wrecan,* to drive, expel: WREAK; **b.** Old Norse *rek* (older form *vrek*), wreckage, akin to the Scandinavian source of Anglo-Norman *wrec,* wreck: WRECK. **II.** O-grade form **wrog-.* **1.** Germanic **wrakjōn-,* "pursuer, one pursued," in: **a.** Old English *wrecca,* exile: WRETCH; **b.** Frankish **wrakjō,* "one pursued, an exile," perhaps in French *garce,* a girl: GASKET. **2.** Germanic **wrakaz* in: **a.** Old English *wræc,* exile, punishment, and Middle Dutch *wrak,* wreckage: WRACK¹; **b.** Swedish *rak,* wreckage, akin to the source of Middle English *rak,* mass of driven clouds: RACK³. **III.** Zero-grade form **wr̥g-eyo-, *urg-eyo-* in Latin *urgēre,* to urge, drive: URGE. [Pok. *u̯reg-* 1181.]

wrēg-. To break. Suffixed form **wrēg-nu-* in Greek *rhēgnunai,* to burst forth: -RRHAGIA. [Pok. *u̯rēg-* 1181.]

[wrod-. Rose. A word (not common Indo-European) of unknown origin. **1.** Suffixed form **wrod-o-* in Greek *rhodon,* rose: RHODO-; (RHODIUM). **2.** Suffixed form **wrod-ya-* (perhaps via Etruscan) in Latin *rosa,* rose:

ROSE[1]. **3.** Zero-grade form **wr̥d-* in Iranian **wr̥d* in Persian *gul,* rose: JULEP.]

wrōd-. To root, gnaw. Germanic **wrōt-* in Old English *wrōtan,* to dig up: ROOT[2]. [Pok. 7. *u̯er-* 1163.]

wrōdh-. To grow straight, upright. Suffixed zero-grade form **wr̥ə́dh-wo-* in Greek *orthos,* straight, correct, right: ORTHO-, ORTHOTICS; ANORTHITE. [In Pok. *u̯erdh-* 1167.]

wrōg-. To burgeon, swell with strength. Suffixed zero-grade form **wr̥g-ā-* in Greek *organ,* to swell: ORGASM. [Pok. 3. *u̯erg-* 1169.]

wrughyo-. Rye. Germanic **rugi-* in Old English *ryge,* rye: RYE[1]. [Pok. *u̯rughio-* 1183.]

[xenos. Strange; stranger. Greek word (earlier form **xenwos*) of uncertain origin and formation; the initial *x-* may be the zero-grade form **ghs-* of **ghos-* (see **ghos-ti-**): XENO-; EUXENITE, PYROXENE.]

yā-. To be aroused. Suffixed form **yā-lo-* in Greek *zēlos,* zeal: JEALOUS, ZEAL. [Pok. *i̯ā-* 501.]

yag-. To worship; reverence. Suffixed form **yag-yo-* perhaps in Greek *hagios,* holy: HAGIO-. [Pok. *i̯ag-* 501.]

yē-. To throw. Contracted from **yeə-*. **1.** Extended zero-grade forms **yak-yo-* in Latin *jacere,* to throw, lay, and **yak-ē-* (stative) in *jacēre,* to lie down (< "to be thrown"), and *jaculum,* dart: JESS, JET[2], JOIST; ABJECT, ADJACENT, ADJECTIVE, AMICE, CONJECTURE, DEJECT, (EASE), EJACULATE, EJECT, GIST, INJECT, INTERJECT, OBJECT[1], PARGET, PROJECT, REJECT, SUBJACENT, SUBJECT, SUPERJACENT, TRAJECT. **2.** Basic form **yē-* and zero-grade form **yə-* in Greek *hienai,* to send, throw: CATHETER, DIESIS, ENEMA, PARESIS, SYNESIS. [Pok. *i̯ē-* 502.]

yeg-. Ice. Germanic **jakilaz, *jekilaz,* in Old English *gicel,* icicle, ice: ICICLE. [Pok. *i̯eg-* 503.]

yēgʷā-. Power, youthful strength. Greek *hēbē,* youth, youthful vigor: HEBE; EPHEBE, HEBEPHRENIA. [Pok. *i̯ēgʷā* 503.]

yek-. To speak. Suffixed o-grade form **yok-o-* in Latin *jocus,* joke: JEWEL, JOCOSE, JOCULAR, JOKE, JUGGLE, (JUGGLER); JEOPARDY. [Pok. *i̯ek-* 503.]

yēk-. To heal. Possible suffixed zero-grade form **yək-es-* in Greek *akos,* cure: AUTACOID, PANACEA. [Pok. *i̯ek-* 504.]

yḗkʷr̥. Liver. Greek *hēpar,* liver: HEPATIC, HEPATO-; HEPARIN, (HEPATITIS), (HEPATOGENIC). [Pok. *i̯ekʷ-r̥t* 504.]

yem-. To pair. Perhaps altered into Latin *geminus,* twin, paired: GEMINATE, GEMINI, GIMMAL; BIGEMINAL, TRIGEMINUS. [Pok. *i̯em-* 505.]

yēr-. Year, season. **1.** Suffixed basic form **yēr-o-* in Germanic **jēram* in Old English *gēar,* year: YEAR. **2.** Suffixed o-grade form **yōr-ā-* in Greek *hōrā,* season: HOUR; HOROLOGE, HOROLOGY, HOROSCOPE. [In Pok. 1. *ei-* 293.]

yes-. To boil, foam, bubble. **1.** Germanic **jest-* in Old English *gist,* yeast: YEAST. **2.** Greek *zeein, zein,* to boil: ECZEMA, ZEOLITE. [Pok. *i̯es-* 506.]

yeu-. Vital force, youthful vigor. Earliest form **əyeu-*; variant of **aiw-**. Suffixed zero-grade form **yuwen-* (< **yu-əen-*), "possessing youthful vigor," young. **1.** Further suffixed form **yuwn̥-ti-* in Germanic **jugunthi-, *jugunthā-* in Old English *geoguth,* youth: YOUTH. **2.** Further suffixed form **yuwn̥-ko-* in: **a.** Germanic **juwungaz* becoming **jungaz* in *(i)* Old English *geong,* young: YOUNG *(ii)* Old High German *jung,* young: JUNKER *(iii)* compound **jung-frōwō-,* young lady (see **per**[1]); **b.** Old Irish *ōac,* Irish Gaelic *ōg,* in *oglach,* soldier: GALLOWGLASS. **3.** Latin *iuvenis,* young: JUNIOR, JUVENILE; JUVENOCRACY, REJUVENATE. [Pok. 3. *i̯eu-* 510.]

yeudh-. To move violently, fight. Zero-grade form **yudh-ē-* in Latin *jubēre,* to command (< "to set in motion"): JUSSIVE. [Pok. *i̯eu-dh-* 511.]

yeuə-. To blend, mix food. Zero-grade form **yū-* (< **yuə-*) in: **a.** Suffixed form **yū-s-* in Latin *jūs,* juice, broth: JUICE; **b.** suffixed form **yūs-mā* in Greek *zumē,* leaven: -ZYME, ZYMO-; ENZYME. [Pok. 1. *i̯eu-* 507.]

yeug-. To join. **I.** Zero-grade form **yug-*. **1.** Suffixed form **yug-o-* in: **a.** Germanic **yukam* in Old English *geoc,* yoke: YOKE; **b.** Latin *jugum,* yoke: JUGATE, JUGULAR, JUGUM; CONJUGATE, SUBJUGATE; **c.** Greek *zugon,* yoke, and *zugoun,* to join: ZYGO-, ZYGOMA, -ZYGOUS; (AZYGOUS), SYZYGY; **d.** Sanskrit *yugam,* yoke: YUGA. **2.** Suffixed (superlative) form **yug-istos* in Latin **jugistā (viā),* "on a nearby (road)," contracted to *juxtā,* close by: JOUST; ADJUST, JUXTAPOSE, (JUXTAPOSITION). **3.** Nasalized form **yu-n-g-* in Latin *jungere,* to join: JOIN, JUNCTION, JUNCTURE, JUNTA; ADJOIN, CONJOIN, (CONJUGAL), (CONJUNCT), ENJOIN, INJUNCTION, SUBJOIN. **II.** Suffixed form **yeug-mn̥* in Greek *zeugma,* a bond: ZEUGMA. **III.** Suffixed o-grade form **youg-o-* in Sanskrit *yogaḥ,* union: YOGA. [Pok. 2. *i̯eu-* 508.]

yewes-. Law. **1.** Latin *jūs,* law, and its derivative *jūrāre,* "to pronounce a ritual formula," swear: JURAL, JURIST, JURY[1]; ABJURE, ADJURE, CONJURE, INJURY, JURIDICAL, JURISCONSULT, JURISDICTION, JURISPRUDENCE, (NONJUROR), OBJURGATE, PERJURE. **2.** Compound form **yewes-dik-,* "one who shows or pronounces the law" (see **deik-**), in Latin *jūdex,* judge: JUDGE; ADJUDICATE, PREJUDICE. **3.** Suffixed form **yewes-to-* in Latin *jūstus,* just: JUST[1]. [Pok. *i̯eu̯os* 512.]

yewo-. Grain. Suffixed form **yew-ya* in Greek *zeia,* one-seeded wheat: ZEIN. [Pok. *i̯eu̯o-* 512.]

yōs-. To gird. **1.** Suffixed form **yōs-ter-* in Greek *zōstēr,* girdle: ZOSTER. **2.** Suffixed form **yōs-nā* in Greek *zōnē,* girdle: ZONE; EVZONE. [Pok. *i̯ō(u)s-* 513.]

yu-[1]. You. Second person (plural) pronoun. Germanic **jūz* (nominative) and **iwwiz* (oblique) in Old English *gē* and *ēow,* you: YE[2], YOU. [Pok. 1. *i̯u-* 513.]

yu-[2]. Outcry (of exultation). **1.** Latin *jūbilāre,* to raise a shout of joy: JUBILATE. **2.** Greek *iuzein,* to cry, call: JINX. [Pok. 2. *i̯u-* 514.]

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AEOLIPILE pulē
AEPYORNIS or-
AERIAL wer-[2]
AERO- wer-[2]
AEROBE gʷei-
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AESIR ansu-
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AESTIVAL aidh-
AETHER aidh-
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AFFAIR dhē-[1]
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AGAIN gagina
AGAINST gagina
AGALACTIA melg-
AGAPANTHUS andh-
AGE aiw-
AGENDUM ag-
AGENT ag-
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AGGLOMERATE gel-[1]
AGGLUTINATE gel-[1]
AGGRAVATE gʷerə-[2]
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AGGRESS ghredh-
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AGHAST gheis-
AGILE ag-
AGIO al-[1]
AGITATE ag-
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AGMINATE ag-
AGNAIL angh-
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AGNI egni-
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AGNOSIA gnō-
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-AGOGUE ag-
AGONY ag-
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AGRAFFE ger-[2]
AGRAPHA gerbh-
AGRAPHIA gerbh-
AGRARIAN agro-
AGREE gʷerə-[3]
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AGRIA agro-
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AGRIOLOGY agro-
AGROSTOLOGY agro-
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ALAR aks-
ALARM al-[1], ar-
ALARY aks-
ALAS lē-[2]
ALASTOR lādh-
ALATE aks-
ALB albho-
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ALLITERATE deph-
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ALLO- al-[1]
ALLOCUTION tolkʷ-
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AMAH amma
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AMARELLE om-
AMARETTO om-
AMASS mag-
AMATEUR amma

AMATIVE amma
AMATORY amma
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AMID medhyo-
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AMPHIMACER māk-
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AMPHISTYLAR stā-
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AN- ne
ANA[2] an[1]
ANA- an[1]
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ANALCIME alek-
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ANCILLARY kʷel-[1]
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ANGEL angelos
ANGELIC angelos
ANGELICA angelos
ANGELUS angelos
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ASH[2] os-
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ASK ais-
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ATROCIOUS āter-
ATROPHY threph-
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ATTACK steg-
ATTAIN tag-
ATTEND ten-
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AUDIENT au-5
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AUDIT au-5
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AURIC aurum
AURICLE ous-
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AXILLA aks-
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AYAH awo-
AYE2 alw-
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BABA baba-
BABBLE baba-
BABE baba-
BABKA baba-
BABU baba-
BABUSHKA baba-
BABY baba-
BACILLUS bak-
BACTERIUM bak-
BACULIFORM bak-
BAGEL bheug-3
BAGUETTE bak-
BAIL3 bheug-3
BAIRN bher-1
BAIT1 bheid-
BAKE bhē-
BAKSHEESH bhag-1
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BALEEN bhel-2
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BAMBINO baba-
BAN1 bhā-2
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BANDOLEER bhā-1
BANDORE pandoura
BANE gʷhen-1
BANG1 bheg-
BANIAN wen-1
BANISH bhā-2
BANK1 bheg-
BANK2 bheg-
BANK3 bheg-
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BANNER bhā-1
BANNERET bhā-1
BANNS bhā-2
BANQUET bheg-
BANQUETTE bheg-
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BARBETTE bhardhā
BARBICEL bhardhā
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BASS2 bassus
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BASSO bassus
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BATE2 battuere
BATEAU bheid-
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BATHY- gʷadh-
BATHYSCAPH skep-
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BATTER1 battuere
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BELIEVE leubh-
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BELLIGERENT duellum, gerere
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BELLY bhelgh-
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BENUMB nem-
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BEQUEST gʷet-2
BEREAVE reup-
BERM bhrem-2
BERRY bhā-1
BERSERKER bher-3
BESPEAK spreg-
BESPRENT spergh-
BEST bhad-
BETOKEN deik-
BETRAY dō-
BETROTH deru
BETTER bhad-
BETWEEN dwo-
BETWIXT dwo-
BEVEL bat-
BEVERAGE pō(i)-
BEWITCH weik-2
BEZOAR gʷhen-1, pā-
BHAGAVAD-GITA gēi-2
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BIB pō(i)-
BIBLIOPOLE pel-5
BIBLIOTHECA dhē-1
BIBULOUS pō(i)-
BICAMERAL kamer-
BICEPS kaput
BICORN ker-1
BICYCLE kʷel-1
BID bheudh-, gʷhedh-
BIDE bheidh-
BIDENTATE dent-
BIDONVILLE weik-1
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BIER bher-1
BIFORATE bher-2
BIGEMINAL yem-
BIGHT bheug-3
BILANDER ambhi, lendh-2
BILBERRY bhel-2
BILINGUAL dṇghū
BILIRUBIN reudh-1
BILIVERDIN virēre
BILL1 beu-1
BILL2 bhei-2
BILL3 bhei-2
BILLET1 beu-1
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BILTONG bhei-2, dṇghū
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BIN bhendh-
BINAL dwo-
BINARY dwo-
BIND bhendh-
BINNACLE ghabh-
BINOMIAL nem-
BIO- gʷei-
BIONT es-
BIOTA gʷei-
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BLEACH bhel-[1]
BLEAK[1] bhel-[1]
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BONBON deu-[2]
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BONITO deu-[2]
BONNE deu-[2]
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BONTEBOK bhugo-
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BOOTH bheue-
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BOSOM beu-[1]
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BOVINE gʷou-
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BOWER[1] bheue-
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BRACERO mregh-u-
BRACH bhrag-
BRACHIUM mregh-u-
BRACHY- mregh-u-
BRACKEN bhreg-
BRACKET brāk-
BRAD bhar-
BRADYLEXIA leg-[1]
BRAE bherek-
BRAHMA[1] bhlagh-men-
BRAHMAN bhlagh-men-
BRAHMIN bhlagh-men-
BRAID bherek-
BRAIL brāk-
BRAIN mregh-m(n)o-
BRAISE bhreu-[2]
BRAKE[3] bhreg-
BRAKE[4] bhreg-
BRAMBLE bhrem-[2]
BRAND gʷher-
BRANDISH gʷher-
BRANDY gʷher-
BRASS ferrum
BRASSARD mregh-u-
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BRATWURST bhreu-[2]
BRAWN bhreu-[2]
BRAY[2] bhreg-
BRAZE[2] bhreu-[2]
BRAZEN ferrum
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BREAD bhreu-[2]
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BREAM[1] bherek-
BREAST bhreus-[1]
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BRECCIA bhreg-
BREECH brāk-
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BREGMA mregh-m(n)o-
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BRIDE[2] bherek-
BRIDEGROOM dhghem-
BRIDGE[1] bhrū-
BRIDLE bherek-
BRIEF mregh-u-
BRIGHT bherag-
BRIM bhrem-[2]
BRIMSTONE gʷher-
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BRING bher-[1]
BRIO gʷere-[2]
BRIOCHE bhreg-
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BRISTLE bhar-
BRITTLE bhreu-[1]
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BRONCHO- gʷere-[4]
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BROOD bhreu-[2]
BROOK[2] bhrūg-
BROOM bhrem-[2]
BROTH bhreu-[2]
BROTHEL bhreu-[1]
BROTHER bhrāter-
BROW bhrū-
BROWN bher-[3]
BROWSE bhreus-[1]
BRUIN bher-[3]
BRUISE bhreus-[2]
BRUMAL mregh-u-
BRUNET bher-[3]
BRUT gʷere-[2]
BRUTE gʷere-[2]
BUBO beu-[1]
BUCCAL beu-[1]
BUCEPHALUS gʷou-
BUCK[1] bhugo-
BUCKAROO wak-
BUCKBOARD beu-[1]
BUCKLE[1] beu-[1]
BUCKLE[2] beu-[1]
BUCKSHEE bhag-[1]
BUCKWHEAT bhāgo-
BUCOLIC gʷou-, kʷel-[1]
BUDDHA bheudh-
BUDGET bhelgh-
BUDGE[1] beu-[1]
BUGLE[1] gʷou-
BUGLOSS glōgh-
BUILD bheue-
BULGE bhelgh-
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BULL[2] beu-[1]
BULLA beu-[1]
BULLATE beu-[1]
BULLET beu-[1]
BULLETIN beu-[1]
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BULLY[2] beu-[1]
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BUNCO bheg-
BUND[1] bhendh-
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BUNDESRAT ar-
BUNDLE bhendh-
BUNG peuk-
BUNGLE bheg-
BUPRESTID gʷou-
BUR[1] bhar-
BURDEN[1] bher-[1]
BURG bhergh-[2]
BURGESS bhergh-[2]
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BURIAL bhergh-[1]
BURIN bher-[2]
BURN[1] gʷher-
BURN[2] bhreu-[2]
BURNET bher-[3]
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BURSA bursa
BURSAR bursa
BURSE bursa
BURST bhres-
BURY bhergh-[1]
BUSHEL[2] bhau-
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BUTTON bhau-
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BYRE bheue-

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CABEZON kaput
CABLE kap-
CABRILLA kapro-
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CACHE ag-
CACHEXIA segh-
CACO- kakka-
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CAM gembh-
CAMARILLA kamer-
CAMBIST skamb-
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CAN[1] gnō-
CANAILLE kwon-
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CANDENT kand-
CANDID kand-
CANDIDA kand-
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CANDLE kand-
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CHROMATO- ghrēu-
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CHROMIUM ghrēu-
CHROMO- ghrēu-
CHROMONEMA (s)nē-
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CHURCH keue-[2]
CHURL karlaz
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-CIDE kae-id-
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CLAMANT kelə-2
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CLAMP gel-1
CLAN plat-
CLANDESTINE kel-2
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CLASMATOCYTE kel-1
CLASS kelə-2
CLAST kel-1
CLASTIC kel-1
CLATHRATE kleu-3
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CORSAGE kwrep-
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CRUMPET ger-2
CRUMPLE ger-2
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CRYSTAL kreus-
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GLABROUS gladh-
GLACÉ gel-[3]
GLACIAL gel-[3]
GLACIATE gel-[3]
GLACIER gel-[3]
GLACIS gel-[3]
GLAD ghel-[2]
GLADIATE kel-[1]
GLADIATOR kel-[1]
GLAIR kelə-[2]
GLAIVE kel-[1]
GLANCE[2] ghel-[2]
GLAND gʷelə-[2]
GLANDERS gʷelə-[2]
GLANDULAR gʷelə-[2]
GLANS gʷelə-[2]
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GLASS ghel-[2]
GLAZE ghel-[2]
GLEAM ghel-[2]
GLEBE gel-[1]
GLEDE ghel-[2]
GLEE ghel-[2]
GLEED ghel-[2]
GLEET gel-[1]
GLEG ghel-[2]
GLEY gel-[1]
GLIADIN gel-[1]
GLIB ghel-[2]
GLIDE ghel-[2]
GLIMMER ghel-[2]
GLIMPSE ghel-[2]
GLINT ghel-[2]
GLISSADE ghel-[2]
GLISTEN ghel-[2]
GLISTER ghel-[2]
GLITCH ghel-[2]
GLITTER ghel-[2]
GLOAMING ghel-[2]
GLOAT ghel-[2]
GLOBE gel-[1]
GLOBULE gel-[1]
GLOCHIDIUM glōgh-
GLOMERATE gel-[1]
GLOMERULE gel-[1]
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GLOSS[2] glōgh-
GLOSSARY glōgh-
GLOSSOLALIA glōgh-, lā-
GLOTTIS glōgh-
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GLOW ghel-[2]
GLOWER ghel-[2]
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GLUCOSE dlk-u-
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GLUME gleubh-
GLUT gʷel-[3]
GLUTEN gel-[1]
GLUTEUS gel-[1]
GLUTINOUS gel-[1]
GLUTTON gʷel-[3]
GLYCERIN dlk-u-
GLYPH gleubh-
GLYPTIC gleubh-
GNAT ghen-
GNATHIC genu-[2]
-GNATHOUS genu-[2]
GNAW ghen-
GNOCCHI gen-
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GNOMON gnō-
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GOAD ghei-[1]
GOAT ghaido-
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GOLD ghel-[2]
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-GON genu-[1]
GONAD genə-
GONFALON gʷhen-[1]
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GONIOMETRY genu-[1]
GONION genu-[1]
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GORGET gʷerə-[4]
GORSE ghers-
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GOSLING ghans-
GOSPEL spel-[3]
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GOUACHE akʷā-
GOWAN ghel-[2]
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GRABEN ghrebh-[2]
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GRACKLE gerə-[2]
GRADE ghredh-
GRAFFITO gerbh-
GRAIN gre-no-
GRAM[1] gerbh-
GRAM[2] gre-no-
-GRAM gerbh-
GRAMA gras-
GRAMINEOUS gras-
GRAMMAR gerbh-
GRAMPUS peisk-
GRANADILLA gre-no-
GRANARY gre-no-
GRANDILOQUENCE tolkʷ-
GRANGE gre-no-
GRANITE gre-no-
GRANT kerd-[1]
GRANULE gre-no-
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GRAPH gerbh-
-GRAPH gerbh-
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-GRAPHY gerbh-
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GREAT ghrēu-
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GRIMACE ghrem-
GRIME ghrēi-
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GRIPE ghreib-
GRIPPE ghreib-
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HEMERALOPIA āmer-
HEMI- sēmi-
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HEMORRHOID sreu-
HEMP kannabis
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HEPATO- yēkʷr̥
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HEPTA- septm̥
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HEST kei-[3]
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HIPPOPOTAMUS ekwo-, pet-
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INTACT tag-
INTEGER tag-
INTEGUMENT (s)teg-
INTELLIGENT leg-1
INTEND ten-
INTER en, ters-
INTERCALATE kelə-2
INTERCEDE ked-
INTERCEPT kap-
INTERCOSTAL kost-
INTERCOURSE kers-2
INTERDICT deik-
INTEREST es-
INTERIM en
INTERIOR en
INTERJECT yē-
INTERLOCUTION tolkʷ-
INTERLOPE klou-
INTERLUDE leid-
INTERMEDIATE medhyo-
INTERMIT (s)meit(ə)-
INTERNAL en
INTERNECINE nek-1
INTERPELLATE pel-6
INTERPOSE apo-
INTERPRET per-6
INTERREX reg-1
INTERROGATE reg-1
INTERRUPT reup-
INTERSECT sek-
INTERSPERSE (s)preg-
INTERSTICE stā-
INTERVAL walso-
INTERVENE gʷā-
INTERVIEW weid-
INTESTINE en
INTIMA en
INTIMATE2 en
INTINCTION teng-
INTINE en
INTRA- en
INTRADOS dorsum, en
INTRANSIGENT ag-
INTREPID trep-1
INTRINSIC en, sekʷ-1
INTRO- en
INTRODUCE deuk-, en
INTROIT ei-1, en
INTROMIT en, (s)meit(ə)-
INTRORSE en, wer-3
INTROSPECT en, spek-
INTROVERT wer-3
INTRUDE treud-
INTUITION teu-
INTUMESCE teuə-
INTUSSUSCEPTION en, kap-
INULIN wel-3
INUNCTION ongʷ-
INUNDATE wed-1
INURE op-1
INVADE wadh-2
INVAGINATE wag-
INVALID1 wal-
INVALID2 wal-
INVEIGH wegh-
INVEIGLE okʷ-
INVENT gʷā-
INVERT wer-3
INVEST wes-4
INVETERATE wet-2
INVOKE wekʷ-
INVOLVE wel-3
INWARD wer-3
IODOPSIN okʷ-
ION ei-1
IRASCIBLE eis-1
IRATE eis-1
IRE eis-1

IRIDACEOUS wei-[1]
IRIDIUM wei-[1]
IRIDO- wei-[1]
IRIS wei-[1]
IRIS wei-[1]
IRISH peie-
IRISITIS wei-[1]
IRON eis-[1]
IRONY wer-[6]
IRREMEABLE mei-[1]
IRRIGATE reg-[2]
IRRUPT reup-
IS es-
ISALLOBAR g^{w}ere-[2]
ISCHEMIA segh-
ISINGLASS bhlē-[2]
ISLAND ak^{w}ā-
ISOBAR g^{w}ere-[2]
ISOCLINE klei-
ISOGLOSS glōgh-
ISOHEL sāwel-
ISOHYET seue-[2]
ISOMER (s)mer-[2]
ISOMETRIC mē-[2]
ISOPIESTIC sed-[1]
ISOPLETH pele-[1]
ISOSCELES skel-[3]
ISOSTASY stā-
ISSUE ei-[1]
IT ko-
ITEM i-
ITERATE i-
ITHYPHALLIC bhel-[2]
ITINERANT ei-[1]
ITINERARY ei-[1]
IWIS weid-

J

JAIL keue-[2]
JAIN g^{w}eie-
JAMB kamp-
JANITOR ei-[1]
JANUARY ei-[1]
JANUS ei-[1]
JAVELIN ghabholo-
JEALOUS yā-
JELLY gel-[3]
JEOPARDY yek-
JESS yē-
JEST gerere
JET[2] yē-
JEWEL yek-
JINX yu-[2]
JOCOSE yek-
JOCULAR yek-
JOIN yeug-
JOIST yē-
JOKE yek-
JOSS deiw-
JOURNAL deiw-
JOURNEY deiw-
JOUST yeug-
JOVE deiw-
JOVIAL deiw-
JOWL[1] gep(h)-
JOWL[2] g^{w}el-[3]
JOY gāu-
JUBILATE yu-[2]
JUDGE deik-, yewes-
JUDICIAL deik-
JUGATE yeug-
JUGGERNAUT g^{w}ā-
JUGGLE yek-
JUGGLER yek-
JUGULAR yeug-
JUGUM yeug-
JUICE yeue-
JULEP ap-[2], wrod-
JULY deiw-
JUNCTION yeug-
JUNCTURE yeug-
JUNIOR yeu-
JUNKER kei-[2], yeu-
JUNTA yeug-
JUPITER deiw-
JURAL yewes-
JURIDICAL deik-, yewes-
JURISCONSULT yewes-
JURISDICTION deik-, yewes-
JURISPRUDENCE yewes-
JURIST yewes-
JURY[1] yewes-
JUSSIVE yeudh-
JUST[1] yewes-
JUSTIFY dhē-[1]
JUVENILE yeu-
JUVENOCRACY yeu-
JUXTAPOSE yeug-
JUXTAPOSITION yeug-

K

KAILYARD SCHOOL kaul-
KAINITE ken-[3]
KALE kaul-
KALEIDOSCOPE kal-[2], weid-
KAMA kā-
KAMASUTRA kā-, syū-
KAME gembh-
KARMA k^{w}er-[1]
KARYO- kar-[1]
KEEL[1] g^{w}el-[3]
KEEL[2] ku-
KEEL[3] gel-[3]
KEELHAUL kele-[2]
KEELSON ku-
KEESHOND kwon-
KEN gnō-
KENNEL[1] kwon-
KENNING gnō-
KENO penk^{w}e
KENOSIS ken-[4]
KERATIN ker-[1]
KERATO- ker-[1]
KERCHIEF kaput
KERF gerbh-
KERMES k^{w}rmi-
KERN[1] kat-[2]
KERNEL gre-no-
KEVEL kleu-[3]
KEY[2] kagh-
KILL[1] g^{w}el-[1]
KILN pek^{w}-
KILO- gheslo-
KIN gene-
KIND[1] gene-
KIND[2] gene-
KINDERGARTEN gene-, gher-[1]
KINDRED ar-, gene-
KINE g^{w}ou-
KINEMATICS kei-[3]
KINESIOLOGY kei-[3]
-KINESIS kei-[3]
KINESTHESIA kei-[3]
KINETIC kei-[3]
KING gene-
KININ kei-[3]
KIRK keue-[2]
KIRTLE sker-[1]
KISHKE (s)keu-
KISS kus-
KITCHEN pek^{w}-
KITH gnō-
KITTLE tit-
KLEPTOMANIA klep-
KLIPSPRINGER spergh-
KLOOF gleubh-
KLUTZ gel-[1]
KNACKER ken-[5]
KNACKWURST gen-
KNAP[1] gen-
KNAP[2] gen-
KNAPSACK gen-
KNAR gen-
KNEAD gen-
KNEE genu-[1]
KNEEL genu-[1]
KNELL gen-
KNIFE gen-
KNIT gen-
KNOB gen-
KNOBKERRIE gen-
KNOCK gen-
KNOLL[1] gen-
KNOLL[2] gen-
KNOP gen-
KNOT[1] gen-
KNOUT gen-
KNOW gnō-
KNUCKLE gen-
KNUR gen-
KOBOLD ku-
KOHLRABI kaul-, rāp-
KOINE kom
KOPECK skep-
KRISHNA kers-[1]-
KRISS KRINGLE gene-
KRYPTON krāu-
KSHATRIYA tkē-
KUCHEN kak-[2]
KUDOS keue-[1]
KURTOSIS sker-[3]
KVASS kwat-
KVETCH kwēt-
KYLIX kal-[1]
KYPHOSIS keu-[2]
KYRIE keue-[2]

L

LAAGER legh-
LABEL leb-[1]
LABELLUM leb-[2]
LABIAL leb-[2]
LABILE leb-[1]
LABIUM leb-[2]
LABOR leb-[1]
LABRET leb-[2]
LABRUM leb-[2]
LAC[1] reg-[3]
LACCOLITH laku-
LACERATE lēk-
LACHRYMAL dakru-
LACINIATE lēk-
LACK leg-[2]
LACROSSE ger-[2]
LACTATE melg-
LACTEAL melg-
LACTESCENT melg-
LACTO- melg-
LADDER klei-
LADE klā-
LADY dheigh-
LAG[2] leu-[1]
LAGER legh-
LAGOMORPH slēg-
LAIR legh-
LAKE[1] laku-
LAM[1] lem-[1]
LAMBENT lab-
LAME[1] lem-[1]
LAMELLA stele-
LAMELLICORN ker-[1]
LAMENT lā-
LAMIA lem-[2]
LAMMERGEIER ghāi-
LAMP lāp-
LAMPOON lab-
LANATE wele-[1]
LAND lendh-[2]
LANDSCAPE lendh-[2], skep-
LANDSMAN[2] lendh-[2], man-[1]
LANGLAUF del-[1], klou-
LANGUAGE dṇghū
LANGUET dṇghū
LANGUISH slēg-
LANIFEROUS wele-[1]
LANK kleng-
LANOLIN wele-[1]
LANTERN lāp-
LANTHANUM lādh-
LANUGO wele-[1]
LAP[1] leb-[1]
LAP[3] lab-
LAPAROTOMY lep-[1]
LAPSE leb-[1]
LAPWING klou-
LARCENY lē-[1]
LARK[2] leig-[3]
LASCIVIOUS las-
LASSITUDE lē-[2]
LAST[1] lē-[2]
LAST[2] leis-[1]
LAST[3] leis-[1]
LAST[4] klā-
LATCH (s)lag^{w}-
LATE lē-[2]
LATENT lādh-
LATEX lat-
LATHER leu(ə)-
LATIFUNDIUM bhudh-
LATITUDE stele-
LATRINE leu(ə)-
-LATRY lē-[1]
LATTER lē-[2]
LAUD lēu-[2]
LAUGH kleg-
LAUGHTER kleg-
LAVE leu(ə)-
LAW legh-
LAWN[1] lendh-[2]
LAX slēg-
LAY[1] legh-
LEA leuk-
LEAD[1] leit-[2]
LEAF leup-
LEAGUE[1] leig-[1]
LEAGUER[1] legh-
LEAK leg-[2]
LEAN[1] klei-
LEAP klou-
LEARN leis-[1]
LEASING leu-[1]
LEAST leis-[2]
LEATHER letro-
LEAVE[1] leip-
LEAVE[2] leubh-
LEAVEN leg^{w}h-
LECHER leigh-
LECTERN leg-[1]
LECTION leg-[1]
LECTURE leg-[1]
LEDGE legh-
LEDGER legh-
LEE kele-[1]
LEECH[1] leg-[1]
LEECH[2] leig-[1]
LEEK leug-[1]
LEER kleu-[1]
LEES legh-
LEGACY leg-[1]
LEGAL leg-[1]
LEGATE leg-[1]
LEGATO leig-[1]
LEGEND leg-[1]
LEGERDEMAIN leg^{w}h-
LEGIBLE leg-[1]
LEGION leg-[1]
LEGISLATOR leg-[1], tele-
LEGIST leg-[1]
LEGITIMATE leg-[1]
LEITMOTIF leit-[2]
LEMAN leubh-
LEMMA[1] (s)lag^{w}-
LEMMA[2] lep-[1]
LEMURES lem-[2]
LEND leik^{w}-
LENGTH del-[1]
LENIENT lē-[2]
LENIS lē-[2]
LENITIVE lē-[2]
LENITY lē-[2]
LENT del-[1]
LENTO lento-, lep-[1]
LEPIDO- lep-[1]
LEPIDOTE lep-[1]
LEPRECHAUN k^{w}rep-, leg^{w}h-
-LEPSY (s)lag^{w}-
LEPTO- lep-[1]
LEPTON[1] lep-[1]
LESS leis-[2]
-LESS leu-[1]
LESSON leg-[1]
LET[1] lē-[2]
LET[2] lē-[2]
LETHAL ol-
LETHARGY lādh-
LETHE lādh-
LETTER deph-
LETTUCE melg-
LEVEL lītherā
LEVER leg^{w}h-
LEVIGATE ag-, leg^{w}h-
LEVIRATE daiwer-
LEVITY leg^{w}h-
LEVO- laiwo-
LEVOROTATION laiwo-
LEVOROTATORY laiwo-
LEX leg-[1]
LEXICON leg-[1]
LIABLE leig-[1]
LIBATION lēi-
LIBERAL leudh-[2]
LIBERATE leudh-[2]
LIBERTINE leudh-[2]
LIBERTY leudh-[2]
LIBIDO leubh-
LIBRA lītherā
LICH GATE līk-
LICK leigh-
LICORICE dḷk-u-, wrād-
LID klei-
LIE[1] legh-
LIE[2] leugh-
LIED lēu-[2]
LIEF leubh-
LIEGE lē-[2]
LIEN leig-[1]
LIENAL spelgh-
LIEUTENANT ten-
LIFE leip-
LIFT leup-
LIGASE leig-[1]
LIGATE leig-[1]
LIGHT[1] leuk-
LIGHT[2] leg^{w}h-

LIGHTER[2] **legwh-**
LIGNEOUS **leg-[1]**
LIGNI- **leg-[1]**
LIGNUM VITAE **gwei-**
LIGULE **dnghū**
LIKE[1] **līk-**
LIKE[2] **līk-**
LIKELY **līk-**
LILAC **nei-**
LIMACINE **lei-**
LIME[3] **lei-**
LIMICOLINE **lei-**
LIMN **leuk-**
LIMP **kel-[1], leb-[1]**
LINDEN **lento-**
LINE[1] **līno-**
LINE[2] **līno-**
LINEN **līno-**
LING[1] **del-[1]**
LING[2] **lenk-**
LINGER **del-[1]**
LINGERIE **līno-**
LINGO **dnghū**
LINGUA **dnghū**
LINGUIST **dnghū**
LINIMENT **lei-**
LININ **līno-**
LINK[1] **kleng-**
LINK[2] **leuk-**
LINKS **kleng-**
LINNET **līno-**
LINOLEIC ACID **līno-**
LINSEED **līno-**
LINT **līno-**
LIP **leb-[2]**
LIPO- **leip-**
LIQUATE **wleik-**
LIQUEFY **wleik-**
LIQUESCENT **wleik-**
LIQUID **wleik-**
LIQUOR **wleik-**
LIRA **līthrā**
LIST[1] **leizd-**
LIST[2] **leizd-**
LIST[4] **kleu-[1]**
LIST[5] **las-**
LISTEN **kleu-[1]**
LITER **līthrā**
LITERAL **deph-**
LITERARY **deph-**
LITERATE **deph-**
LITERATIM **deph-**
LITHARGE **arg-**
LITHE **lento-**
LITHOTRITY **dhreu-**
LITIGATE **ag-**
LITMUS **meu-, wel-[1]**
LITOTES **lei-**
LITTER **legh-**
LITTLE **leud-**
LITTORAL **lēi-**
LITURGY **werg-**
LIVE[1] **leip-**
LIVELIHOOD **leit-[2]**
LIVELONG **leubh-**
LIVELY **leip-**
LIVER[1] **leip-**
LIVERWURST **wers-[1]**
LIVERY **leudh-[2]**
LIVID **slī-**
LIVRE **līthrā**
LIXIVIATE **wleik-**
LLANO **pelə-[2]**
LOAD **leit-[2]**
LOAM **lei-**
LOAN **leikw-**
LOATH **leit-[1]**
LOATHE **leit-[1]**
LOBBY **leup-**
LOBE **leb-[1]**
LOBO **wlkwo-**
LOBSTER **lek-**
LOCH **laku-**
LOCHIA **legh-**
LOCK[1] **leug-[1]**
LOCK[2] **leug-[1]**
LOCKET **leug-[1]**
LOCUST **lek-**
LOCUTION **tolkw-**
LODE **leit-[2]**
LODGE **leup-**
LOESS **leu-[1]**
LOFT **leup-**
LOGARITHM **ar-, leg-[1]**
LOGE **leup-**
LOGIC **leg-[1]**
LOGISTIC **leg-[1]**
LOGO- **leg-[1]**
LOGOS **leg-[1]**
-LOGY **leg-[1], sleu-**
LOIN **lendh-[1]**
LOITER **leud-**
LOLL **lā-**
LOMBARD **del-[1]**
LOMENT **leu(ə)-**
LONE **oi-no-**
LONELY **oi-no-**
LONG[1] **del-[1]**
LONG[2] **del-[1]**
LONGANIMITY **anə-**
LONGERON **del-[1]**
LONGEVITY **aiw-, del-[1]**
LONGICORN **ker-[1]**
LONGITUDE **del-[1]**
LOON[1] **lā-**
LOOSE **leu-[1]**
LOOT **reup-**
LOPE **klou-**
LOQUACIOUS **tolkw-**
LORDOSIS **lerd-**
LORE[1] **leis-[1]**
LORN **leu-[1]**
LOSE **leu-[1]**
LOSEL **leu-[1]**
LOSS **leu-[1]**
LOT **kleu-[3]**
LOTION **leu(ə)-**
LOTTERY **kleu-[3]**
LOTTO **kleu-[3]**
LOUD **kleu-[1]**
LOUGH **laku-**
LOUP-GAROU **wī-ro-, wlkwo-**
LOUSE **lūs-**
LOUT[1] **leud-**
LOUT[2] **leud-**
LOVE **leubh-**
LOW[1] **legh-**
LOW[2] **kelə-[2]**
LOX[1] **laks-**
LOXODROMIC **der-[1]**
LOYAL **leg-[1]**
LUBRICATE **sleubh-**
LUBRICIOUS **sleubh-**
LUBRICITY **sleubh-**
LUCARNE **leug-[1]**
LUCENT **leuk-**
LUCID **leuk-**
LUCIFER **leuk-**
LUCIFERIN **leuk-**
LUCINA **leuk-**
LUCRATIVE **lau-**
LUCRE **lau-**
LUCUBRATE **leuk-**
LUCULENT **leuk-**
LUDICROUS **leid-**
LUES **leu-[1]**
LUFF **lep-[2]**
LUGUBRIOUS **leug-[2]**
LULL **lā-**
LUMBAGO **lendh-[1]**
LUMBAR **lendh-[1]**
LUMBER[2] **lem-[1]**
LUMBRICOID **slengwh-**
LUMEN **leuk-**
LUMINARY **leuk-**
LUMINOUS **leuk-**
LUMP[1] **leb-[1]**
LUMPEN **leb-[1]**
LUMPFISH **leb-[1]**
LUNA **leuk-**
LUNAR **leuk-**
LUNATE **leuk-**
LUNATIC **leuk-**
LUNE **leuk-**
LUNG **legwh-**
LUNGE **del-[1]**
LUNULA **leuk-**
LUPINE[1] **wlkwo-**
LUPINE[2] **wlkwo-**
LUST **las-**
LUSTER **leuk-**
LUSTRUM **leuk-**
LUTE[2] **leu-[2]**
LUX **leuk-**
LUXATE **leug-[1]**
LUXURY **leug-[1]**
LYASE **leu-[1]**
LYCANTHROPE **ner-[2], wlkwo-**
LYCHNIS **leuk-**
LYCOPODIUM **ped-[1], wlkwo-**
LYE **leu(ə)-**
LYMPHADENITIS **engw-**
LYNX **leuk-**
LYSIS **leu-[1]**
LYSO- **leu-[1]**
-LYTE **leu-[1]**
-LYTIC **leu-[1]**
LYTTA **wlkwo-**
-LY[1] **līk-**
-LY[2] **līk-**

M

MACERATE **mag-**
MACHICOLATE **kwel-[1]**
MACHICOLATION **kwel-[1]**
MACHINE **magh-[1]**
MACHO **mas**
MACKLE **macula**
MACLE **macula**
MACRO- **māk-**
MACROCOSM **kes-[3]**
MACRON **māk-**
MACULA **macula**
MACULATE **macula**
MACULE **macula**
MAD **mei-[1]**
MADAM **demə-[1]**
MADAME **demə-[1]**
MADDER[1] **modhro-**
MADEMOISELLE **demə-[1]**
MADONNA **demə-[1]**
MADREPORE **māter-**
MADURO **mā-[1]**
MAELSTROM **melə-, sreu-**
MAENAD **men-[1]**
MAESTOSO **meg-**
MAESTRO **meg-**
MAGI **magh-[1]**
MAGIC **magh-[1]**
MAGISTERIAL **meg-**
MAGISTRAL **meg-**
MAGISTRATE **meg-**
MAGMA **mag-**
MAGNANIMOUS **anə-, meg-**
MAGNATE **meg-**
MAGNIFIC **meg-**
MAGNIFICENT **meg-**
MAGNIFICO **meg-**
MAGNIFY **meg-**
MAGNILOQUENT **meg-, tolkw-**
MAGNITUDE **meg-**
MAGNUM **meg-**
MAGUS **magh-[1]**
MAHARAJAH **meg-, reg-[1]**
MAHARANI **meg-, reg-[1]**
MAHARISHI **meg-**
MAHATMA **ētmen-, meg-**
MAHAYANA **ei-[1], meg-**
MAHOUT **meg-, mē-[2]**
MAIA **mā-[2]**
MAID **maghu-**
MAIDEN **maghu-**
MAIEUTIC **mā-[2]**
MAIGRE **māk-**
MAIL[1] **molko-**
MAIL[2] **macula**
MAIL[3] **mōd-**
MAILLOT **macula**
MAIM **mai-[1]**
MAIN[1] **magh-[1]**
MAINTAIN **man-[2], ten-**
MAJESTY **meg-**
MAJOR **meg-**
MAJOR-DOMO **demə-[1], meg-**
MAJORITY **meg-**
MAJUSCULE **meg-**
MAKE **mag-**
MAL- **mel-[5]**
MALACHITE **malakhē**
MALACOLOGY **mel-[1]**
MALADY **mel-[5]**
MALARIA **wer-[2]**
MALE **mas**
MALEDICT **deik-, mel-[5]**
MALEFACTOR **dhē-[1], mel-[5]**
MALEVOLENT **mel-[5], wel-[2]**
MALFEASANCE **dhē-[1]**
MALIC ACID **mēlon**
MALICE **mel-[5]**
MALIGN **genə-, mel-[5]**
MALLEABLE **melə-**
MALLEMUCK **mel-[7]**
MALLET **melə-**
MALLEUS **melə-**
MALLOW **malakhē**
MALM **melə-**
MALT **mel-[1]**
MALTHA **mel-[1]**
MALVERSATION **mel-[5], wer-[3]**
MAMA **mā-[2]**
MAMMA[2] **mā-[2]**
MAMMALIA **mā-[2]**
MAMMILLA **mā-[2]**
MAN **man-[1]**
MANACLE **man-[2]**
MANAGE **man-[2]**
MAÑANA **mā-[1]**
-MANCY **men-[1]**
MANDAMUS **man-[2]**
MANDARIN **men-[1]**
MANDATE **man-[2]**
MANDIBLE **mendh-[2]**
MANDOLIN **pandoura**
MANE **mon-**
MANÈGE **man-[2]**
MANES **mā-[1]**
MANEUVER **man-[2], op-[1]**
MANGE **mendh-[2]**
MANGELWURZEL **wrād-**
MANGER **mendh-[2]**
MANGLE[1] **mai-[1]**
MANGONEL **meng-**
MANIA **men-[1]**
MANIAC **men-[1]**
MANICOTTI **man-[2]**
MANICURE **cūra, man-[2]**
MANIFEST **dhers-, man-[2]**
MANIKIN **man-[1]**
MANIPLE **man-[2]**
MANIPULATION **man-[2]**
MANNEQUIN **man-[1]**
MANNER **man-[2]**
MANOMETER **men-[4]**
MANOR **men-[3]**
MANQUÉ **man-[2]**
MANSE **men-[3]**
MANSION **men-[3]**
MANSUETUDE **man-[2], s(w)e-**
MANTIC **men-[1]**
MANTICORE **mer-[2]**
MANTIS **men-[1]**
MANTRA **men-[1]**
MANUAL **man-[2]**
MANUBRIUM **man-[2]**
MANUFACTURE **dhē-[1], man-[2]**
MANUMIT **man-[2]**
MANURE **man-[2], op-[1]**
MANUS **man-[2]**
MANUSCRIPT **man-[2], skrībh-**
MANY **meneghh-**
MAP **mappa**
MAQUIS **macula**
MAR **mers-**
MARASCA **om-**
MARASCHINO **om-**
MARASMUS **mer-[2]**
MARC **merg-**
MARCESCENT **merk-[1]**
MARCH[1] **merg-**
MARCH[2] **merg-**
MARCH **Māwort-**
MARCHIONESS **merg-**
MARE[1] **marko-**
MARE[2] **mori-**
MARGARIC **margaritēs**
MARGARIC ACID **margaritēs**
MARGARINE **margaritēs**
MARGARITE[1] **margaritēs**
MARGARITE[2] **margaritēs**
MARGIN **merg-**
MARGRAVE **gravo-, merg-**
MARICOLOUS **mori-**
MARICULTURE **mori-**
MARINARA **mori-**
MARINE **mori-**
MARITAL **mari-**
MARITIME **mori-**
MARK[1] **merg-**
MARK[2] **merg-**
MARKET **merk-[2]**
MARKKA **merg-**
MARLINE **mer-[3]**
MARMALADE **melit-, mēlon**
MARQUEE **merg-**
MARQUETRY **merg-**
MARQUIS **merg-**
MARQUISE **merg-**
MARRAM **mori-**
MARROW **mozgo-**
MARRY[1] **mari-**
MARS **Māwort-**
MARSH **mori-**
MARSHAL **marko-**
MART **merk-[2]**
MARTIAL **Māwort-**
MARTIAN **Māwort-**
MARVEL **smei-**
MASCULINE **mas**
MASH **meik-**
MASON **mag-.**
MASS **mag-**
MASS **(s)meit(ə)-**

MASSETER mendh-2
MAST1 mazdo-
MAST2 mad-
MASTER meg-
MASTICATE mendh-2
MASTIFF man-2, s(w)e-
MATADOR meg-
MATCH1 mag-
MATCH2 meug-2
MATE1 mad-
MATELOTE neud-
MATER māter-
MATERIAL māter-
MATERNAL māter-
MATERNITY māter-
MATHEMATICAL mendh-1
MATHEMATICS mendh-1
MATINEE mā-1
MATINS mā-1
MATRICLINOUS klei-
MATRICULATE māter-
MATRIMONY māter-
MATRIX māter-
MATRON māter-
MATTER māter-
MATTOCK mat-
MATURE mā-1
MATUTINAL mā-1
MAUL melə-
MAULSTICK mel-2
MAUVE malakhē
MAW mak-2
MAXIM meg-
MAXIMUM meg-
MAY magh-1, meg-
MAYHEM mai-1
MAYOR meg-
MAZAEDIUM aidh-, mag-.
MAZER smē-
ME me-1
MEAD1 medhu-
MEAD2 mē-4
MEADOW mē-4
MEAGER māk-
MEAL1 melə-.
MEAL2 mē-2
MEALIE melə-.
MEAN1 mei-no-
MEAN2 mei-1
MEAN3 medhyo-
MEASLES smē-
MEASURE mē-2
MEAT mad-
MEATUS mei-1
MECHANIC magh-1
MECHANISM magh-1
MECHANO- magh-1
MECONIUM mak-1
MECOPTERAN māk-, pet-
MEDDLE meik-
MEDIAL medhyo-
MEDIAN medhyo-
MEDIASTINUM medhyo-
MEDIATE medhyo-
MEDICAL med-
MEDICATE med-
MEDICINE med-
MEDICO med-
MEDIEVAL aiw-, medhyo-
MEDIOCRE medhyo-
MEDITATE med-
MEDITERRANEAN medhyo-, ters-
MEDIUM medhyo-
MEDLEY meik-
MEDULLA (s)mer-3
MEED mizdho-
MEEK meug-2
MEERSCHAUM mori-, (s)keu-
MEET1 mōd-
MEET2 med-
MEGA- meg-
MEGALO- meg-
MEGALOCARDIA kerd-1
MEGALOPOLIS pelə-3
MEIOSIS mei-2
MEISTERSINGER sengwh-
MELANCHOLY ghel-2, mel-2
MÉLANGE meik-
MELANO- mel-2
MELD1 meldh-
MELILOT melit-
MELINITE mēlon
MELIORATE mel-4
MELIORISM mel-4
MELISMA mel-3
MELLIFEROUS melit-
MELLIFLUOUS bhleu-, melit-
MELODRAMA mel-3
MELODY mel-3, wed-2
MELON mēlon
MELT mel-1
MEMBER mēms-
MEMBRANE mēms-
MEMENTO men-1
MEMORABLE (s)mer-1
MEMORANDUM (s)mer-1
MEMORY (s)mer-1
MENACE men-2
MÉNAGE men-3
MENARCHE arkhein, mē-2
MEND mend-
MENDACIOUS mend-
MENDICANT mend-
MENHIR sē-2
MENINX mēms-
MENISCUS mē-2
MENOPAUSE mē-2
MENSCH man-1
MENSES mē-2
MENSHEVIK mei-2
MENSTRUAL mē-2
MENSTRUATE mē-2
MENSURAL mē-2
MENTAL men-1
MENTION men-1
MENTOR men-1
MENU mei-2
MERCENARY merk-2
MERCER merk-2
MERCHANT merk-2
MERCURY merk-2
MERCY merk-2
MERE1 mer-1
MERE2 mori-
MERE3 mei-3
-MERE (s)mer-2
MERETRICIOUS (s)mer-2
MERGANSER ghans-, mezg-1
MERGE mezg-1
MERIDIAN deiw-, medhyo-
MERISTEM (s)mer-2
MERIT (s)mer-2
MERLE ames-
MERLON ames-
MERMAID mori-
MERO- (s)mer-2
-MEROUS (s)mer-2
MERRY mregh-u-
MESENTERY en
MESH mezg-2
MESO- medhyo-
MESOGLEA gel-1
MESONEPHROS negwh-ro-
MESOTHELIUM dhē(i)-
MESS (s)meit(ə)-
MESSAGE (s)meit(ə)-
MESTIZO meik-
META- me-2
METABOLISM gwelə-1
METALLURGY werg-
METANEPHROS negwh-ro-
METAPHOR bher-1
METAPHRASE gwhren-
METAPLASM pelə-2
METASTASIS stā-
METATHESIS dhē-1
METE1 med-
METE2 mei-3
METEMPSYCHOSIS bhes-2
METER1 mē-2
METER2 mē-2
METER3 mē-2
-METER mē-2
METHEGLIN med-
METHINKS tong-
METHOD sed-2
METHYLENE hulē, medhu-
METONYMY nō-men-
METOPE okw-
METOPIC okw-
METRICAL mē-2
METRO- māter-
METROLOGY mē-2
METRONOME mē-2, nem-
METRONYMIC nō-men-
METROPOLIS māter-, pelə-3
-METRY mē-2
MEW1 mei-1
MEZZO-RELIEVO legwh-
MI smei-
MIASMA mai-2
MICA smē-
MICKLE meg-
MICRO- smē-
MICROBE gwei-
MICROCOSM kes-3
MICROFICHE dhīgw-
MICRON smē-
MICROPYLE pulē
MICTURATE meigh-
MID1 medhyo-
MIDDLE medhyo-
MIDGARD medhyo-
MIDGE mu-2
MIDRIFF kwrep-
MIDWIFE me-2
MIGHT1 magh-1
MIGRAINE ker-1
MIGRATE mei-1
MIL1 gheslo-
MIL2 gheslo-
MILCH melg-
MILCHIG melg-
MILD mei-1
MILDEW melit-
MILE gheslo-
MILFOIL bhei-3, gheslo-
MILIEU medhyo-
MILIUM melə-
MILK melg-
MILL1 melə-
MILLENARY gheslo-
MILLENNIUM at-, gheslo-
MILLEPORE gheslo-
MILLESIMAL gheslo-
MILLET melə-
MILLI- gheslo-
MILLIARY gheslo-
MILLIEME gheslo-
MILLION gheslo-
MILLIPEDE gheslo-, ped-1
MILT mei-1
MIME mimos
MIMESIS mimos
MIMIC mimos
MIMIR (s)mer-1
MINACIOUS men-2
MINCE mei-2
MIND men-1
MINE2 me-1
MINERVA men-1
MINESTRONE mei-2
MINGLE mag-
MINIKIN men-1
MINIMUM mei-2
MINISTER mei-2
MINISTRY mei-2
MINIVER wer-1
MINNESINGER men-1, sengwh-
MINNOW men-4
MINOR mei-2
MINT1 men-1
MINUEND mei-2
MINUS mei-2
MINUSCULE mei-2
MINUTE2 mei-2
MIOCENE mei-2
MIOSIS mu1-
MIR mei-4
MIRACLE smei-
MIRAGE smei-
MIRE meu-
MIRROR smei-
MIRTH mregh-u-
MIS-1 mei-1, mei-2
MISADVENTURE gwā-
MISANTHROPE ner-2
MISCEGENATION gene-, meik-
MISCELLANEOUS meik-
MISCHIEF kaput
MISCIBLE meik-
MISCREANT kerd-1
MISER miser
MISERABLE miser
MISERICORD kerd-1
MISERY miser
MISFEASANCE dhē-1
MISHAP kob-
MISNOMER nō-men-
MISONEISM newo-
MISPRISION ghend-, mei-1
MISS1 mei-1
MISSEL THRUSH meigh-
MISSILE (s)meit(ə)-
MISSION (s)meit(ə)-
MISSIVE (s)meit(ə)-
MIST meigh-
MISTAKE mei-1
MISTER meg-
MISTLETOE meigh-
MISTRAL meg-
MISTRESS meg-
MITE1 mai-1
MITE2 mai-1
MITER mei-4
MITHRAS mei-4
MITIGATE mēi-
MITOCHONDRION ghrendh-, mei-4
MITOSIS mei-4
MITTEN medhyo-
MITTIMUS (s)meit(ə)-
MIX meik-
MIXTURE meik-
MIZZEN medhyo-
MIZZLE meigh-
MNEMONIC men-1
MNEMOSYNE men-1
MOAN mei-no-
MOB meuə-
MOBILE meuə-
MODAL med-
MODE med-
MODEL med-
MODERATE med-
MODERN med-
MODEST med-
MODICUM med-
MODIFY dhē-1, med-
MODIOLUS med-
MODULATE med-
MODULE med-
MODULUS med-
MOGUL1 mūk-
MOIETY medhyo-
MOIL mel-1
MOIST meug-2
MOLAR2 melə-
MOLASSES melit-
MOLD1 med-
MOLD2 meug-2
MOLD3 melə-
MOLDER melə-, mai-2
MOLE1 mai-2
MOLE3 mō-
MOLE4 melə-
MOLECULE mō-
MOLEST mō-
MOLLIFY dhē-1, mel-1
MOLLUSK mel-1
MOLT mei-1
MOLTO mel-4
MOLY mō(u)lo-
MOLYBDENUM plumbum
MOMENT meuə-
MOMENTOUS meuə-
MOMENTUM meuə-
MONAD men-4
MONANTHOUS andh-
MONASTERY men-4
MONAXON aks-
MONDAY mē-2
MONEY men-1
MONGER meng-
MONGREL mag-
MONILIFORM mon-
MONISH men-1
MONITION men-1
MONITOR men-1
MONK men-4
MONO- men-4
MONOCLE okw-
MONOCLINIC klei-
MONOCLINOUS klei-
MONOCOQUE kokkos
MONODY wed-2
MONOECIOUS weik-1
MONOMER (s)mer-2
MONOPHYSITE bheuə-
MONOPODIUM ped-1
MONOPOLY pel-5
MONOTREME terə-1
MONS men-2
MONSTER men-1
MONTAGNARD men-2
MONTANE men-2
MONTE men-2
MONTH mē-2
MONTICULE men-2
MONUMENT men-1
MOOCH meug-1
MOOD1 mē-1
MOOD2 med-
MOON mē-2
MOOR1 mer-3
MOOR2 mā-3
MOOT mōd-
MOP mappa
MORA merə-
MORAL mē-1
MORALE mē-1
MORASS mori-
MORATORIUM merə-
MORATORY merə-
MORBID mer-2
MORDACIOUS mer-2
MORDANT mer-2

MORDENT mer-2
MORE mē-3
MORELLO om-
MORES mē-1
MORGANATIC mer-1
MORGEN mer-1
MORIBUND mer-2
MORN mer-1
MORNING mer-1
MORON mō(u)ro-
MOROSE mē-1
-MORPH merph-
MORPHALLAXIS al-1
MORPHEME merph-
MORPHO- merph-
MORPHOSIS merph-
MORROW mer-1
MORSEL mer-2
MORTAL mer-2
MORTAR mer-2
MORTGAGE mer-2, wadh-1
MORTIFY mer-2
MORTMAIN man-2, mer-2
MORTUARY mer-2
MORT1 mer-2
MORULA moro-
MOSAIC men-1
MOSQUITO mu-2
MOSS meu-
MOSSO meue-
MOST mē-3
MOSTACCIOLI mendh-2
MOT mu1-
MOTE2 med-
MOTH math-
MOTHER1 māter-
MOTIF meue-
MOTION meue-
MOTIVE meue-
MOTOR meue-
MOTTO mu1-
MOUILLÉ mel-1
MOULAGE med-
MOULIN mele-
MOUNT1 men-2
MOUNT2 men-2
MOUNTAIN men-2
MOURN (s)mer-1
MOUSE mūs-
MOUTH men-2
MOVE meue-
MOVEMENT meue-
MOW1 mūk-
MOW2 mē-4
MUCH meg-
MUCILAGE meug-2
MUCO- meug-2
MUCUS meug-2
MUGGY meug-2
MULBERRY moro-
MULCH mel-1
MULE2 mel-2
MULEY mai-1
MULL2 mele-
MULLET mel-2
MULLION medhyo-
MULTI- mel-4
MULTIFARIOUS dhē-1
MULTIPLE pel-3
MULTIPLEX plek-
MULTITUDE mel-4
MUM1 mu1-
MUM2 mu1-
MUMPS mu1-
MUNDANE mundus
MUNICIPAL kap-, mei-1
MUNIFICENT mei-1
MUNITION mei-3
MURAL mei-3
MURAMIC ACID mei-3
MURDER mer-2
MURE mei-3
MURINE mūs-
MURK mer-1
MURMUR mormor-
MURRAIN mer-2
MURREY moro-
MUSCA mu-2
MUSCARINE mu-2
MUSCLE mūs-
MUSE mūsum
MUSE men-1
MUSEUM men-1
MUSH2 mu-2
MUSIC men-1
MUSKET mu-2
MUST1 med-
MUST3 meu-
MUSTACHE mendh-2
MUSTARD meu-
MUSTELINE mūs-
MUSTER men-1
MUSTY meug-2
MUTATE mei-1
MUTCHKIN med-
MUTE mu1-
MUTILATE mut-
MUTTER mu1-
MUTTON mel-1
MUTUAL mei-1
MUZHIK man-1
MUZZLE mūsum
MY me-1
MYCELIUM walso-
-MYCETE meug-2
MYCO- meug-2
MYCORRHIZA wrād-
MYELO- mūs-
MYIASIS mu-2
MYLONITE mele-
MYNA mad-
MYNHEER me-1
MYO- mūs-
MYOCARDIUM kerd-1
MYOPIA mu1-, okw-
MYOSOTIS mūs-, ous-
MYRIAD meu-
MYRMECO- morwi-
MYROBALAN gwele-2
MYSELF me-1
MYSOPHILIA meu-
MYSOPHOBIA meu-
MYSTAGOGUE ag-
MYSTERY1 mu1-
MYSTERY2 mei-2
MYSTIC mu1-
MYSTICETE mūs-
MYTHOPOEIC kwei-2
MYXO- meug-2

N

NACELLE nāu-2
NAG1 ghen-
NAIAD (s)nāu-
NAIL nogh-
NAINSOOK nele-
NAIVE gene-
NAKED nogw-
NAME nō-men-
NANA nana
NANNY nana
NANO- nana
NAP1 ken-2
NAP2 ken-2
NAPERY mappa
NAPKIN mappa
NAPPE mappa
NARCO- (s)ner-
NARCOSIS (s)ner-
NARCOTIC (s)ner-
NARES nas-
NARK2 nas-
NARRATE gnō-
NARROW (s)ner-
NARWAL (s)kwal-o-
NARWHAL nāu-1
NASAL nas-
NASCENT gene-
NASO- nas-
NASTURTIUM nas-, terkw-
NATAL gene-
NATANT snā-
NATATION snā-
NATATORIAL snā-
NATATORIUM snā-
NATES nōt-
NATHELESS to-
NATION gene-
NATIVE gene-
NATURE gene-
NAUGHT ne, wekti-
NAUGHTY ne
NAUSEA nāu-2
NAUTCH ner-2
NAUTICAL nāu-2
NAUTILUS nāu-2
NAVAL nāu-2
NAVE2 nobh-
NAVEL nobh-, nāu-2
NAVIGATE ag-, nāu-2
NAVY nāu-2
NAY aiw-, ne
NEAP TIDE ken-2
NEAR nēhw-lz
NEAT1 nei-
NEAT2 neud-
NEB nabja-
NEBULA nebh-
NEBULOUS nebh-
NECESSARY ked-
NECK ken-5
NECRO- nek-1
NECROMANCY negw-ro-, nek-1
NECROPOLIS pele-3
NECROSIS nek-1
NECTAR nek-1
NECTARINE nek-1
NÉE gene-
NEED nāu-1
NEEDLE (s)nē-
NEFARIOUS dhē-1, ne
NEGATE ne
NEGLECT leg-1, ne
NEGLIGEE ne
NEGOTIATE ne
NEGRO negw-ro-
NEIGHBOR bheue-, nēhw-iz
NEITHER kwo-, ne
NEKTON snā-
NEMATO- (s)nē-
NEMESIS nem-
NEO- newo-
NEOGAEA gē
NEON newo-
NEONATE gene-
NEOPHYTE bheue-
NEOTERIC newo-
NEPENTHE kwent(h)-, ne
NEPHELINE nebh-
NEPHELOMETER nebh-
NEPHEW nepōt-
NEPHOLOGY nebh-
NEPHRO- negwh-ro-
NEPOTISM nepōt-
NEREID nere-
NEREIS nere-
NEREUS nere-
NERITIC nere-
NERVE (s)neeu-
NESCIENCE ne, skei-
NESS nas-
NEST nizdo-
NESTLE nizdo-
NET1 ned-
NET2 nei-
NETHER ni
NETTLE ned-
NEURILEMMA wel-3
NEURO- (s)neeu-
NEUROGLIA gel-1
NEURON (s)neeu-
NEUTER kwo-, ne
NEVÉ sneigwh-
NEVER aiw-, ne
NEW newo-
NEWEL ken-5
NEXT nēhw-iz
NEXUS ned-
NIB nabja-
NIBBLE ken-2
NICE ne, skei-
NICHE nizdo-
NICKNAME aug-1
NICTITATE kneigwh-
NIDDERING nei-
NIDE nizdo-
NIDIFY dhē-1, nizdo-
NIDUS nizdo-
NIECE nepōt-
NIELLO negw-ro-
NIFLHEIM nebh-, tkei-
NIGGARD ken-2
NIGH nēhw-iz
NIGHT nekw-t-
NIGHTINGALE ghel-1
NIGHTMARE mer-2
NIGRESCENCE negw-ro-
NIGRITUDE negw-ro-
NIGROSINE negw-ro-
NIHILISM ne
NIHILITY ne
NIKE nike
NIL ne
NILL ne, wel-2
NIM nem-
NIMBLE nem-
NIMBUS nebh-
NIMIETY ne
NINE newn̥
NINETEEN newn̥
NINETY newn̥
NINTH newn̥
NIP1 ken-2
NIPPLE nabja-
NIRVANA wē-
NISI ne, swo-
NISUS kneigwh-
NIT knid-
NIVAL sneigwh-
NIVEOUS sneigwh-
NIX1 neigw-
NIX2 ne
NO1 aiw-, ne
NO2 ne
NOBLE gnō-
NOCENT nek-1
NOCK ken-5
NOCTI- nekw-t-
NOCTILUCA leuk-
NOCTUID nekw-t-
NOCTULE nekw-t-
NOCTURN nekw-t-
NOCTURNAL nekw-t-
NOCUOUS nek-1
NOD ken-2
NODE ned-
NODULE ned-
NODUS ned-
NOËL gene-
NOESIS nous
NOISE nāu-2
NOISOME od-2
NOMA nem-
NOMAD nem-
NOMBRIL nobh-
NOME nem-
NOMENCLATOR kele-2, nō-men-
NOMINAL nō-men-
NOMINATE nō-men-
NOMOGRAM nem-
NOMOGRAPH nem-
-NOMY nem-
NON- ne
NONA- newn̥
NONAGENARIAN dekm̥, newn̥
NONAGON newn̥
NONANOIC ACID newn̥
NONCHALANT kele-1
NONE ne, oi-no-
NONES newn̥
NONJUROR yewes-
NONPAREIL pere-2
NONPLUS pele-1
NOOK ken-5
NOON newn̥
NOR1 ne
NORDIC ner-1
NORM gnō-
NORMA gnō-
NORMAL gnō-
NORMAN man-1, ner-1
NORN sner-
NORSE ner-1
NORTH ner-1
NORTHERN ner-1
NOSE nas-
NOSH ghen-
NOSTALGIA nes-1
NOSTRIL nas-, tere-2
NOSTRUM nes-2
NOT ne, wekti-
NOTCH sek-
NOTE gnō-
NOTHING ne
NOTICE gnō-
NOTIFY dhē-1, gnō-
NOTION gnō-
NOTOCHORD nōt-
NOTORIOUS gnō-
NOTORNIS or-
NOTTURNO nekw-t-
NOUGAT ken-5
NOUMENON nous
NOUN nō-men-
NOURISH (s)nāu-
NOUS nous
NOVA newo-
NOVACULITE kes-1
NOVATION newo-
NOVEL1 newo-
NOVEL2 newo-
NOVELTY newo-
NOVEMBER newn̥
NOVENA newn̥
NOVERCAL newo-
NOVICE newo-
NOW nu-
NOXIOUS nek-1
NUANCE sneudh-
NUB gen-
NUBILE sneubh-
NUCELLUS ken-5

NUCLEUS ken-5
NUDE nogw-
NUDGE2 nāu-1
NUDI- nogw-
NUDNIK nāu-1
NUISANCE nek-1
NULL ne
NULLIFY dhē-1, ne
NULLIPARA ne
NUMB nem-
NUMBER nem-
NUMEN neu-2
NUMISMATICS nem-
NUMMULAR nem-
NUMMULATE nem-
NUN1 nana
NUNCIO neu-1
NUNCUPATIVE kap-, nŏ-men-
NUPTIAL sneubh-
NURSE (s)nāu-
NURTURE (s)nāu-
NUT ken-5
NUTATION neu-2
NUTHATCH skep-
NUTRIA wed-1
NUTRIENT (s)nāu-
NUTRIMENT (s)nāu-
NUTRITION (s)nāu-
NUTRITIOUS (s)nāu-
NUTRITIVE (s)nāu-
NUX VOMICA weme-
NUZZLE nas-
NYCTALOPIA nekw-t-, okw-
NYCTITROPISM nekw-t-
NYMPH sneubh-
NYMPHOLEPT (s)lagw-
NYSTAGMOUS sneud(h)-

O

OAF albho-
OAKUM ē, gembh-
OAST aidh-
OAT oid-
OATH oito-
OB- epi
OBDURATE deru
OBERON albho-
OBESE ed-
OBEY au-5
OBFUSCATE dheu-1
OBITUARY ei-1
OBJECT1 yē-
OBJURGATE ag-, yewes-
OBLAST epi, wal-
OBLATE1 tele-
OBLIGE leig-1
OBLITERATE deph-
OBLIVION lei-
OBLONG del-1
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OCTANT oktō(u)
OCTAVE oktō(u)
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ODOMETER sed-2
-ODON dent-
-ODONT dent-
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ODOR od-1
OENOLOGY vīnum
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OFFEND gwhen-1
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OGLE okw-
-OID weid-
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ONAGER agro-, asinus
ONCE oi-no-
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-ONT es-
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OPEN upo
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ORGANON werg-
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ORNAMENT ar-
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OSTEOCLAST kel-1
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-PATHY kwent(h)-
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PENCIL pes-
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-PENIA (s)pen-
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PENNA pet-
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PERFUME dheu-1
PERFUNCTORY bheug-2
PERFUSE gheu-
PERGOLA perg-
PERI- per1
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PERISARC twerk-
PERISH ei-1
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PERISTALSIS stel-
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PERMANENT men-3
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PERMIT (s)meit(ə)-
PERMUTE mei-1
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PERPEND (s)pen-
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PERPETUAL pet-
PERPLEX plek-
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PER SE s(w)e-
PERSECUTE sekw-1
PERSEVERE wēro-
PERSIFLAGE swei-1
PERSIST stā-
PERSPECTIVE spek-
PERSPIRE spīrāre
PERSUADE swād-
PERT wer-5
PERTAIN ten-
PERTINACIOUS ten-
PERTURB twer-1
PERVADE wadh-2
PERVERT wer-3
PERVIOUS wegh-
PES ped-1
PESADE paus-
PESO (s)pen-
PESSIMISM ped-1
PESTER pā-
PESTLE peis-1
PETAL peta-
-PETAL pete-
PETARD pezd-
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PEW ped-1
-PHAGE bhag-1
-PHAGIA bhag-1
PHAGO- bhag-1
-PHAGOUS bhag-1
PHALANGE bheig-
PHALANX bheig-
PHALAROPE bhel-1, ped-1
PHALLUS bhel-2
PHANEROGAM bhā-1
PHANTASM bhā-1
PHANTASMAGORIA bhā-1
PHANTOM bhā-1
PHARMACOPOEIA kwei-2
PHARYNX bher-2
PHASE bhā-1
-PHASIA bhā-2
PHELLEM bhel-2
PHELLODERM bhel-2
PHELLOGEN bhel-2
PHENO- bhā-1
PHENOMENON bhā-1
PHEROMONE bher-1
PHILANDER ner-2
PHILANTHROPY ner-2
PHILATELY telə-
-PHILE philo-
-PHILIA philo-
PHILLUMENIST leuk-
PHILO- philo-
PHILODENDRON deru
-PHILOUS philo-
PHILTER philo-
PHLEGETHON bhel-1
PHLEGM bhel-1
PHLEGMATIC bhel-1
PHLOEM bhleu-
PHLOGISTON bhel-1
PHLOGOPITE bhel-1, okw-
PHLOX bhel-1
PHLYCTENA bhleu-
-PHOBE bhegw-
-PHOBIA bhegw-
PHOEBE bheigw-
PHOEBUS bheigw-
PHONE1 bhā-2
-PHONE bhā-2
PHONEME bhā-2
PHONETIC bhā-2
PHONO- bhā-2
-PHONY bhā-2
-PHORE bher-1
-PHORESIS bher-1
-PHOROUS bher-1
PHOS- bhā-1
PHOSPHENE bhā-1
PHOSPHORUS bhā-1
PHOT bhā-1
PHOTO- bhā-1
PHOTOTROPH threph-
PHRASE gwhren-
PHRATRY bhrāter-
PHREATIC bhreu-2
-PHRENIA gwhren-
PHRENITIS gwhren-
PHRENO- gwhren-
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PHYLACTERY **phulax**
PHYLAXIS **phulax**
PHYLE **bheue-**
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-PHYLL **bhel-3**
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-PHYLLOUS **bhel-3**
PHYLLOXERA **ksero-**
PHYLOGENY **bheue-**
PHYLUM **bheue-**
PHYSIC **bheue-**
PHYSIO- **bheue-**
PHYSIOGNOMY **gnō-**
PHYSIQUE **bheue-**
PHYSOSTIGMINE **pū-1**
PHYSOSTOMOUS **pū-1**
-PHYTE **bheue-**
PHYTO- **bheue-**
PHYTON **bheue-**
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PIE[3] **ped-1**
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PIETY **pius**
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PIMENTO **peig-1**
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PIÑA **pelə-**
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PINE[1] **pelə-**
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PINNA **pet-**
PINNACE **pelə-**
PINNACLE **pet-**
PINNATE **pet-**
PINNULE **pet-**
PINOCYTOSIS **pō(i)-**
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PINTLE **bend-**
PINTO **peig-1**
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PISCATORIAL **peisk-**
PISCES **peisk-**
PISCI- **peisk-**
PISCINA **peisk-**
PISCINE **peisk-**
PISMIRE **morwi-**
PISTIL **peis-1**
PISTON **peis-1**
PIT[1] **peu-**
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PITY **pius**
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PLACOID **plāk-1**
PLAGAL **plāk-1**
PLAGIARY **plāk-1**
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PLANTAR **plat-**
PLANTIGRADE **ghredh-, plat-**
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PLASMA **pelə-2**
PLASMODESMA **dē-**
-PLAST **pelə-2**
PLASTER **pelə-2**
PLASTIC **pelə-2**
PLASTID **pelə-2**
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PLATEAU **plat-**
PLATITUDE **plat-**
PLATTDEUTSCH **teutā-**
PLATY[2] **plat-**
PLATY- **plat-**
PLATYHELMINTH **wel-3**
PLATYPUS **ped-1**
PLAY **plegan**
PLAYA **plāk-1**
PLAZA **plat-**
PLEA **plāk-1**
PLEACH **plek-**
PLEAD **plāk-1**
PLEASANT **plāk-1**
PLEASE **plāk-1**
PLEBE **pelə-1**
PLEBEIAN **pelə-1**
PLEBISCITE **pelə-1, skei-**
PLEBS **pelə-1**
PLECOPTERAN **pet-, plek-**
PLECTOGNATH **plek-**
PLECTRUM **plāk-2**
PLEDGE **plegan**
-PLEGIA **plāk-2**
PLEIOTAXY **pelə-1**
PLEIOTROPISM **pelə-1**
PLEISTOCENE **pelə-1**
PLENARY **pelə-1**
PLENIPOTENTIARY **pelə-1**
PLENITUDE **pelə-1**
PLENTY **pelə-1**
PLENUM **pelə-1**
PLEO- **pelə-1**
PLEONASM **pelə-1**
PLESIOSAURUS **pel-6**
PLETHORA **pelə-1**
PLETHYSMOGRAPH **pelə-1**
PLEUSTON **pleu-**
PLEXOR **plāk-2**
PLEXUS **plek-**
PLIANT **plek-**
PLICA **plek-**
PLICATE **plek-**
PLIGHT[1] **plek-**
PLIGHT[2] **plegan**
PLIOCENE **pelə-1**
PLISSÉ **plek-**
-PLOID **pel-3**
PLOVER **pleu-**
PLUCK **pilo-**
PLUMATE **pleus-**
PLUMB **plumbum**
PLUMBAGO **plumbum**
PLUMBER **plumbum**
PLUMBIFEROUS **plumbum**
PLUMBISM **plumbum**
PLUME **pleus-**
PLUMMET **plumbum**
PLUMOSE **pleus-**
PLUMULE **pleus-**
PLUNGE **plumbum**
PLUPERFECT **dhē-1, pelə-1**
PLURAL **pelə-1**
PLUS **pelə-1**
PLUSH **pilo-**
PLUTO **pleu-**
PLUTOCRACY **pleu-**
PLUVIAL **pleu-**
PLUVIOUS **pleu-**
PLY[1] **plek-**
PNEUMA **pneu-**
PNEUMATIC **pneu-**
PNEUMATO- **pneu-**
PNEUMO- **pneu-**
PNEUMONIA **pleu-**
PNEUMONIC **pleu-**
POACH[1] **beu-1**
POCK **beu-1**
POCKET **beu-1**
POCO **pau-**
POCOCURANTE **cūra**
-POD **ped-1**
PODAGRA **ag-, ped-1**
PODESTA **poti-**
PODIATRY **ped-1**
PODITE **ped-1**
PODIUM **ped-1**
PODOPHYLLIN **bhel-3, ped-1**
PODZOL **ghel-2, ped-1**
POEM **kʷei-2**
POESY **kʷei-2**
POET **kʷei-2**
POETIC **kʷei-2**
POGROM **apo-, ghrem-**
-POIESIS **kʷei-2**
-POIETIC **kʷei-2**
POIGNANT **peuk-**
POIKILOTHERM **peig-1**
POILU **pilo-**
POINT **peuk-**
POINT-DEVICE **weidh-**
POINTILLISM **peuk-**
POISE[1] **(s)pen-**
POISON **pō(i)-**
POKE[3] **beu-1**
POLACK **pelə-2**
POLE[1] **kʷel-1**
POLE[2] **pag-**
POLICE **pelə-3**
POLICLINIC **pelə-3**
POLICY[1] **pelə-3**
POLICY[2] **deik-**
POLIOMYELITIS **pel-2**
POLIS **pelə-3**
POLISH **pel-6**
POLITIC **pelə-3**
POLITY **pelə-3**
POLKA **pelə-2**
POLLEN **pel-1**
POLLEX **pol-**
POLLUTE **leu-2**
POLTERGEIST **bhel-4, gheis-**
POLTROON **pau-**
POLY- **pelə-1**
POLYGALA **melg-**
POLYGLOT **glōgh-**
POLYGYNY **gʷen-**
POLYHISTOR **weid-**
POLYMATH **mendh-1**
POLYNYA **pelə-2**
POLYP **ped-1**
POLYPNEA **pneu-**
POLYPOD **ped-1**
POLYTECHNIC **teks-**
POLYTENE **ten-**
POLYTHEISM **dhēs-**
POLYTOCOUS **tek-**
POLYTROPHIC **threph-**
POMACE **pōmum**
POMADE **pōmum**
POME **pōmum**
POND **bend-**
PONDER **(s)pen-**
PONDEROUS **(s)pen-**
PONIARD **peuk-**
PONS **pent-**
PONTIFEX **dhē-1, pent-**
PONTIFF **pent-**
PONTIL **peuk-**
PONTINE **pent-**
PONTOON **pent-**
PONY **pau-**
POOL[2] **pau-**
POOR **pau-**
POORI **pelə-1**
POPE **papa**
POPLAR **p(y)el-**
POPPLE[2] **p(y)el-**
POPPYCOCK **kakka-, pap-2**
POPULACE **populus**
POPULAR **populus**
POPULATE **populus**
PORCELAIN **porko-**
PORCH **per-2**
PORCINE **porko-**
PORCUPINE **porko-, spei-**
PORE[2] **per-2**
PORGY **bhag-2**
PORK **porko-**
PORNOGRAPHY **per-6**
POROMERIC **per-2**
PORPOISE **peisk-, porko-**
PORT[1] **per-2**
PORT[3] **per-2**
PORT[5] **per-2**
PORTABLE **per-2**
PORTAGE **per-2**
PORTAL **per-2**
PORTAMENTO **per-2**
PORTATIVE **per-2**
PORTCULLIS **per-2**
PORTE-COCHÈRE **per-2**
PORTEND **ten-**
PORTER[1] **per-2**
PORTER[2] **per-2**
PORTFOLIO **bhel-3, per-2**
PORTICO **per-2**
PORTIÈRE **per-2**
PORTION **pere-2**
PORTRAY **tragh-**
PORTULACA **per-2**
POSE[1] **paus-**
POSITION **apo-**
POSITIVE **apo-**
POSSESS **poti-, sed-1**
POSSIBLE **poti-**
POST[1] **stā-**
POST[2] **apo-**
POST[3] **apo-**
POST- **apo-**
POSTBELLUM **duellum**
POSTERIOR **apo-**
POSTICHE **apo-**
POSTMERIDIAN **deiw-**
POST-MORTEM **apo-, mer-2**
POSTPARTUM **pere-1**
POSTSCRIPT **skrībh-**
POSTULATE **prek-**
POSTURE **apo-**
POTABLE **pō(i)-**
POTATION **pō(i)-**
POTATORY **pō(i)-**
POTENT **poti-**
POTION **pō(i)-**
POTPOURRI **pū-2**
POUCH **beu-1**
POULARD **pau-**
POULTICE **pel-1**
POUNCE[1] **peuk-**
POUNCE[2] **(s)poi-mo-**
POUNCE[3] **peuk-**
POUND[1] **(s)pen-**
POUND[3] **bend-**
POUSETTE **pel-6**
POUT **beu-1**
POVERTY **pau-**
POWDER **pel-1**
POWER **poti-**
PRAAM **per[1]**
PRACTICAL **prāk-**
PRACTICE **prāk-**
PRAEDIAL **wadh-1**
PRAEMUNIRE **mei-3**
PRAENOMEN **nō-men-**
PRAETOR **ei-1**
PRAGMATIC **prāk-**
PRAISE **per-6**
PRANDIAL **ed-**
PRATINCOLE **kʷel-1**
PRAXIS **prāk-**
PRAY **prek-**
PRAYER[2] **prek-**
PRE- **per[1]**
PREACH **deik-**
PREAMBLE **al-2**
PREBEND **ghabh-**
PRECARIOUS **prek-**
PRECAUTION **keue-1**
PRECEDE **ked-**
PRECENTOR **kan-**
PRECEPT **kap-**

PRECINCT kenk-1
PRECIOUS per-6
PRECIPITATE kaput
PRECISE kae-id-
PRECLUDE kleu-3
PRECOCIOUS pekw-
PRECURSOR kers-2
PREDATORY ghend-
PREDECESSOR ked-
PREDICATE deik-
PREDICT deik-
PREDOMINATE deme-1
PREEMPTION em-
PREFACE bhā-2
PREFECT dhē-1
PREFER bher-1
PREFIGURE dheigh-
PREFIX dhīgw-
PREGNABLE ghend-
PREGNANT1 gene-
PREGNANT2 per-5
PREHENSILE ghend-
PREHENSION ghend-
PREJUDICE deik-, yewes-
PRELAPSARIAN leb-1
PRELATE tele-
PRELECT leg-1
PRELIBATION lēi-
PRELUDE leid-
PREMATURE mā-1
PREMIER per1
PREMISE (s)meit(ə)-
PREMIUM em-
PREMONITION men-1
PREMORSE mer-2
PREMUNITION mei-3
PREPARE pere-1
PREPENSE (s)pen-
PREPONDERATE (s)pen-
PREPOSITION apo-
PREPOSTEROUS apo-
PREPOTENT poti-
PREPUCE pū-1
PREROGATIVE reg-1
PRESAGE sāg-
PRESBYOPIA per1
PRESBYTER per1
PRESCIENT skei-
PRESCIND skei-
PRESCRIBE skrībh-
PRESENT1 es-
PRESENT2 es-
PRESENTIMENT sent-
PRESERVE ser-1
PRESIDE sed-1
PRESS1 per-5
PRESSURE per-5
PRESTIGE streig-
PRESUME em-
PRETEND ten-
PRETERIT ei-1, per1
PRETERMIT (s)meit(ə)-
PRETEXT teks-
PRETZEL mregh-u-
PREVAIL wal-
PREVENIENT gwā-
PREVENT gwā-
PREVIOUS wegh-
PREVISE weid-
PREY ghend-
PRICE per-6
PRIEST per1
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PRIMAL per1
PRIMARY per1
PRIMATE per1
PRIMAVERA per1, wesr̥
PRIME per1
PRIMEVAL aiw-, per1
PRIMIPARA per1
PRIMITIVE per1
PRIMO per1
PRIMOGENITOR per1
PRIMOGENITURE gene-, per1
PRIMORDIAL ar-, per1
PRIMUS per1
PRINCE per1
PRINCIPAL per1
PRINCIPLE per1
PRINT per-5
PRIOR2 per1
PRISON ghend-
PRISTINE per1
PRIVATE per1
PRIVILEGE leg-1, per1
PRIVITY per1
PRIVY per1
PRIZE2 ghend-
PRIZE3 ghend-
PRO1 per1
PRO-1 per1
PRO-2 per1
PROBABLE per1
PROBE per1
PROBITY per1
PROBLEM gwele-1
PROBOSCIS gwō-
PROCEED ked-
PROCLAIM kele-2
PROCLITIC klei-
PROCLIVITY klei-
PROCREATE ker-3
PROCTITIS prōkto-
PROCTOLOGY prōkto-
PROCTOR cūra
PROCTOSCOPE prōkto-
PROCUMBENT keu-2
PROCURATOR cūra
PROCURE cūra
PROCYON kwon-
PRODIGAL ag-
PRODIGY ēg-
PRODROME der-1
PRODUCE deuk-
PROFANE dhēs-
PROFESS bhā-2
PROFESSOR reg-1
PROFFER bher-1
PROFICIENT dhē-1
PROFILE gwhī-
PROFIT dhē-1
PROFLIGATE bhlīg-
PROFOUND bhudh-
PROFUSE gheu-
PROGENITOR gene-
PROGENY gene-
PROGLOTTID glōgh-
PROGNOSIS gnō-
PROGRAM gerbh-
PROGRESS ghredh-
PROHIBIT ghabh-
PROJECT yē-
PROLAN al-3
PROLAPSE leb-1
PROLATE tele-
PROLEGOMENON leg-1
PROLEPSIS (s)lagw-
PROLETARIAN al-3
PROLIFEROUS al-3
PROLIFIC al-3
PROLIX wleik-
PROLOCUTOR tolkw-
PROLOGUE leg-1
PROLONG del-1
PROLUSION leid-
PROMENADE men-2
PROMINENT men-2
PROMISCUOUS meik-
PROMISE (s)meit(ə)-
PROMOTE meue-
PROMPT em-
PRONE per1
PRONEPHROS negwh-ro-
PRONOUN nō-men-
PRONOUNCE neu-1
PROOF per1
PROPAGATE pag-
PROPEL pel-6
PROPEND (s)pen-
PROPER per1
PROPERTY per1
PROPHET bhā-2
PROPHYLACTIC phulax
PROPINQUITY per1
PROPIONIC ACID pele-
PROPITIOUS pet-
PROPOLIS pele-3
PROPORTION pere-2
PROPOSE apo-
PROPRIOCEPTION per1
PROPRIOCEPTOR per1
PROPTOSIS pet-
PROPYLAEUM pulē
PROPYLON pulē
PROROGUE reg-1
PROS- per1
PROSCRIBE skrībh-
PROSE wer-3
PROSECUTE sekw-1
PROSELYTE leudh-1
PROSOMA teue-
PROSOPOPEIA kwel-2, per1
PROSPECT spek-
PROSPER spē-1
PROSTATE stā-
PROSTHESIS dhē-1
PROSTITUTE stā-
PROSTOMIUM stə-men-
PROSTYLE stā-
PROTAGONIST ag-
PROTASIS ten-
PROTECT (s)teg-
PROTEIN per1
PROTEROZOIC per1
PROTEST trei-
PROTHALLUS dhal-
PROTHESIS dhē-1
PROTHONOTARY gnō-
PROTIST per1
PROTO- per1
PROTOCOL koli-
PROTON per1
PROTONEMA (s)nē-
PROTOPATHIC kwent(h)-
PROTRACT tragh-
PROTRUDE treud-
PROTUBERATE teue-
PROUD es-
PROVE per1
PROVENANCE gwā-
PROVENDER ghabh-
PROVENIENCE gwā-
PROVERB wer-6
PROVIDE weid-
PROVOKE wekw-
PROVOST apo-
PROW per1
PROXIMATE per1
PROXY cūra
PRUINOSE preus-
PRUNE2 ret-
PRURIENT preus-
PRURIGO preus-
PRURITUS preus-
PRY2 ghend-
PSALM pōl-
PSALTERY pōl-
PSEPHOLOGY bhes-1
PSEUDEPIGRAPHA gerbh-
PSEUDOMONAD men-4
PSEUDONYM nō-men-
PSILOMELANE bhes-1, mel-2
PSYCHE bhes-2
PSYCHEDELIC deiw-
PSYCHIC bhes-2
PSYCHO- bhes-2
PSYLLA plou-
-PTER pet-
PTERIDOLOGY pet-
PTEROCERCOID pet-
PTERYGOID pet-
PTISAN peis-1
PTOMAINE pet-
PTOSIS pet-
PTYALIN spyeu-
PUBERTY pūbēs
PUBERULENT pūbēs
PUBESCENT pūbēs
PUBIC pūbēs
PUBIS pūbēs
PUBLIC populus
PUCE plou-
PUCKER beu-1
PUDENCY (s)peud-
PUDENDUM (s)peud-
PUEBLO populus
PUERILE pau-
PUERPERAL pau-
PUFF beu-1
PUG3 ped-1
PUGILISM peuk-
PUGIL STICK peuk-
PUGNACIOUS peuk-
PUISNE apo-, gene-
PUKKA pekw-
PULICIDE plou-
PULLET pau-
PULLEY kwel-1
PULMONARY pleu-
PULSATE pel-6
PULSE1 pel-6
PULSE2 pel-1
PULVERIZE pel-1
PUMICE (s)poi-mo-
PUMPKIN pekw-
PUNCH3 penkwe
PUNCHEON1 peuk-
PUNCTUATE peuk-
PUNCTURE peuk-
PUNGENT peuk-
PUNISH kwei-1
PUNITORY kwei-1
PUNKA peg-
PUNT1 pent-
PUNY apo-, gene-
PUPA pap-1
PUPIL1 pap-1
PURBLIND bhel-1
PURCHASE per1
PURE peue-
PURFLE gwhī-
PURGE peue-
PURITAN peue-
PURLOIN del-1
PURPORT per-2
PURSE bursa
PURSLANE porko-
PURSUE sekw-1
PURULENT pū-2
PUS pū-2
PUSH pel-6
PUSILLANIMOUS ane-, pau-
PUSTULE pū-1
PUTAMEN peu-
PUTATIVE peu-
PUTREFY dhē-1, pū-2
PUTRESCENT pū-2
PUTRID pū-2
PYCNIDIUM puk-1
PYCNOMTER puk-1
PYELITIS pleu-
PYGMAEAN peuk-
PYGMY peuk-
PYKNIC puk-1
PYLON pulē
PYLORUS pulē
PYO- pū-2
PYRACANTHA ak-
PYRARGYRITE arg-
PYRE pūr-
PYRENE pūro-
PYRETIC pūr-
PYRITES pūr-
PYRO- pūr-
PYROPE okw-
PYROSIS pūr-
PYROXENE xenos
PYRRHOTITE pūr-
PYRUVIC ACID ōg-

Q

QUA kwo-
QUACKSALVER gwēbh-2, selp-
QUADRANT kwetwer-
QUADRATE kwetwer-
QUADRENNIUM at-
QUADRI- kwetwer-
QUADRILLE1 kwetwer-
QUADRILLE2 kwetwer-
QUADROON kwetwer-
QUADRUMANOUS man-2
QUADRUPLE pel-3
QUAESTOR quaerere
QUAGMIRE meu-
QUAINT gnō-
QUALIFY dhē-1
QUALITY kwo-
QUANTITY kwo-
QUARANTINE kwetwer-
QUARREL1 kwes-
QUARREL2 kwetwer-
QUARRY1 kerd-1
QUARRY2 kwetwer-
QUART kwetwer-
QUARTAN kwetwer-
QUARTER kwetwer-
QUARTO kwetwer-
QUARTZ twer-2
QUASH kes-2
QUASI kwo-, swo-
QUATERNARY kwetwer-
QUATERNION kwetwer-
QUATRAIN kwetwer-
QUATROCENTO dekm̥
QUATTROCENTO kwetwer-
QUAVER gwēbh-2
QUAY kagh-
QUEAN gwen-
QUEBRACHO ker-2, skep-
QUEEN gwen-
QUELL gwel-1
QUENELLE gen-
QUERCETIN perkwu-
QUERCITRON perkwu-
QUERIST quaerere
QUERN gwere-2
QUERULOUS kwes-
QUERY quaerere
QUEST quaerere
QUESTION quaerere
QUIBBLE kwo-
QUICHE kak-2

QUICK gʷei-
QUICKSILVER gʷei-
QUID[1] gʷet-[1]
QUIDDITY kʷo-
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QUIET kʷeiə-[2]
QUILT kweləḱ-
QUINATE penkʷe
QUINCUNX oi-no-, penkʷe
QUINDECENNIAL at-, penkʷe
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QUINT[1] penkʷe
QUINTAIN penkʷe
QUINTESSENCE es-, penkʷe
QUINTET penkʷe
QUINTILE penkʷe
QUINTILLION penkʷe
QUINTUPLE penkʷe, plek-
QUIP kʷo-
QUIRE[1] kʷetwer-
QUITCH GRASS gʷei-
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QUODLIBET kʷo-, leubh-
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QUOTE kʷo-
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RABBLE[2] reu-[2]
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RACE[2] ers-[1]
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RACK[1] reg-[1]
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RACLETTE rēd-
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RAIL[1] reg-[1]
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RALLY leig-[1]
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RAMP[2] skerbh-
RAMPART pere-[1]
RAMPION rāp-
RAMSON krem-
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RANCH sker-[3]
RANGE sker-[3]
RANI reg-[1]
RANK[1] sker-[3]
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RANKLE derk-
RANSACK sāg-
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RAPE[1] rep-
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RAW kreuə-[1]
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RECOIL (s)keu-
RECOMMEND man-[2]
RECONDITE dhē-[1]
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RECOURSE kers-[2]
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REEF[2] rebh-[2]
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REFECTORY dhē-[1]
REFER bher-[1]
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SIMPLEX sem-[1]
SIMPLICITY sem-[1]
SIMULTANEOUS sem-[1]
SIN[1] es-
SINCE sē-[2]
SINCERE ker-[3]
SINCIPUT kaput
SINECURE cūra, sen-[2]
SINEW sē-[4]
SING sengʷh-
SINGE senk-
SINGLE sem-[1]
SINGSPIEL sengʷh-
SINISTRORSE wer-[3]
SINK sengʷ-
SINN FEIN s(w)e-
SINTER sendhro-
SIP seuə-[2]
SIR sen-[1]
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SIRE sen-[1]
SIREN twer-[2]
SIRLOIN lendh-[1], uper
SIRVENTE servus
SISTER swesor-
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SIT sed-[1]
SITAR ten-, trei-
SITH sē-[2]
SITUATE tkei-
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SITZ BATH sed-[1]
SITZKRIEG gʷere-[2], sed-[1]
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SIX s(w)eks
SKALD sekʷ-[3]
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SKEAN skei-
SKEET skeud-
SKELETON skelə-
SKEPTIC spek-
SKI skei-
SKIAGRAM skeəi-
SKIASCOPE skeəi-
SKIFF skipam
SKIJORING geuə-
SKILL skel-[1]
SKIN sek-
SKIPPER[1] skipam
SKIRMISH sker-[1]
SKIRT sker-[1]
SKIVE skei-
SKOAL skel-[1]
SKY (s)keu-
SLAB[2] leb-[1]
SLACK[1] slēg-
SLAG slak-
SLAM[1] leb-[1]
SLAP leb-[1]
SLAUGHTER slak-
SLAVER[1] leb-[1]
SLAY slak-
SLED sleidh-
SLEDGE sleidh-
SLEDGEHAMMER slak-
SLEEP slēb-
SLEET sleu-
SLEEVE sleubh-
SLEIGH sleidh-
SLEIGHT slak-
SLEW[1] sloug-
SLICK lei-
SLIDE sleidh-
SLIGHT lei-
SLIM leb-[1]
SLIME lei-
SLING[1] slengʷh-
SLINGSHOT slengʷh-
SLINK slengʷh-
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SLOB leb-[1]
SLOE slī-
SLOGAN gar-, sloug-
SLOOP sleubh-
SLOP[1] sleubh-
SLOP[2] sleubh-
SLUG[2] sleu-
SLUGGARD sleu-
SLUMBER sleu-
SLUMGULLION leb-[1]
SLUMP leb-[1]
SLURP srebh-
SLUSH sleu-
SLY slak-
SMACK[1] smeg-
SMACK[2] smeg-
SMALL mēlo-
SMALT mel-[1]
SMART smerd-
SMEAR (s)mer-[3]
SMEARCASE (s)mer-[3]
SMELT[1] mel-[1]
SMELT[2] mel-[1]
SMILE smei-
SMIRK smei-
SMITE smē-
SMITH smi-
SMITHY smi-
SMOCK meug-[2]
SMOKE smeug-
SMORGASBORD bherdh-
SMUG meug-[2]
SMUGGLE meug-[2]
SNAIL sneg-
SNAKE sneg-
SNAP snu-
SNARE[1] (s)ner-
SNARE[2] (s)ner-
SNARL[1] sner-
SNATCH snu-
SNEER sner-
SNEEZE pneu-
SNICKERSNEE sneit-, steig-
SNIFF snu-
SNIP snu-
SNIVEL snu-
SNOOP snu-
SNORE sner-
SNORKEL sner-
SNORT sner-
SNOT snu-
SNOUT snu-
SNOW sneigʷh-
SNUB snu-
SNUFF[1] snu-
SNUFFLE snu-
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SO swo-
SOAK seuə-[2]
SOAP seib-
SOAVE swād-
SOBER s(w)e-
SOCIABLE sekʷ-[1]
SOCIAL sekʷ-[1]
SOCIETY sekʷ-[1]
SOCIO- sekʷ-[1]
SOCKET sū-
SODALITY s(w)e-
SODDEN seut-
SOIL[1] sed-[1]
SOIL[2] sū-
SOIREE sē-[2]
SOJOURN deiw-
SOKE sāg-
SOL[3] sāwel-

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SOLACE sel-2
SOLANINE sāwel-
SOLAR sāwel-
SOLARIUM sāwel-
SOLE1 sel-1
SOLE2 s(w)e-
SOLEMN sol-
SOLICITOUS kei-3, sol-
SOLID sol-
SOLILOQUY s(w)e-, tolkw-
SOLIPSISM s(w)e-
SOLITARY s(w)e-
SOLITUDE s(w)e-
SOLO s(w)e-
SOLSTICE sāwel-
SOLUBLE leu-1
SOLUM sel-1
SOLUTE leu-1
SOLVE leu-1
SOMA teuə-
SOMATO- teuə-
SOME sem-1
-SOME1 sem-1
-SOME2 teuə-
SOMERSAULT sel-4, uper
SOMNI swep-1
SOMNOLENT swep-1
SON seuə-1
SONANT swen-
SONATA swen-
SONE swen-
SONG sengwh-
SONIC swen-
SONNET swen-
SONOROUS swen-
SOOT sed-1
SOOTH es-
SOOTHE es-
SOP seuə-2
SOPOR swep-1
SOPORIFIC swep-1
SOPRANINO uper
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SORCERER ser-3
SORDID swordo-
SORDINO swer-2
SORE sai-
SORITES teuə-
SORORAL swesor-
SORORITY swesor-
SORREL1 sūro-
SORREL2 saus-
SORROW swergh-
SORRY sai-
SORT ser-3
SORTILEGE leg-1, ser-3
SORUS teuə-
SOTERIOLOGY teuə-
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SOUFFLÉ bhlē-2
SOUGH (s)wāgh-
SOUND1 swen-
SOUND2 swento-
SOUND3 swem-
SOUND4 swem-
SOUP seuə-2
SOUR sūro-
SOURDINE swer-2
SOUSE sal-1
SOUTANE upo
SOUTH sāwel-
SOUTHERN sāwel-
SOUVENIR gwā-
SOVEREIGN uper
SOVIET sem-1
SOW1 sē-1
SOW2 sū-
SPADE1 spē-2
SPADE2 spē-2
SPAN1 (s)pen-
SPAN2 (s)pen-
SPANGLE (s)pen-
SPANNER (s)pen-
SPAN-NEW newo-, spē-2
SPAR1 sper-1
SPARERIBS rebh-2, sper-1
SPARGE (s)preg-
SPARLING spei-
SPARROW sper-3
SPARSE (s)preg-
SPATHE spē-2
SPATHIC spē-2
SPATULA spē-2
SPAY spē-2
SPEAK spreg-
SPEAR sper-1
SPECIES spek-
SPECIMEN spek-
SPECIOUS spek-
SPECTACLE spek-
SPECTRUM spek-
SPECULATE spek-
SPECULUM spek-
SPEECH spreg-
SPEED spē-1
SPELL1 spel-3
SPELL2 spel-3
SPELT1 spel-1
SPERM1 sper-4
SPEW spyeu-
SPHENE spē-2
SPHENO- spē-2
SPICA spei-
SPICA spei-
SPICULUM spei-
SPIDER (s)pen-
SPIKE1 spei-
SPIKE2 spei-
SPILE spei-
SPILL1 spel-1
SPILL2 spei-
SPIN (s)pen-
SPINDLE (s)pen-
SPINE spei-
SPINEL spei-
SPINIFEX dhē-1
SPINNEY spei-
SPIRACLE spīrāre
SPIRE1 spei-
SPIRE2 sper-2
SPIRIT spīrāre
SPIT1 spyeu-
SPIT2 spei-
SPITTLE spyeu-
SPITZ spei-
SPLANCHNIC spelgh-
SPLEEN spelgh-
SPLENDID spel-2
SPLICE splei-
SPLINT splei-
SPLINTER splei-
SPLIT splei-
SPOIL spel-1
SPOKE1 spei-
SPONDEE spend-
SPONSOR spend-
SPONTANEOUS (s)pen-
SPONTOON peuk-
SPOON spē-2
SPOOR sperə-
SPORADIC sper-4
SPORE sper-4
SPORO- sper-4
SPORRAN bursa
SPORT per-2
SPOUSE spend-
SPOUT spyeu-
SPRAG (s)preg-
SPRAWL sper-4
SPREAD sper-4
SPREE ghend-
SPRING spergh-
SPRINGBOK bhugo-, spergh-
SPRINGE spergh-
SPRINKLE (s)preg-
SPRIT sper-4
SPROUT sper-4
SPRY (s)preg-
SPUME (s)poi-mo-
SPUR sperə-
SPURGE peuə-
SPURN sperə-
SPURRY (s)preg-
SPURT sper-4
SPUTNIK ksun, pent-
SPUTTER spyeu-
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SPY spek-
SQUAD kwetwer-
SQUALENE (s)kwal-o-
SQUARE kwetwer-
SQUASH2 kwēt-
SQUAT ag-
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SQUIRREL ors-, skeei-
STABLE1 stā-
STABLE2 stā-
STACK steg-
STACTE stag-
STADDLE stā-
STADHOLDER stā-
STAFF1 stebh-
STAG stegh-
STAGE stā-
STAGGER steg-
STAGNANT stag-
STAIN teng-
STAIR steigh-
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STARETS stā-
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STARVE ster-1
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STATIC stā-
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STATISTICS stā-
STATO- stā-
STATOR stā-
STATUE stā-
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STATUS stā-
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STAY1 stā-
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STEAD stā-
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STEAK steig-
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STEAROPTENE pet-
STEED stā-
STEEL stāk-
STEENBOK bhugo-, stei-
STEEP1 (s)teu-
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STEER1 stā
STEER2 stā-
STEEVE1 steip-
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STEIN stei-
STELE stel-
STELLAR ster-3
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STEM1 stā-
STEM2 stam-
STEMMA stebh-
STENCIL skeei-
STENO- sten-
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STEPHANOTIS stebh-
STERCORACEOUS sker-4
STERE ster-1
STEREO- ster-1
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STERIGMA ster-1
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STERN1 ster-1
STERN2 stā-
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STICHOMYTHIA steigh-
STICK steig-
STICKLE steigh-
STICKLEBACK steig-
STIFF steip-
STIGMA steig-
STILE1 steigh-
STILL1 stel-
STILT stel-
STING stegh-
STINT1 (s)teu-
STIPE steip-
STIPES steip-
STIPPLE steip-
STIR1 twer-1
STIRK stā-
STIRRUP steigh-
STITCH steig-
STITHY stā-
STIVER (s)teu-
STOA stā-
STOCHASTIC stegh-
STOCK (s)teu-
STOCKADE steg-
STOIC stā-
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STOKER (s)teu-
STOLE1 stel-
STOLID stel-
STOLLEN stel-
STOLON stel-
STOMA stə-men-
STOMACH stə-men-
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-STOMY stə-men-
STONE stei-
STOOL stā-
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STOOP2 stebh-
STOP steu(ə)-
STOPE stebh-
STORE stā-
STORK ster-1
STORM twer-1
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STOSS (s)teu-
STOUND stā-
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STOUT stel-
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STRAW ster-2
STREAK streig-
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STRENGTH strenk-
STREPTO- streb(h)-
STREPTOMYCES meug-2
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STREUSEL ster-2
STREW ster-2
STRIA streig-
STRICKLE streig-
STRICT streig-
STRIDENT strei-
STRIGIL streig-
STRIGOSE streig-
STRIKE streig-
STRING strenk-
STRINGENDO streig-
STRINGENT streig-
STROBILE streb(h)-
STROBOSCOPE streb(h)-
STROKE streig-
STROMA ster-2
STROMATOLITE ster-2
STRONG strenk-
STROP streb(h)-
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STROPHE streb(h)-
STROPHOID streb(h)-
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STUD1 sta-
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STULTIFY stel-
STUM stam-
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STUMP stebh-
STUN (s)tene-
STUPA steu(ə)-
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STUPENDOUS (s)teu-
STUPID (s)teu-
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STUTTER (s)teu-
STY2 steigh-
STYLITE stā-
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SUASION swād-
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SUBORDINATE ar-
SUBORN ar-
SUBPOENA kwei-1
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SUBROGATE reg-1
SUBSCRIBE skrībh-
SUBSEQUENT sekw-1
SUBSIDE sed-1
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SUBSIST stā-
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SUCK seuə-2
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SUDDEN ei-1
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SUDS seut-
SUE sekw-1
SUFFER bher-1
SUFFICE dhē-1
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SUFFIX dhīgw-
SUFFRAGAN bhreg-
SUFFRAGE bhreg-
SUFFUSE gheu-
SUGGEST gerere
SUICIDE s(w)e-
SUINT sweid-2
SUITOR sekw-1
SULCATE selk-
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SULTRY swel-2
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SUMMER1 sem-2
SUMMIT uper
SUMMON men-1
SUMP swombho-
SUMPTUARY em-
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SUN sāwel-
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SUNDER sen-2
SUNDRY sen-2
SUP1 seuə-1
SUP2 seuə-2
SUPER- uper
SUPERABLE uper
SUPERANNUATED at-
SUPERB uper
SUPERCILIOUS kel-2
SUPERCILIUM kel-2
SUPEREROGATE reg-1
SUPERFETATE dhē(i)-
SUPERFLUOUS bhleu-
SUPERIOR uper
SUPERJACENT yē-
SUPERLATIVE tele-
SUPERNAL uper
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SUPERNUMERARY nem-
SUPERSCRIBE skrībh-
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SUPERSTITION stā-
SUPERVENE gwā-
SUPERVISE weid-
SUPINE1 upo
SUPINE2 upo
SUPPLANT plat-
SUPPLE plek-, upo
SUPPLICATE plek-
SUPPLY pele-1
SUPPORT per-2
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SUPRA- uper
SUPRALAPSARIAN leb-1
SUPREME uper
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SURRENDER dō-
SURREPTITIOUS rep-
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SURVEY weid-
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SUSCEPTIBLE kap-
SUSPECT spek-
SUSPEND (s)pen-
SUSPIRE spīrāre
SUSTAIN ten-
SUSURRATION swer-2
SUTLER seut-
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SWAIN s(w)e-
SWALE swel-2
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SWAN swen-
SWANK sweng(w)-
SWAP swel-2
SWARF swerbh-
SWARM swer-2
SWART swordo-
SWASTIKA es-, su-
SWEAR swer-1
SWEAT sweid-2
SWEET swād-
SWELTER swel-2
SWERVE swerbh-
SWIFT swel-2
SWILL swel-1
SWIM swem-
SWINE sū-
SWING sweng(w)-
SWINGE sweng(w)-
SWINGLETREE sweng(w)-
SWIRL swer-2
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SWIVEL swei-2
SWOOP swei-2
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SYMBIOSIS gwei-
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SYNALEPHA leip-
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SYNARTHROSIS ar-
SYNCLINAL klei-
SYNCOPE skep-
SYNDESMOSIS dē-
SYNDETIC dē-
SYNDIC deik-
SYNECDOCHE dek-1, eghs
SYNERGID werg-
SYNERGISM werg-
SYNESIS yē-
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SYNOPSIS okw-
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SYNTAX tāg-
SYRINGOMYELIA mūs-
SYSSARCOSIS twerk-
SYSTALTIC stel-
SYSTEM stā-
SYZYGY yeug-

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TAAL del-2
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TACIT tak-1
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TACTORECEPTOR tag-
TAEL tele-
TAENIA ten-
TAFFETA temp-
TAG1 dek-2
TAHSILDAR dher-2
TAIL1 dek-2
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TAJ (s)teg-
TAKE tak-2
TALE del-2
TALENT tele-
TALES to-
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TALISMAN kwel-1
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TAMPON tap-
TANDEM to-
TANG1 denk-
TANGENT tag-
TANGIBLE tag-
TANGLE2 tenk-2
TANGORECEPTOR tag-
TANSY dhwene-
TANTALIZE tele-
TANTALUS tele-
TANTAMOUNT to-
TANTRA ten-
TAP1 tap-
TAP2 tap-
TAPE tap-
TAPESTRY temp-
TAR1 deru
TARGE dergh-
TARGET dergh-
TARSUS ters-
TART1 der-2
TASTE tag-
TATTOO1 tap-
TAURINE1 tauro-
TAURINE2 tauro-
TAUROCHOLIC ACID tauro-
TAURUS tauro-
TAUTO- to-
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TAX tag-
TAXIS tāg-
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TEACH deik-
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TEETER der-1
TEETOTUM teutā-
TEGMEN (s)teg-
TEGMENTUM (s)teg-
TEGULAR (s)teg-
TEGUMENT (s)teg-
TEIGLACH dheigh-
TELAMON tele-
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TELEOST kwel-1, ost-
TELESCOPE spek-
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TELIC kwel-1
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TELL del-2
TELLURIAN tel-
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TEMPLE1 tem-
TEMPLE2 temp-
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TENABLE ten-
TENACIOUS ten-
TENACULUM ten-
TENANT ten-
TEND1 ten-
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WAR **wers-^{1}**
WARBLE^{1} **kwerp-**
WARBLE^{2} **wer-^{1}**
WARD **wer-^{3}, wer-^{4}**
WARDEN **wer-^{4}**
WARDER^{2} **wer-^{4}**
WARDROBE **wer-^{4}**
WARE^{1} **wer-^{4}**
WARE^{2} **wer-^{4}**
WARLOCK **leugh-, wēro-**
WARN **wer-^{5}**
WARP **wer-^{3}**
WARRANT **wer-^{5}**
WARRANTEE **wer-^{5}**
WARRANTY **wer-^{5}**
WARREN **wer-^{5}**
WART **wer-^{1}**
WARY **wer-^{4}**
WAS **wes-^{3}**
WASH **wed-^{1}**
WASP **wopsā**
WASSAIL **kailo-, wes-^{3}**
WASTE **eu-^{2}**
WATCH **weg-^{2}**
WATER **wed-^{1}**
WATTLE **au-^{4}**
WAVE **webh-**
WAX^{1} **wokso-**
WAX^{2} **aug-^{1}**
WAY **wegh-**
WAYFARER **per-^{2}**
WAYFARING **per-^{2}**
WE **we-**
WEAK **weik-^{4}**
WEAKFISH **peisk-, weik-^{4}**
WEAL^{1} **wel-^{2}**
WEALD **welt-**
WEALTH **wel-^{2}**
WEAN^{1} **wen-^{1}**
WEAPON **wēpnam**
WEAR^{1} **wes-^{4}**
WEASEL **weis-**
WEATHER **wē-**
WEAVE **webh-**
WEB **webh-**
WEBSTER **webh-**
WED **wadh-^{1}**
WEDGE **wog^{w}h-ni-**
WEDLOCK **leig-^{3}, wadh-^{1}**
WEDNESDAY **wet-^{1}**
WEE **wegh-**
WEED^{2} **au-^{4}**
WEEK **weik-^{4}**
WEEN **wen-^{1}**
WEEP **wāb-**
WEEVIL **webh-**
WEFT **webh-**
WEIGH^{1} **wegh-**
WEIGHT **wegh-**
WEIR **wer-^{5}**
WEIRD **wer-^{3}**
WELCOME **g^{w}ā-**
WELD^{2} **welt-**
WELFARE **per-^{2}**
WELKIN **welg-**
WELL^{1} **wel-^{3}**
WELL^{2} **wel-^{2}**
WELLAWAY **wai**
WELSH **Volcae**
WELTER **wel-^{3}**
WEN^{1} **wen-^{2}**
WEN^{2} **wen-^{1}**
WENCH **weng-**
WEND **wendh-, wen-^{1}**
WENTLETRAP **der-^{1}, wendh-**
WERE **wes-^{3}**
WEREWOLF **wī-ro-**
WERGELD **gheldh-, wī-ro-**
WEST **wes-pero-**
WESTERLY **wes-pero-**
WESTERN **wes-pero-**
WET **wed-^{1}**
WETHER **wet-^{2}**
WHALE^{1} **(s)k^{w}al-o-**
WHARF **kwerp-**
WHAT **k^{w}o-**
WHEAT **kweit-**
WHEEL **k^{w}el-^{1}**
WHEEZE **kwes-**
WHELK^{1} **wel-^{3}**
WHELM **kwelp-**
WHEN **k^{w}o-**
WHENCE **k^{w}o-**
WHERE **k^{w}o-**
WHET **k^{w}ed-**
WHETHER **k^{w}o-**
WHICH **k^{w}o-**
WHILE **k^{w}eie-^{2}**
WHILOM **k^{w}eie-^{2}**
WHINE **kwei-**
WHIP **welp-**
WHIR **kwerp-**
WHIRL **kwerp-**
WHISKEY **wed-^{1}**
WHISPER **kwei-**
WHISTLE **kwei-**
WHITE **kweit-**
WHITHER **k^{w}o-**
WHITING^{2} **kweit-**
WHITTLE **twei-**
WHO **k^{w}o-**
WHOLE **kailo-**
WHOLESOME **kailo-**
WHOM **k^{w}o-**
WHORE **kā-**
WHOREDOM **kā-**
WHOSE **k^{w}o-**
WHY **k^{w}o-**
WICKER **weik-^{4}**
WICKET **weik-^{4}**
WIDE **wi-**
WIDOW **weidh-**
WIELD **wal-**
WIGGLE **wegh-**
WIGHT^{1} **wekti-**
WIGHT^{2} **weik-^{5}**
WILD **welt-**
WILDEBEEST **welt-**
WILDERNESS **welt-**
WILL^{1} **wel-^{2}**
WILL^{2} **wel-^{2}**
WILLOW **wel-^{3}**
WILT^{1} **welg-**
WIMBLE **weip-**
WIMPLE **weip-**
WIN^{1} **wen-^{1}**
WINCE **weng-**
WINCH **weng-**
WIND^{1} **wē-**
WIND^{2} **wendh-**
WINDLASS **wendh-**
WINDOW **ok^{w}-, wē-**
WINE **vīnum**
WING **wē-**
WINK **weng-**
WINSOME **wen-^{1}**
WINTER **wed-^{1}**
WIPE **weip-**
WIRE **wei-^{1}**
WISDOM **weid-**
WISE^{1} **weid-**
WISE^{2} **weid-**
WISEACRE **weid-**
WISENT **weis-**
WISH **wen-^{1}**
WIT^{1} **weid-**
WIT^{2} **weid-**
WITCH **weik-^{2}**
WITE^{1} **weid-**
WITENAGEMOT **mōd-, weid-**
WITH **wi-**
WITHE **wei-^{1}**
WITHERS **wi-**
WITHERSHINS **sent-, wi-**
WITHY **wei-^{1}**
WIZEN **wei-^{3}**
WOBBLE **webh-**
WODEN **wet-^{1}**
WOE **wai**
WOLD^{1} **welt-**
WOLF **wl̥k^{w}o-**
WOLFRAM **wl̥k^{w}o-**
WON^{1} **wen-^{1}**
WONKY **weng-**
WONT **wen-^{1}**
WOOD **wīdhu-**
WOODBINE **bhendh-**
WOOF^{1} **webh-**
WOOL **wele-^{1}**
WORD **wer-^{6}**
WORK **werg-**
WORLD **wī-ro-**
WORM **wer-^{3}**
WORRY **wer-^{3}**
WORSE **wers-^{1}**
WORST **wers-^{1}**
WORT **wrād-**
WORTH^{1} **wer-^{3}**
WORTH^{2} **wer-^{3}**
WOTAN **wet-^{1}**
WOUND^{1} **wen-^{2}**
WRACK^{1} **wreg-**
WRANGLE **wer-^{3}**
WRAP **wer-^{3}**
WRATH **wer-^{3}**
WREAK **wreg-**
WREATH **wer-^{3}**
WRECK **wreg-**
WRENCH **wer-^{3}**
WREST **wer-^{3}**
WRESTLE **wer-^{3}**
WRETCH **wreg-**
WRIGGLE **wer-^{3}**
WRIGHT **werg-**
WRING **wer-^{3}**
WRINKLE **wer-^{3}**
WRIST **wer-^{3}**
WRITHE **wer-^{3}**
WRONG **wer-^{3}**
WROTH **wer-^{3}**
WROUGHT **werg-**
WRY **wer-^{3}**
WURST **wers-^{1}**
WYCH ELM **weik-^{4}**

X

XENO- **xenos**
XERO- **ksero-**
XEROPHTHALMIA **ksero-**
XYSTER **kes-^{1}**

Y

YARD^{1} **ghasto-**
YARD^{2} **gher-^{1}**
YARE **garwian**
YARN **ghere-**
YAWN **ghāi-**
YCLEPT **kom**
YE^{2} **yu-^{1}**
YEA **i-**
YEAN **ag^{w}h-no-**
YEAR **yēr-**
YEARN **gher-^{5}**
YEAST **yes-**
YELL **ghel-^{1}**
YELLOW **ghel-^{2}**
YELP **ghel-^{1}**
YES **es-, i-**
YESTER- **dhgh(y)es-**
YESTERDAY **dhgh(y)es-**
YET **i-**
YEW **ei-^{2}**
YIELD **gheldh-**
-YL **hulē**
YLEM **hulē**
YOGA **yeug-**
YOKE **yeug-**
YON **i-**
YOND **i-**
YONDER **i-**
YOU **yu-^{1}**
YOUNG **yeu-**
YOUNKER **kei-^{2}**
YOUTH **yeu-**
YUGA **yeug-**

Z

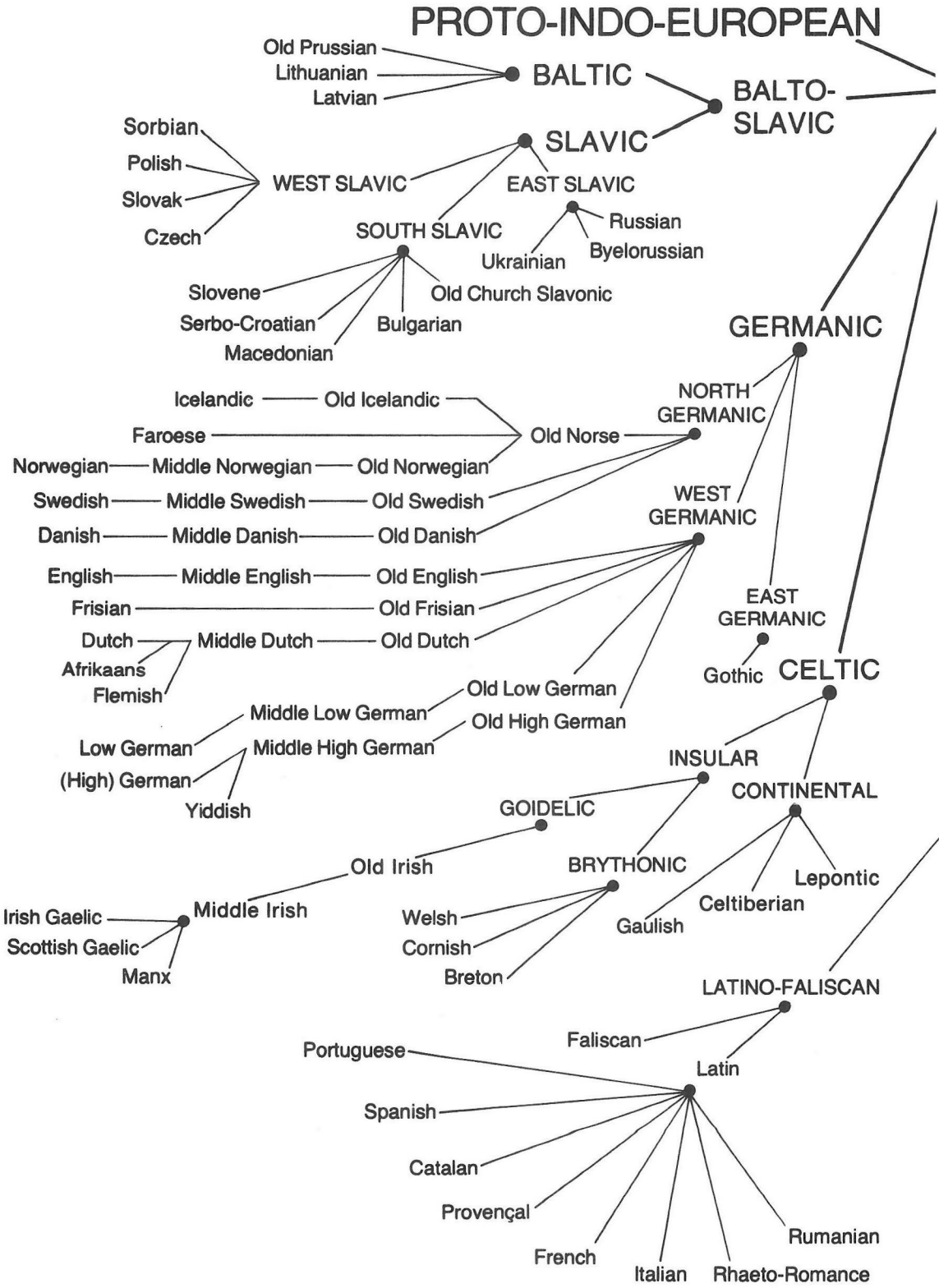
ZABAGLIONE **sab-**
ZAMIA **as-**
ZAMINDAR **dher-^{2}, dhghem-**
ZEAL **yā-**
ZEIN **yewo-**
ZEMSTVO **dhghem-**
ZENANA **g^{w}en-**
ZEN BUDDHISM **dheie-**
ZEOLITE **yes-**
ZEUGMA **yeug-**
ZEUS **deiw-**
ZINC **denk-**
ZLOTY **ghel-^{2}**
-ZOA **g^{w}ei-**
-ZOIC **g^{w}ei-**
ZONE **yōs-**
ZOO- **g^{w}ei-**
ZOOGLOEA **gel-^{1}**
ZOON **g^{w}ei-**
ZOSTER **yōs-**
ZWIEBACK **bhē-, dwo-**
ZWITTERION **dwo-**
ZYGO- **yeug-**
ZYGOMA **yeug-**
-ZYGOUS **yeug-**
-ZYME **yeue-**
ZYMO- **yeue-**

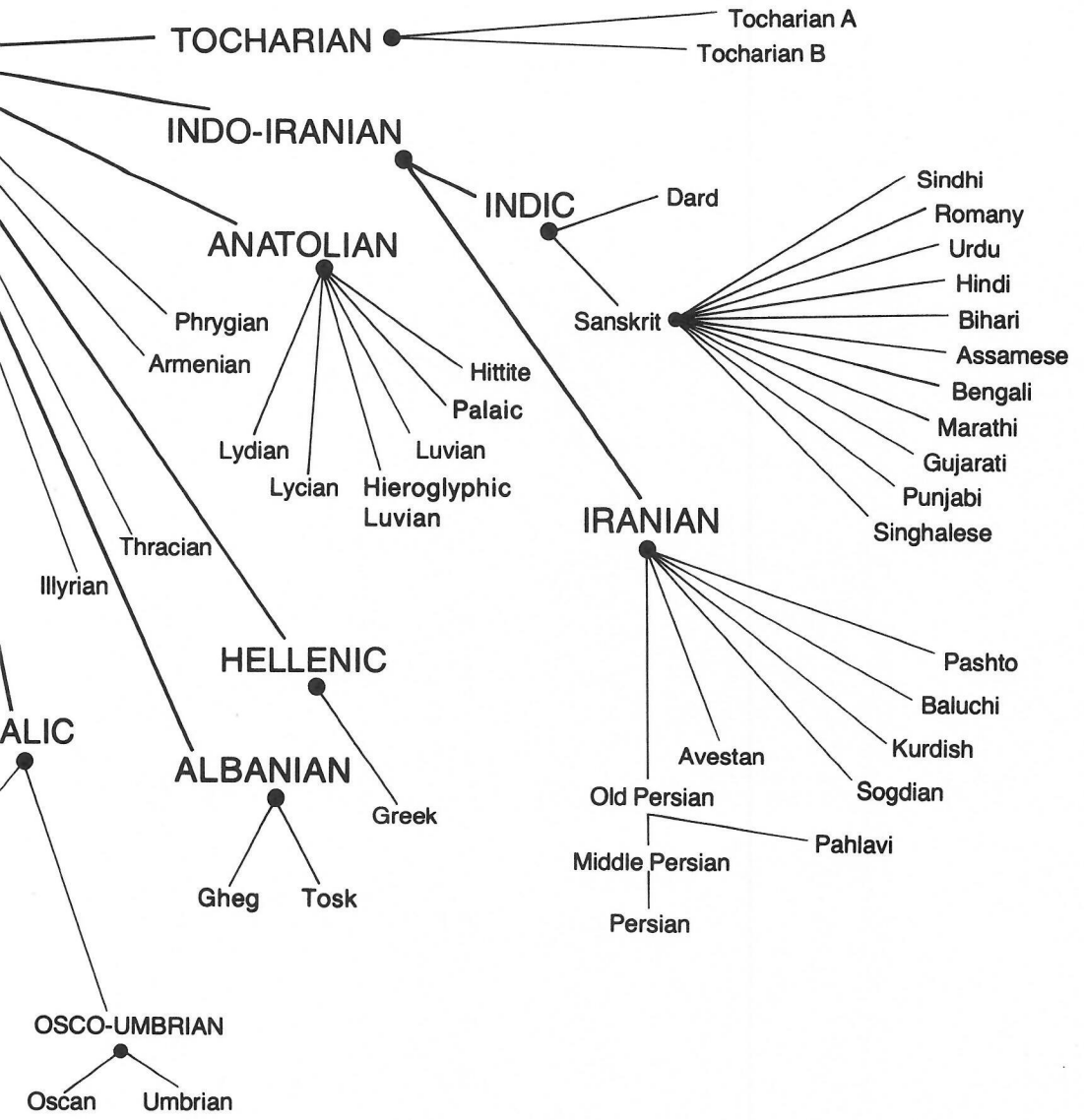
Table of Indo-European Sound Correspondences

This table shows the correspondences between initial consonants in the principal older Indo-European languages. For example, in the first row, it can be seen that Latin initial *p* corresponds to Old English initial *f*: compare Latin *piscis*, "fish," and Old English *fisc*, "fish." An alternative way of describing this situation is to say that Indo-European initial *p* remained *p* in Latin but became *f* in Germanic and thus in Old English; Indo-European ***peisk***- or ***pisk***-, "fish," became Latin *piscis* and Germanic **fiska-*, Old English *fisc*. These correspondences are regular; they always occur as stated unless specific factors intervene. This table shows only the initial consonants, which are generally the simplest element involved in sound change. All other phonetic elements including stress and environment show equally regular correspondences, but often with considerable complexity.

		INDO-EUROPEAN	Hittite	Tocharian	Sanskrit	Avestan	Old Persian	Old Church Slavonic	Lithuanian	Armenian	Greek	Latin	Old Irish	Common Germanic	Gothic	Old English	Old Norse	Old High German	Middle Dutch
Stops	unvoiced	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	h	p	p	*-	f	f	f	f	f	v
		t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	th	t	t	t	th	th	th	th	d	th/d
		k	k	k	ś	s	th	s	s	s	k	c	c	h	h(j)	h	h	h	h
		k^w	ku	k	k/c	k/c	k	k/č/c	k	kh	p/t/k	qu	c	hw	hw/w	hw	hv	hw/w	w
	voiced	b	p	p	b	b	b	b	b	p	b	b	b	p	p	p	p	p/pf	p
		d	t	t(c)	d	d	d	d	d	t	d	d	d	t	t	t	t	z	t
		g	k	k	j	z/g	g/d	z	z	c	g	g	g	k	k	k	k	k	k
		g^w	ku	k	g/j	g/j	g/j	g/ž/z	g	k	b/d/g	v/gu	b	kw/k	qu	cw/k	kv	qu	qu
	voiced aspirate	bh	p	p	bh	b	b	b	b	b	ph	f(b)	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
		dh	t	t	dh	d	d	d	d	d	th	f(d)	d	d	d	d	d	t/d	d
		gh	k	k	h	g/z	g/d	z	z	z(j)	kh	h	g	g	g	g	g	g	g
		g^wh	ku	k	gh/h	g/j	g/j	g/ž/z	g	g	ph th/kh	f	g	b/g	b/g	b/g	b/g	b/g	b/g
Continuant		s	s	s	s	h	h	s	s	h	h	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Sonorants	nasals	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
		n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
	liquids	r	r	r	r/l	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
		l	l	l	l/r	r	r	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l
	glides	i/y	y	y	y	y	y	j	j	y	h/z	j	*-	j	j	g(y)	*-	j	g
		w/u	w	w	v	v	v	v	v	g/v	*-	v	f	w	w	w	v	w	w

*- equals zero: w was lost in Greek.
y was lost in Old Irish, Old Norse.


PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN
Old Prussian
Lithuanian
Latvian
BALTIC
BALTO-SLAVIC
Sorbian
Polish
Slovak
Czech
WEST SLAVIC
SLAVIC
EAST SLAVIC
SOUTH SLAVIC
Russian
Ukrainian
Byelorussian
Slovene
Serbo-Croatian
Macedonian
Bulgarian
Old Church Slavonic
GERMANIC
NORTH GERMANIC
Icelandic
Old Icelandic
Faroese
Old Norse
Norwegian
Middle Norwegian
Old Norwegian
Swedish
Middle Swedish
Old Swedish
Danish
Middle Danish
Old Danish
WEST GERMANIC
English
Middle English
Old English
Frisian
Old Frisian
Dutch
Middle Dutch
Old Dutch
Afrikaans
Flemish
EAST GERMANIC
Gothic
CELTIC
Old Low German
Middle Low German
Old High German
Low German
Middle High German
(High) German
Yiddish
INSULAR
CONTINENTAL
GOIDELIC
Old Irish
BRYTHONIC
Lepontic
Celtiberian
Gaulish
Irish Gaelic
Middle Irish
Scottish Gaelic
Manx
Welsh
Cornish
Breton
LATINO-FALISCAN
Faliscan
Latin
Portuguese
Spanish
Catalan
Provençal
French
Italian
Rhaeto-Romance
Rumanian



The Indo-European Family of Languages,

of which English is a member, is descended from a prehistoric language, Proto-Indo-European, spoken in a region that has not yet been identified, possibly in the fifth millennium B.C. The chart shows the principal languages of the family, arranged in a diagrammatic form that displays their genetic relationships and loosely suggests their geographic distribution. The European groups are shown in somewhat fuller detail than the Asian ones, and in the Germanic group, to which English belongs, the intermediate historical phases of the languages are also shown. A chart of the principal Indo-European sound correspondences appears on page 111.

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